THE

MADRAS

University Calendar,

1878-79.

Madras:
HIGGINBOTHAM & CO.,
PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.
1878

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I.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1878-79.

APRIL.		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	Oliver Goldsmith d., 1774.
5	F	Hobbes b., 1588.
6	S	
7	Sun	
8	M	
9	T	Lord Bacon b., 1626.
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	Byron d., 1824.
20	S	
21	Sun	Racine d., 1699.
22	M	Immanuel Kant b., 1724.
23	T	Shakespeare d., 1616.
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	Dr. Th. Reid b., 1710—Hume b., 1711.
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	B. A. Degree first conferred, 1858.
30	T	

MAY.

1	W	Last day of registration for Medical Examinations, and of issuing Certificates of having passed the previous Matriculation and F. A. Examinations.
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sun	
6	M	Prof. Sir William Hamilton d., 1856.
7	T	Lord Brougham d., 1868.
8	W	
9	T	Schiller d., 1805.
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	T	Vaccination first performed, 1796.
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sun	J. G. Fichte b., 1762.
20	M	J. S. Mill b., 1806.
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	Queen Victoria b., 1819.
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	Sir Humphry Davy d., 1829.
29	W	
30	T	Voltaire d., 1778.
31	F	

JUNE.

1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	W	
20	T	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Rousseau b., 1712.
29	S	
30	Sun	Last day of registration for M. A. Degree Exam.

JULY.		
1	M	Leibnitz b., 1646.—M. D. and 1st L. M. S. Exa-
2	T	[minations begin.—Rousseau d., 1778.
3	W	
4	T	Bishop Watson d., 1816.
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	John Huss burned, 1415.
8	M	Edmund Burke d., 1797.—Preliminary Scientific
9	T	Examination, and 2nd Examination for L.M.S.
10	W	Degree begin.
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	
15	M	2nd Examination for the M.B.&C.M. Degree begins.
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	The University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
19	F	
20	S	
21	Sun	
22	M	1st Examination for the M.B.&C.M. Degree begins.
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	
28	Sun	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

AUGUST.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	Sun	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	Napoleon Bonaparte b., 1769.
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	Pascal d., 1662.
20	T	Schelling d., 1854.
21	W	
22	T	Warren Hastings d., 1818.
23	F	Sir Astley Cooper b., 1768.
24	S	
25	Sun	Hartley d., 1757—Hume d., 1776—Faraday d., 1867.
26	M	Prince Albert b., 1819.
27	T	Hegel b., 1770.
28	W	
29	T	Locke b., 1632.
30	F	Hartley b., 1705.
31	S	

SEPTEMBER.

1	Sun	
2	M	
3	T	Oliver Cromwell d., 1658.
4	W	
5	T	The University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	F	
7	S	Dr. Johnson b., 1709.
8	Sun	
9	M	
10	T	Mungo Park b., 1771.
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	Sun	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	Sun	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Sir William Jones b., 1746.
29	Sun	
30	M	

OCTOBER.

1	T	Last day of registration for the Matriculation and
2	W	[First Examination in Arts.
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	Sun	
7	M	Laud b., 1573.—Dr. Reid d., 1796.
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	William Penn b., 1664.
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	Sir Philip Sidney d., 1586.
18	F	
19	S	Dean Swift d., 1745.
20	Sun	Sir Christopher Wren b., 1632.
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	
27	Sun	
28	M	Locke d., 1704.
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

NOVEMBER.

1	F	Last day of registration for the B. A., B. L.,
2	S	[M.L., & B.C.E. Degree Examinations.
3	Sun	Queen's Proclamation assuming the Government
4	M	[of India, 1859.
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	Prince of Wales b., 1841.
10	Sun	Luther b., 1483.
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	Leibnitz d., 1716.—Hegel d., 1831.
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	Duke of Wellington d., 1852.
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	Voltaire b., 1694.
22	F	Clive d., 1774.
23	S	
24	Sun	Spinoza b., 1632.—Sir Henry Havelock d., 1857.
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	

DECEMBER.

1	Sun	
2	M	Cortes d., 1554.
3	T	
4	W	Richelieu d., 1642.—Hobbes d., 1679.
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	Princess of Wales b., 1844.
8	Sun	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	Prince Albert d., 1861.
15	Sun	
16	M	Matriculation and F.A. Examinations begin.
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	Sun	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Lord Macaulay d., 1859.
29	Sun	Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.
30	M	
31	T	Wickliff d., 1384.

JANUARY.

1	W	Queen's Proclamation assuming the title of Empress of [India, 1877.
2	T	Livy d., A.D. 18.
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sun	
6	M	
7	T	Fenelon d., 1715.
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	T	Berkeley d., 1753.
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	Montesquieu b., 1689.
19	Sun	
20	M	
21	T	
22	W	Lord Bacon b., 1561.
23	T	
24	F	The University of Calcutta incorp., 1857.—Fred-
25	S	[erick the Great b., 1712.
26	Sun	
27	M	Schelling b., 1775.—J. G. Fichte d., 1814.
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

FEBRUARY.

1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	Charles Dickens b., 1812.
8	S	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587—Lord Mayo assassinated, 1872.
9	Sun	Sir D. Brewster d., 1868.
10	M	Queen Victoria married, 1840—B A, M.A, B L, M L, & B.C E. [Degree Examinations begin
11	T	Descartes d., 1650.
12	W	Kant d., 1804.
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	Montesquieu d., 1755.
21	F	Spinoza d., 1677.
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	

MARCH.

1	S	
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	Volta d., 1827.
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	T	Tasso b., 1544.
12	W	Bishop Berkeley b., 1684.
13	T	
14	F	
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	Sir Isaac Newton d., 1727.
21	F	
22	S	Goethe d., 1832.
23	Sun	Laplace b., 1749.
24	M	Opening of the New Building of the Presy. College, Madras, by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1870.
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	
30	Sun	
31	M	Descartes b., 1596.

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Act XXVII. of 1857.

(Passed by the Legislative Council of India.)

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1857.)

An Act *to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.*

Preamble

Whereas, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects to all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows; (that is to say)—

Incorporation.

1. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris, Governor of Fort St. George,

The Honorable Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir Henry CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,

EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,

COLONEL CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Government,

JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,

The Reverend ROBERT HALLEY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,

P. SOOBROYLOO NAIDOO, President of Patcheappah's Institution,

WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,

GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,

Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers,

Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDRICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,

CHITTOR RUNGANADUM SASTRY, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,

The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,

The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,

JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,

The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,

JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic in the Presidency College,

RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,

WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,

SAMUEL JESUDASEN, Native Surgeon,

Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,

The Reverend A. BURGESS,

The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise: and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already appointed, or shall, from time to time, by an order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy, in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power

Vice-Chancellor.

to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The Appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases

unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any Bye-laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such Bye-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto. shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such Bye-laws and Regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Bye-laws.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a Meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No questions

Meetings of the Senate.

shall be decided at any Meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present *at the time of the decision.* At every Meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer Degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the Bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of

Fort St. George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the Bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf by this Act.

Examination for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, or by other Examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for

continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Annual accounts

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

ACT No. XLVII OF 1860.

THE following Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October, 1860.

AN ACT *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees, in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows :—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed, or shall appoint by any Byelaws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

I. THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow, according to date of appointment, shall convene a Meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Fellows.

3. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

4. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at Meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

II. THE FACULTIES.

5. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering: every Fellow shall belong to one Faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one Faculty.

6. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in April.

7. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting in April. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty according to date of appointment.

8. If any Faculty omit to elect a President within one month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such Faculty to be its President.

9. At all Meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the Chair, but in case of his absence the Fellows present shall appoint a Chairman. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

10. Three Fellows of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

III. THE SYNDICATE.

11. The executive government of the University will be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, in April, in the following proportions :—

Five by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

12. No Fellow shall be eligible as a Member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras; and any Member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the inten-

tion of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

13. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new Member shall forthwith be elected by the Faculty for the remainder of the current year.

14. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

15. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every alternate month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the senior Member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

16. Three Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

17. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at Meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the Members present shall appoint a Chairman, for the occasion, and, if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

18. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the Examiners and all others Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to regulate examinations; to recommend for Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

19. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the Annual Meeting of the Senate in April, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the Faculties.

20. The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such Bye-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

21. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a Faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

22. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate.

23. Any Faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

24. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the Bye-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place and manner of any examination and the interval to elapse between one examination and another, provided that the Resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next Meeting with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

IV. THE REGISTRAR.

25. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate.

26. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to two years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-election.

27. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Registrar, a special Meeting of the Senate, if necessary, shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro tempore*.

28. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records' Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

29. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

30. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of Meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective Members thereof, and to keep a record of the proceedings of all such Meetings.

31. The Registrar shall give not less than five days' notice of a Meeting of the Senate, and three days' notice of a Meeting of the Syndicate or of a Faculty, to each Member thereof.

32. The Registrar shall circulate, together with the notice of any Meeting, the subjects to be considered, and any papers connected therewith which have to be laid before such Meeting. He shall further, within four days after every Meeting of the Senate or Syndicate, circulate to such Members as were present, a draft of the Minutes of such Meeting for confirmation, and the Minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

V. EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

I.—Matriculation Examination.

33. A Matriculation Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which examinations shall be held.

34. Applications for admission to the Matriculation Examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding, and Candidates must, at the same time, notify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

35. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass a Matriculation Examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of ten Rupees on each occasion.

36. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

37. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. MATHEMATICS.

(*a.*) *Arithmetic.*—The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Practice, Extraction of the Square Root, Interest.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(*b.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical Quantities, and Simple Equations with Easy Problems.

(*c.*) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid with easy deductions.

iv. General Knowledge.

(*a.*) The leading facts of the History of India.

(*b.*) General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

(*c.*) Physical Geography—Prof. Geikie's *Physical Geography* (Science Primer Series.)

(*d.*) Elements of Physics—Prof. Balfour Stewart's *Physics* (Science Primer Series), first 67 paragraphs.

38. There shall be two papers of questions in the English language, one of which shall bear exclusively upon the selected text-books, and the other contain a piece or pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books and questions on the language generally.

In the second language there shall also be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books, and on the Grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

39. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered

within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

40. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as herein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day.	10—1 2—5	English	100
Second day	10—1 2—5	Optional language	80
Third day.	10—12-30 2— 3-30	Arithmetic Algebra	50 30 } 120
Fourth day.	10—12 2— 5	Geometry Indian History	40 40
Fifth day.	10—12 2— 5	Physics Geography, Physical and General	30 50 } 120

41. At the close of each day's examination the answers of the Candidates shall be sealed up by the officer appointed to superintend the examination, and transmitted immediately to the Registrar, who shall forward them directly to the Examiners.

42. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the Examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

43. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

44. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the

marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the Tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

45. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men, when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional language.	Mathematics.	General Knowledge.				
			100	80	120	120	420			

46. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

II.—First Examination in Arts.

47. The First Examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which examinations shall be held.

48. Candidates for this examination must have completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination either in this or some other Indian University.

49. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding. Candidates must forward with their application their Matriculation certificate, and also notify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

50. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty Rupees on each occasion.

51. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

52. Candidates shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate:—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(*a*) Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

(*b*) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

N.B.—The Examiners shall be at liberty to put geographical questions bearing upon the historical subjects.

iv. MATHEMATICS.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*—The whole subject.

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Division, Involution, and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions. Binomial Theorem.

(*c*) *Geometry.*—Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI to proposition 21, with Deductions.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(*d*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and Theodolite.

V. Elements of Human Physiology.

Huxley's *Elementary Lessons in Physiology.* (First seven lessons).

53. There shall be three papers on the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* on the authors brought up for examination, while the third shall contain passages for paraphrase and explanation not taken from the text-books, and general questions on the grammar, idiom, and structure of the language.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

54. The paper on Euclid, Books I to VI, and Algebra, as well as that on Euclid, Book XI, and Plane Trigonometry, shall consist mainly of book-work, and the riders and problems introduced into it shall be only of moderate difficulty.

55. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty, than can be answered

within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

56. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	
First day..	10—1 2—5	English Poetry..... English Prose.....	60 50	150
Second day..	10—1 2—5	General English ..... Physiology	40	50
Third day.....	10—1 2—5	Optional Language.....		80*
Fourth day.....	10—1 2—5	History ..... Arithmetic.	50	70 120
Fifth day.....	10—1 2—5	Algebra and Geometry. Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI	70	70

57. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

58. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

* 100 marks are allowed for Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic and Persian.

59. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

60. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects,* except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass, if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks, after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

61. A Certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of

* The word "subject" shall mean in Mathematics either Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, Books I to VI, or Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.

the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
			English.	Optional Language.	History.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.	Physiology.				
			150	80	70	120	70	50	540			

III.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62 An examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 2nd Monday in February.

63. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

64. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Examination

in Arts, and notify the optional language and subject in which he elects to be examined.

65. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

66. The examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

67. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE,

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY.

(a.) The History of England.

(b.) Selected periods of Modern History or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

iv. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Bain's *Mental and Moral Science*, Introduction, Books I., II. (Chap. i., ii., iii., iv.), III. (Chap. i., ii.)

Masson's *Recent British Philosophy.*

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

V. Optional Subjects.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., (*a*), Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; (*b*), Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(a.) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

(1.) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations with Problems

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, and Annuities for terms of years.

Calculation and Use of Logarithms.

(2.) *Geometry.*—Euclid: Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also Deductions.

The Fundamental Propositions in Conic Sections, geometrically demonstrated.

(3.) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and the Theodolite.

(4.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and Resolution of Forces in one Plane.

The centre of Gravity.

The Mechanical Powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

The three laws of Motion, with different measures of Force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc; with theory of the simple pendulum.

Impact.

5. *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

The tranmission of pressure by fluids, the variation of pressure within a fluid, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic Principles to the explanation of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Air Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

6. *Astronomy*—Popularily treated.

The Explanation of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

The origin and general character of Refraction, Parallax, Precession, Nutation, and Aberration.

Kepler's Laws.

The apparent motion of the heavenly bodies explained upon the Copernican system in a general manner.

The magnitudes and distances of the principal members of the Solar System.

The phases of the moon and of the planets.

The general nature of solar and lunar eclipses, of occultations, of stars, and of transits of the inferior planets over the sun's disc.

Illustrative diagrams to be given together with the explanations.

(7.) *Geometrical Optics.*—Reflection and Refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces, omitting calculations for aberration and dispersion; action of prisms and lenses. Theory of microscopes and telescopes in their simplest forms; Description of the Eye.

(*b.*) *Physical Science.**

1. Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical and practical (Qualitative analysis only.)

2. Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.

3. Elements of Botany—Oliver's *Lessons in Elementary Botany.*

(*c.*) *Logic and Moral Philosophy.*

1. *Logic.*—Deduction. Including the functions and value of the Syllogism, and the relations between Deduction and Induction.

Induction.

Definition.

2. *Morals.*—Bain's *Mental and Moral Science,* Ethics, Part I.

* The practical examination will be conducted in a Chemical Laboratory.

Butler's Three Sermons *Upon Human Nature.*

————Dissertation *Of the Nature of Virtue.*

The History of Morals during the 18th century.

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

68. There shall be four papers in the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* upon the authors brought up for examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its history, grammar, idiom, and structure. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English.

If the second language be a Vernacular, there shall be three papers, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, the second, passages for translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English, and the third shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition. Two hours shall be allowed for each paper.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

69. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

70. The written examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	English Poetry 60	200
	2—5	English Prose 60	
Tuesday ..	10—1	General English 40	
	2—5	English Composition 40	
Wednesday		Optional Language.	
		Classical.	
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar	140
	2—5	Translation	
		Vernacular.	
	10—12	Text-books and Grammar	
	12— 2	Translation	120
	3— 5	Composition	
Thursday...	10—1	Pure Mathematics, Logic, or Botany..	200*
	2—5	Statics and Dynamics, Logic, or Chemical Physics.	
Friday ...	10—1	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics, Theory of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry	
	2—5	Astronomy and Optics, History of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry (practical)	
Saturday...	10—1	Mental Philosophy	100
	2—5	History	100

* 50 marks shall be assigned to each Paper except that on Statics and Dynamics, for which 60 marks, and that on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, for which 40 marks shall be allowed.

71 The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in

order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

72. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject, for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

73. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

74. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to English, one-fourth of the marks assigned to each of the other branches, or one-third on the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects, except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass if he secures one-third of the aggre-

gate number of marks after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	REMARKS.
				English.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy.	History.				
				200	120	200	100	100	720			

IV.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

75. An examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

76. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

77. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, or afford other satisfactory evidence of having obtained such a Degree, and notify the Branch in which he

elects to be examined. Candidates in the First Branch must also specify the optional language which they propose to bring up.

78. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

79. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

80. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be examined in one or other of the following branches of knowledge :—

FIRST BRANCH.

Language.

(1.) *English*—in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

(2.) One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.
Greek.	Persian.
Latin.	

SECOND BRANCH.

Mathematics, Pure and Applied.

(1.) The more advanced parts of Algebra, including the theory of Equations.

(2.) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

(3.) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.

(4.) Differential and Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations.

(5.) Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics.

(6.) Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, 3.

(7.) Geometrical Optics.

(8.) Plane Astronomy.

THIRD BRANCH.

Physical Science.

(1.) Experimental Physics, including Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

(2.) Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, including a knowledge of Quantitative Analysis.

(3.) Geology, Mineralogy and Palæontology.

FOURTH BRANCH.

Biology.

(1.) Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

(2.) Zoology and Palæontology.

(3.) Physiology, Animal and Comparative.

FIFTH BRANCH.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

(1.) Psychology.

(2.) Logic.

(3.) Morals.

(4.) Political Economy.

(5.) History.

81. The examination in English shall embrace the History of the Language and the History of the Literature during the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and selections from any ten of the following authors :—

Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Milton, Dryden, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Tennyson, Addison, Johnson, DeQuincey, Coleridge, Hallam, and Carlyle.

The examination in the optional languages shall be in the following works :—

SANSKRIT.*

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda with Sáyana's Commentary.

Manu, (Books 2, 7, and 8.)

Dásakumára-charita (or the Púrvabhága of the Kádambarî.)

Mrichchhakati.

Kálidása, (one play; either the Sakuntalá or Vikramorvási.)

Bhavabhúti, (one play; either the Vira-charita or Uttararáma-charita.)

Mégha-dûta, by Kálidása.

Vedánta-sára of Sadánanda, or the Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

The examination shall include a passage from Milton or Shakespeare, to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition. The Candidate shall also be required to possess a competent knowledge of the native system of grammar.

GREEK.

Æschylus—Two Plays.

Homer's Iliad—Three Books.

Thucydides—Three Books.

Aristophanes—Two Plays.

Demosthenes—Two Orations.

Plato—Two Dialogues.

Aristotle—Three Books of the Ethics.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

LATIN.

Vergil—One Georgic.
Horace—The Satires or the Epistles.
Plautus—Two Plays.
Juvenal—Three Satires.
Terence—Two Plays.
Cicero—Epistles or De Oratore.
Livy—First or Second Decade.
Tacitus—One Book of Annals.
Pliny—Letters or Portions of Natural History.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN.

A list of the books in Arabic and Persian will be published hereafter.

The examination shall include translation from English into the optional language and *vice versâ* together with original prose composition in each language: there shall also be questions in comparative grammar and philology.

A general acquaintance with the subject-matter of the works in the respective languages shall be required, as also such a knowledge of general history as may be necessary for their due appreciation.

82. In the Second Branch, the book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

83. The text-books recommended in the Third Branch are as follows:—

(1.) EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Deschanel—*Physics.*
Ganot—*Physics.*

Clerk Maxwell—*Theory of Heat.*
Stewart—*Elementary Treatise on Heat.*
Jenkin—*Electricity and Magnetism.*

(2) CHEMISTRY.

Miller—*Elements of Chemistry.*
Fownes—*Manual of Chemistry.*
Fresenius—*Quantitative Analysis.*

(3.) GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, & PALÆONTOLOGY.

Lyell—*Students' Elements of Geology.*
—*Principles of Geology.*
Jukes and Geikie—*Manual of Geology.*
Nicol—*Elements of Mineralogy.*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

84. The text-books recommended in the Fourth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Balfour—*Class Book of Botany.*
Bentley—*Manual of Botany.*
Oliver—*First Book of Indian Botany.*
Carpenter—*Vegetable Physiology.*

(2.) ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

Nicholson—*Manual of Zoology.*
Huxley—*Introdutcion to the Classification of Animals.*
Owen—*Palæntology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

(3.) PHYSIOLOGY.

Carpenter—*Manual of Physiology.*
—*Animal Physiology.*
—*Physiology, General and Comparative.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

85. The text-books recommended in the Fifth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) PSYCHOLOGY.

Sir W. Hamilton—*Lectures on Metaphysics.*
J. S. Mill—*Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy* (omitting Chapters XVII-XXIII, inclusive.)
H. Spencer—*Principles of Psychology*, vol. i, and vol. ii, Part viii.

(2.) LOGIC.

J. S. Mill—*System of Logic.*
Stanley Jevons—*Principles of Science.*

(3.) MORALS.

Selected Portion of Ancient Ethics.
Selected Portion of Modern Ethics.

(4.) POLITICAL ECONOMY.

J. S. Mill—*Principles of Political Economy.*
Professor Cairnes—*Some Leading Principles of Political Economy newly expounded.*

(5.) HISTORY.

Selected Portion of Ancient History.
Selected Portion of Modern History.

The Candidates will be required to compose two essays on subjects connected with the foregoing sciences :—

86. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the Second Branch, shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

87. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted in the following order of time and subjects in the several branches :—

BRANCH I.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	English Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday.....	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday... .	10—1	English Prose Composition.	150
	2—5	Translation from English into Optional Language..	150
Thursday	10—1	Optional Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday..	10—1	Original Composition in Optional Language.....	150
	2—5	Translation from Optional Language into English....	150
			1,400

BRANCH II.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.....	10—1	Algebra and Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions	150
Tuesday...	10—1	Newton and Differential Calculus.....	125
	2—5	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations	125
Wednesday....	10—1	Statics and Hydrostatics ...	150
	2—5	Geometrical Optics and Plane Astronomy.	150
Thursday.....	10—1	Dynamics of a Particle and of a Rigid System.	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Friday	10—1	Additional Paper on Pure Mathematics	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Saturday.....	10—1	Additional Paper on Mixed Mathematics.....	150
	2—5	Problems	150
* 1,700 = 1,250 Book-work + 450 Problems.			1,700*

BRANCH III.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Experimental Physics	360
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday.....	10—1	Do.	360
	2—5	Chemistry	
Wednesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday	10—1	Laboratory	250
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Geology	350
	2—5	Mineralogy	
Saturday..... .	10—1	Palæontology	80
	2- -5	Essay.....	
			1,400

BRANCH IV.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Botany and Vegetable Physiology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday	10—1	Zoology and Palæontology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Animal and Comparative Physiology	320
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Essay	80
			1,400

BRANCH V.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Psychology	250
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Logic.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday ...	10—1	Morals.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday	10—1	Political Economy.	300
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	History.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Essay.	100
	2—5	Do.	
			1,400

88. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than six months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have it in their power to exercise due care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

89. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

90. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which he may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate with reference to the results of the examination or to the regulations of the University regarding the same, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

91. The Candidates shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

In Branch II., the Candidates shall be at liberty to obtain their marks out of both Problem and Book-work

papers; but the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,400.

The names of the Candidates placed in the several classes shall be ranked in the order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each. The Examiners, however, shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

92. A Diploma shall be given to each successful Candidate, specifying the branch in which he was examined for his M. A. Degree, and also the class in which he was placed by the Examiners.

V.—Examination for the Degree of
BACHELOR OF LAWS.

93. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

94. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other Indian University.

95. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, (or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree), and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the Candidate has attended courses of Lectures for two consecutive years subsequent to graduation in Arts upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects.

96. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing

to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

97. The examination for the Degree of B. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce.*

98. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

99. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

The Law of Evidence	(As prevailing in India).*
The Law of Contracts . ..	
The Law of Torts.. . .	(Collett).
Equity Jurisprudence	(Story and Snell).
Hindu Law	(Sir Thomas Strange).
Muhammadan Law	(McNaughten).
Criminal Law	(Mayne's Penal Code).
Procedure	(The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure).
General Jurisprudence ..	(Lindley's Introduction, Pt. I., excepting Chapters 4, 5 & 6 ; Pt. II., Chapters 1 and 2, and the 1st Division of Chapter 3, with the corresponding notes of the translator in the Appendix).

100. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set

* Candidates will be expected to answer questions as to the source from which the rule existing is derived, the degree, nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly upon the understanding of the Act.

forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts.	120
Tuesday.....	10—1	Torts	80
	2—5	Criminal Law	100
Wednesday	10—1	Procedure	80
Thursday	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Friday..... ..	10—1	General Jurisprudence.	110

In addition to the above, 120 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

101. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

102. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

103. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

104. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of

proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes:

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.									Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	REMARKS.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts.	Criminal Law.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	General Jurisprudence	Viva Voce.				
		130	120	80	100	80	120	100	110	120	960			

VI.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF LAWS.

105. An examination for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

106. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. must have taken the B. L. Degree in this or some other Indian University.

107. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. L. Diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree.

108. No Candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

109. The examination for the Degree of M. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly, *vivâ voce.*

110. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

111. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The entire course prescribed for the B. L. Examination with the following additions :—

1st.—Any Codes of substantive Law relating to the subjects of examination which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature.

2nd.—The Cases and Notes in Smith's Leading Cases (the edition of 1867, by Maude and Chitty), and in White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity (edition of 1866).

3rd.—Leading Cases on Hindu and Muhammadan Law decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Privy Council.

4th.—The whole of Lindley's Introduction, instead of the parts selected for the B. L. Examination.

II. Mercantile and Maritime Law—

J. W. Smith's Compendium, by Dowdeswell, 1865.

(Maude and Pollock's Laws of Shipping).

Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law, (2nd edition).

The Indian Code on Bills and Notes, if enacted.

III. The Law of Real and Personal Property—

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Real Property, edition 1865).

(Joshua William's Principles of the Law of Personal Property, edition 1866).

Lewin on Trusts, 5th edition.

Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, 4th edition.

The Indian Succession Act.

The following cases from Tudor's Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property, with the notes.

Bowle's Case; Clun's Case; Doe *v.* Hiscoke
Morley *v.* Bird; Richardson *v.* Langridge.
Rouse's Case; Seymor's Case.
Sury *v.* Pigot.

IV. Constitutional History—

(Hallam's Middle Ages, C. 8).

(Hallam's Constitutional History).

(George Norton's Rudimentals).

V. Public and Private International Law—

(Dr. Phillimore).

VI. Roman Civil Law—

(Sandar's Justinian).

(Lord Mackenzie's Studies on Roman Law).

112. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.....	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts..	120
Tuesday.....	10—1	Torts and Criminal Law	150
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Wednesday.....	10—1	The Law of Real and Personal Property.....	120
	2—5	Procedure..... ..	80
Thursday.....	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Mercantile and Maritime Law	100
Friday.....	10—1	Constitutional History	100
	2—5	Public International Law....	100
Saturday.....	10—1	Private International Law...	110
	2—5	Roman Civil Law	110

In addition to the above 220 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

113. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

114. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

115. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter

containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

116. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts and Criminal Law.	Hindu & Muhammadan Law	Law of Real and Personal Property.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Mercantile and Maritime Law.	Constitutional History.	Public International Law.	Private International Law.	Roman Civil Law.	Vivâ Voce.				
		130	120	150	100	120	80	120	100	100	100	110	110	220	1560			

VII.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

117. Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

1. To have been engaged during four years in their professional studies, three of which shall have been passed at a School of Medicine.

2. To have passed, before entering on their medical studies, the Matriculation Examination in the University of Madras, or any other recognized University.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

118. The first examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in July.

119. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

120. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Ten Rupees on each occasion.

121. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has produced certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

2. Of having been engaged in medical studies for at least three years, one of which may be pre-collegiate.

3. Of having attended courses of lectures on the following subjects :—

Anatomy,	two courses	of not less than	70	lectures each.
Physiology,	one course	do.	70	lectures.
Chemistry,	do.	do.	70	do.

Materia Medica, one course of not less than 70 lectures.
Practical Chemistry, one course.
Practical Pharmacy, do.

N.B.—In lieu of the course on Practical Pharmacy a certificate, from a competent Authority, of having received instruction in Practical Pharmacy for six months, may be accepted.

4. Of having dissected during two winter sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

122. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins

123. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Anatomy.	Physiology.	Practical Chemistry.
Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Practical Pharmacy.

The examinations in these subjects shall be written, oral, and practical.

124. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.....	10–1 2–4	Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday....	10–1 2–4	Anatomy.....	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Wednesday	10–1 2 4	Materia Medica. Pharmacy.	100	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Thursday.	10–1 2–4	Physiology.....	100	A written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

125. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in order of merit the successful Candidates in two divisions : all Candidates who have obtained 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks being placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	Physiology.				
		100	150	100	100	450			

SECOND EXAMINATION.

126. The second examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the 2nd Monday in July.

127. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

128. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

129. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination within one year of the time of his passing the first examination, nor unless he has produced certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having passed the first examination.

2. Of having been engaged at least one year in medical studies subsequently to passing his first examination; and of having attended the following courses :—

Surgery,	two courses	of not less than	70	lectures each.
Medicine,	do.	do.	70	do.
Midwifery, &c.,	one course	do.	50	lectures.
Ophthalmology,	do.	do.	30	do.
Hygiene,	do.	do.	30	do.
Medical Jurisprudence,		do.	30	do.

Operative and Minor Surgery, one course.

3. Of having attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for three months, and of having conducted at least twelve labours. Certificates on this subject will be received from any duly-qualified Practitioner of Medicine.

4. Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals during twenty-four months, and lectures on clinical medicine and clinical surgery during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during three months.

130. The Candidate shall produce reports of six medical and of six surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself during his period of service as clinical clerk or student.

The said cases to be authenticated by a duly recognized Medical Officer.

131. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

132. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Surgery.	Hygiene.
Medicine.	Medicial Jurisprudence.
Midwifery.	Operative and Minor Surgery.
Ophthalmology.	

133. The examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the wards of a hospital by the Examiners of those branches.

The Candidate shall, in addition, perform such of the minor operations of surgery as may be required in the outdoor dispensary of the Hospital at the time of the examination, and as the Examiners may select.

Each Candidate shall perform, if it be possible, three capital operations upon the dead subject.

He shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

134. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	REMARKS.
Monday...	10-1 2 4	Medicine..	100	A written examination. A clinical and oral examination.
Tuesday....	10-1 2-4	Surgery & Ophthalmology	100	A written examination. A clinical and oral examination.
Wednesday	10-1 2-4	Midwifery, &c. Medical Jurisprudence	70 30	Written and oral examination.
Thursday...	10-1 2-4	Operative Surgery. Hygiene.	50 25	Practical examination. A written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number shall not pass.

135. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the candidates as have passed, and a diploma under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate. All candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Medicine.	Surgery and Ophthalmology.	Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.	Operative Surgery & Hygiene				
		100	100	100	75	375			

VIII.—EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

136. Candidates for the Degree of M. B. and C. M. are required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of this or of some other recogzied University,* and subse-

* Such Candidates as have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination, shall be required to pass an examination in that language up to the F. A. standard. Vide Regulation 143.

quently to have been engaged during five years in their professional studies. They shall be required to pass one preliminary scientific and two professional examinations.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

137. A Preliminary Scientific Examination shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the second Monday in July.

138. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

139. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Ten Rupees on each occasion.

140. Candidates must have completed their 18th year, and shall produce certificates of having attended courses of lectures, as follows :—

Chemistry, (Inorganic, with Elements of Organic Chemistry)—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Botany—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Practical Chemistry—one course.

141. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

142. The examination in systematic Botany shall comprise the following natural orders only: Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ (includes Aurantiaceæ), Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Asclepiadeæ, Loganiaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Piperaceæ, Coniferæ, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, Scitamineæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

143. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	REMARKS.
Monday....	10–1 2–5	Chemistry	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday...	10–1 2–5	Botany	50	A practical examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	7–10	Practical Chemistry.	100	A practical examination.
	2–5	Latin	100	An examination up to the F. A. standard for candidates who have not passed in Latin at the F. A. Examination.*

144. Candidates failing to obtain one-fourth of the marks in Latin, one-third in each of the other subjects, and one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

145. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit.	REMARKS.
		Chemistry.	Botany.	Practical Chemistry.	Latin.				
		100	50	100	100	350			

* The Text-Books in Latin for this examination will be the same as those appointed for the F. A. Examination of December previous.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

146. The First M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 4th Monday in July.

147. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

148. No candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

149. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at least two years previously, and of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Physiology—two courses of, at least, 80 lectures each.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Comparative Anatomy—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

150. They must also produce certificates of having attended a course of Practical Pharmacy at a College, Hospital, or Dispensary, and of having dissected the whole human body.

151. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

152. Candidates will be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	REMARKS.
Monday...	10—1 2—5	Anatomy.....	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination
Tuesday...	10—1 2—5	Physiology.....	150	A written examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Materia Medica .. Pharmacy.....	100 50	A written examination. An oral and practical examination
Thursday.	10—1 2—5	Comparative Anatomy..... Practical Anatomy	50 100	A written & oral examination. A practical examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

153. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit.	REMARKS.
		Anatomy.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy	Practical Anatomy.				
		150	150	100	50	50	100	600			

SECOND EXAMINATION.

154. The Second M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in July.

155. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

156. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

157. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. and C. M. Examinations; of having, subsequently to passing their First M. B. and C. M. Examination, been engaged at least two years in Medical studies; and of having attended the following courses :—

Surgery—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Medicine and Pathology—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Midwifery, &c.—one course of, at least, 80 lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence—one course of, at least, 60 lectures.

Hygiene—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Organic Chemistry (the Medical Chemistry of animal secretions, morbid products, &c.)—one course.

Operative Surgery—one course.

Clinical Surgery—three courses of, at least, 40 lectures each.

Do. Medicine— do. do. do.

Of having attended the Surgical and Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the above-mentioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine; of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during six months; of having attended the practice of a Mid-

wifery Hospital during three months; of being competent to attend cases of labour; of having performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body, and of having dissected during two Winter Sessions.

158. Candidates must also produce reports with comments of six Medical and of six Surgical cases observed and recorded by themselves, and certified by the professors of Medicine and Surgery respectively of the School at which the Candidate has studied.

159. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

160. Candidates shall be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	REMARKS.
Monday.....	10–1	Medicine and Pathology	150	A written examination
	2–5			An oral examination.
Tuesday ...	7–10	Clinical Medicine.....	100	Practical examination in hospital.
	2–5	Do. Surgery...	100	
Wednesday	10–1	Surgery.....	150	A written examination
	2–5			An oral examination.
Thursday...	10–1	Midwifery, &c..	100	Written and oral examination.
	2–5	Medical Jurisprudence.....	75	
Friday...	7–10	Hygiene.....	50	Written and oral examination.
	2–5	Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery	75	Written, oral & practical examination.
Saturday ..	7–10	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope.....	50	Oral and practical.
	2–5	Operative Surgery.....	75	Practical examination
		Reports of six Medical cases.	100	Vide para. 158.
		Reports of six Surgical cases.	100	

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

161. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus of kinds; to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

162. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division. A certificate, under the seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each passed Candidate.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.												Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Medicine and Pathology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery	Surgery.	Midwifery, &c.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Hygiene.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope.	Operative Surgery.	Reports of six Medical Cases.	Reports of six Surgical Cases.				
		150	100	100	150	100	75	50	75	50	75	100	100				

163. Candidates, who have been exempted under former rules from examination in Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene on taking the degree of M. B. and C. M., shall be

required to undergo examination in these subjects on proceeding to the Degree of M. D.

164. In certain exceptional cases, to be decided upon by the Syndicate, Candidates will be permitted to appear for the Preliminary Scientific and First Examinations in the same year, and to come up in the succeeding year for the Second or Pass Examination, on condition that the requisite certificates be presented, and that the total period of study does not fall short of five years.

IX.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

165. Candidates who have obtained the degrees of B. A. and M. B. and C. M. will be permitted to proceed to the degree of M. D. *without examination*, on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession subsequent to having taken the degree of M. B. and C. M. of this or of some other recognized University.

166. Each Candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

167. Applications for admission to the Degree of M. D., together with the certificates and testimonial above referred to, shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one month before the date of the Convocation conferring Degrees.

168. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees.

169. Graduates of the Medical College shall be allowed to present themselves *for examination* for the Degree of M. D. on producing the diploma of the Medical College and a certificate of having been engaged subsequently for five years in the practice of their profession.

170. The examination for the Degree of M. D. shall be held once a year, commencing on the first Monday of July.

171. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

172. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

173. Candidates shall forward their certificates and the testimonial indicated in Bye-law 166 to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

174. They shall pass an examination in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday...	10—1 3—6	Surgery & Clinical Surgery.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Tuesday....	10—1 3—6	Medicine and Pathology.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Wednesday	7—10 2—5	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	150	Practical examination in Hospital. Written & oral examination.
Thursday..	10—1 3—6	Hygiene..... Comparative Anatomy..... ..	50 50	Written & oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

175. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	Medicine and Pathology.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	Hygiene.	Comparative Anatomy.				
		250	250	150	50	50	750			

X.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

176. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering shall be held at Madras once a year, commencing on the second Monday in February.

177. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

178. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application, a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts, and notify the optional subjects in which he elects to be examined.

179. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

180. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it shall be practical as well as theoretical.

181. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge; it being imperative upon Candidates to pass an examination in the first three branches, but optional with them to select either IV., V. and VI., *or* VII. and VIII:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering.
VIII. Machine Drawing.

i. MATHEMATICS.

1.—*Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution of Algebraical quantities.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.

Surds.

Algebraic Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Binomial Theorem.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount.

Calculation and use of Logarithms.

2.—*Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also easy Deductions.

3.—*Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

ii. Natural Philosophy.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and resolution of forces in one plane.

The Centre of Gravity.

The mechanical powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction, and the Rigidity of Cords.

The three laws of motion, with the different measures of force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the Simple Pendulum.

Unit of *work*; useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

Epuilibrium and Pressure of Fluids, elastic and non-elastic.

Specific gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic principles to the examination of a Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Forcing Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Hydraulics.*—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances.

Effects of Vena Contracta.

Flow of water in Rivers and Canals, and over Weirs and Calingulas.

Time of filling and emptying Locks.

iii. MENSURATION AND ESTIMATE-MAKING.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.

Preparation of Estimates for Roads, Canals, and Masonry work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

iv. SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Surveying with the chain, with Prismatic Compass and Chain, with Theodolite and Chain and with Circumferentor and Chain.

Keeping a Field Book and Plotting.

The Theory and Practice of Levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y Level and Troughton and

Simms' Level; also the keeping a Field Book and Drawing Sections. Measurement of heights by means of the Aneroid and the Mountain Barometer.

v. Constructive Engineering.

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength.

The equilibrium of arches and roofs.

Stability of abutments, piers, and retaining walls.

Construction of, and determination of, proper proportions for Buildings, Brick Bridges, Stone Bridges, Weirs, Calingulas, Sluices, Canals, Locks, and Roads.

General principles of Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

vi. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Bridges, Locks, Anicuts, Calingulas, and all kinds of Sluices.

Plans of Road Surveys.

Maps of general Surveys.

vii. Mechanical Engineering.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of machinery.

Expedients for transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power.

The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power.

The construction and working of all classes of Steam Engines.

The management of Workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labour in Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

viii. MACHINE DRAWING.

Plans, elevations, sections and projections of machines, such as Crabs, Cranes, Lathes, Dredges, Punching and Shearing Machines, Pile Drivers, and Steam Engines of all classes.

Drawing of all kinds of Tools.

Working drawings of the component parts of Machines.

182. *Scheme of Examination for B. C. E. Degree.*

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	REMARKS.
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Surveying and Levelling.	150	*Vivâ voce* included.
Tuesday	10—1 2—5	Constructive Engineering.	300	
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Hydraulics ... ... Estimating	100 50	
Thursday...	10—1 2—5	Euclid and Algebra... .. Mensuration and Plane Trig.	125 125	Algebra ... = 50 Euclid..... = 75 Mensur..... = 50 Plane Trig. = 75
Friday.....	10—1 2—5	Architectural Drawing ... Topographical Drawing ...	50 50	
Saturday...	10—1 2—5	Statics and Dynamics ... Hydrostatics & Pneumatics.	150 100	Each 75 Hydrostatics... = 60 Pneumatics ... = 40
		Total 1,200		

183. To qualify for the Degree of B. C. E., Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each Branch, and one-half of the aggregate number.—Further in Branch II. the marks allotted to Hydraulics shall be 100, of which number one-third must be secured to entitle a Candidate to pass.

184. The passed Candidates shall be arranged in three classes.

The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than the minimum qualifying for a degree.

The names of the Candidates placed in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each: but the Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

185. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

186. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

187. Within one month from the completion of the examination the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibit-

ing the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate, with reference to the results of the examination, or to the Regulations of the University as bearing upon the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Mensuration and Estimate-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive Engineering.	Architectural and Topographical Drawing.	Mechanical Engineering.	Machine Drawing.	Total.	Passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class placed	REMARKS.
		200	350	100	150	300	100	450	100	1200			

Forms of Application for Registration.

I.

MATRICULATION.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Different schools at which Candidate has been educated, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.	Where to be examined.	Optional Language.

II.

F. A.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the Matriculation Examination.	Present position or occupation.	Where to be examined.	Optional Language.

III.
B. A.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the First Arts Examination.
Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the First Arts Examination.
Present position or occupation.
Optional Language.
Optional Subject.

IV.
M. A.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
College, or Colleges, (if any) at which Candidate has studied since passing the B. A. Examination.
Present position or occupation.
Branch.
Optional language (if Branch I.)

V.
B. L.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, & time at each.
Present position or occupation.

VI.

M. L.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of receiving the B. L. Degree.	College, or Colleges, (if any) at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.

VII.

First L. M. S.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race, (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies, and time at each.	Present position or occupation.

VIII.

Second L. M. S.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the First Examination.	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first examination.	Present position or occupation.

IX.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the F.A. Examination.
Optional language in which Candidate has passed at the F. A Examination.
College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has studied Chemistry and Botany.
Present position or occupation.

X.

First M. B. & C. M.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
Present position or occupation.

XI.

Second M. B. & C. M.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination.
College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination.
Present position or occupation.

XII.

M. D.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of obtaining the B. A., and M B. and C. M. Degrees.	Period during which Candidate has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to receiving M.B. & C.M. Degree.	Present position or occupation.

XIII.

B. C. E.

NAME.	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his studies in Civil Engineering and time at each.	Present position or occupation.	Optional subjects.

FORM OF PROCEDURE TO BE OBSERVED IN CONFERRING UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

I. A Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually in the month of March.

II. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate-room at the hour named for the Convocation, and shall proceed in procession from it to the hall in which the degrees are to be conferred.

III. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the Candidates.

IV. The Candidates shall be arranged in a line opposite to the Chancellor.

V. On the procession entering the hall, the Candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

VI. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer Degrees upon the Candidates who, in the examination recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the Registrar read the names of the Candidates approved and recommended by the Examiners for Degrees.

The Registrar shall then read the report of the Examiners, which shall be in the following form:

We, the Examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the

degree of———, do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the degree of———, and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, &c.

The Chancellor shall then say:

Let the Candidates stand forward.

Then the Candidates standing up and advancing a step or two, the Chancellor shall put them the follwing questions:

Question. Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the degrees for which you are severally Candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes Members of this University?

Answer. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?

Ans. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?

Ans. I do promise.

In the case of Candidates for Medical or Legal Degrees, the following addition shall be made:—

Quest. Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the Medical (or Legal) profession, that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the

straight path of its honorable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?

Ans. I do promise.

Then the Chancellor shall say:

Let the Candidates be now presented.

Then the Candidates shall be presented by the heads of their respective schools or colleges, or by one of the Examiners, to the Chancellor, one by one, in the order in which they stand in the Examiners' report.

The manner of presentation shall be as follows:

The presenter taking the right hand of the Candidate shall advance with him to the footstool of the Chancellor, and shall say:

Mr., or my Lord Chancellor, I present unto you this person ———, who has been certified after examination, to be duly qualified to receive the degree of ——— in the University of Madras.

Then the Chancellor shall say to the Candidate:

A. B., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit thee to the Degree of ——— in this University, and in token thereof I present unto thee this Diploma, and authorize thee to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of thy Degree.

The Chancellor shall then present to the Candidate the Diploma; and the presenter shall invest him with the hood. The Candidate shall then bow and retire to his place.

When all the Candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar:

Let the Degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

Then the Registrar shall read the Record of the Degrees conferred, as follows:

We the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Madras, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted to the Degree of————the following persons, they having been first certified unto us as fit persons to receive the same.

The Registrar shall then present the above Record to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

Then an address shall be made to the Candidates by a Member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the Degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say :

I dissolve this Convocation.

Then the Chancellor and Senate shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the Graduates standing.

In the absence of the Chancellor, his place shall be taken and his duties performed, by the Vice-Chancellor.

ACADEMIC ROBES.

(Appointed by the Senate.)

CHANCELLOR.

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's Dress Gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet Academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor's and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's but with silver lace and tassel.

REGISTRAR.

A black silk laced gown.

A black cloth Academic cap.

SENATE.

A subdued crimson silk gown.

Black velvet Academic cap.

B. A.

A blue silk gown.

A black silk hood, lined with cerise.

An Academic cap (optional.)

M. A.

A gown as B. A. with velvet fronts, &c.

Hood as B. A., but with the addition of a gold coloured border.

B. L.

A puce silk gown.

Hood lined with pink.

M. B. AND C. M.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B. A., with velvet fronts.

Hood lined with lilac.

M. D.

A Maroon silk gown with velvet fronts, &c.

Hood lined with lilac, and gold coloured binding.

B. C. E.

A red silk gown, same shape as the B. A.

Hood lined with sky-blue.

Matriculation and F. A. Examinations will be held at the following places in December, 1878 :—

Bangalore.
Bellary.
Berhampore.
Calicut.
Coimbatore.
Ernakulam in Cochin.
Jaffna.
Kumbhakonam.
Madras.
Madura.
Mangalore.
Masulipatam.
Mysore.
Negapatam.
Nellore.
Palamcotta.
Rajamandri.
Shimoga.
Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.
Trivandram.
Vizagapatam.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

In Arts.

First Arts.

1. Church Missionary Society's English Institution, Palamcotta.
2. High School, Coimbatore.
3. High School, Ernakulam.
4. High School, Shimoga.
5. High School, Vijayanagaram.
6. Maharaja's High School, Mysore.
7. Noble High School, Masulipatam.
8. Provincial School, Bellary.
9. Provincial School, Calicut.
10. Provincial School, Mangalore.
11. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Tanjore.
12. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Trichinopoly.
13. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Seminary, Madras.

Bachelor of Arts.

1. Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.
2. Central College, Bangalore.
3. Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
4. Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College, Madras.
5. His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandram.

6. Presidency College, Madras.
7. Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
8. Provincial College, Rajamandri.
9. St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

IN LAW.

1. His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
2. Presidency College, Madras.

IN MEDICINE.

1. Medical College, Madras.

IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. Civil Engineering College, Madras.
2. School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore.

English Institution, Palamcottah.

This Institution was founded in 1836, by the Church Missionary Society for the purpose of training Schoolmasters. The Society had then also the only school for English teaching in the district. This School was from 1844 to 1870 under the able management of Mr. W. Cruickshanks. On a petition being presented by the Natives of Tinnevelly to the Governor of Madras, Lord Napier, for the establishment of a High School, he gave the above Society the choice of establishing one. Gladly accepting the offer, they caused the English School to be amalgamated with the Institution, which since 1870, has been called the English Institution. A Matriculation Class was opened in 1871, under the then Principal, the Rev. T Spratt. In 1872 the Home Committee seeing the urgent need of higher education for this district, sent out the Rev. Frederic Peake, M.A., LL.D., to found a College.

Unavoidable circumstances compelled his return home three months after classes had been formed for the three Examinations in Arts of this University. The staff at present consists of one Principal, Rev. H. Schaffter, of Trinity College, Dublin, three First Arts, and four Matriculated Masters, and one munshi. There are 123 students on the Books. The lower classes are recruited from a subsidiary school of 120 boys. Government gives a monthly grant of Rs. 326-5-8. The average of monthly Fees is Rs. 130. Scholarships amount to Rs. 46 per mensem. Of the students 83 are boarders, paying besides their School fees, 1½ Rs. each for their board. There are no free scholars.

High School, Coimbatore.

About the year 1856 "the Tahsildar's School," so called because a Tahsildar of Coimbatore was its founder, was handed over to a Committee of European and Native gentlemen, under the designation of the 'Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School' But the early promise of the school was belied by subsequent inanition, the teachers were underpaid, and the confidence of the Hindu inhabitants of Coimbatore was not won.

The first new impulse in the right direction may be traced to the Collector, Mr. Thomas. Through his interest in the School the Hindu inhabitants were roused to action, and a large sum of money was raised with which it was proposed to build a School-hall to be called the 'Thomas Memorial Hall.' Many years elapsed before this determination was carried into effect. In the meantime the School-house had to be enlarged, and in 1867 when a European Graduate of this University took charge, he found that the Institution contained about 250 boys, the highest

class being the Fifth. The fees monthly amounted to about Rs. 200. Under the designation of the 'Coimbatore High School,' the Institution has developed into a Collegiate School with an efficient staff of Teachers. The School is now as large as it can possibly be under present circumstances, the number on the rolls averaging 600, 25 being in the College Department.

The School is a Grant-in-aid Institution, the Government monthly grant is Rs. 430 and the amount of fees on an average is Rs. 600. At present the expenditure exceeds the income, and very soon the small reserve (about Rs. 2,000) which the School possesses will be exhausted, when something will have to be done to enable the Committee to uphold the position of the Institution. The School is open to all classes of the community. The majority (about 85 per cent.) are Brahmins, but there are on the rolls Hindus of all the other classes, Mahomedans, Native Christians, Eurasians and Europeans. Mahomedan boys are charged only half the monthly fee.

The teaching staff of the College department is as follows:—

C. C. Flanagan, M.A. (Madras), Headmaster
R. Kristniah, B.A. (Madras).
B. Bhujunga Rau.
A. Vaidyalinga Pillai.

High School, Ernakulam.

For many years prior to 1865, the Rajah of Cochin had maintained a small English School at Ernakulam. In that year it was placed under the care of a Cambridge M. A., the present Head Master, and soon rose in numbers and standard until in 1868 students were first sent up for

the Matriculation Examination, and since then others have gone up every year.

A large and commodious building was erected by the Sirkar, and occupied in 1870.

The staff of Masters has been steadily improved and augmented, and in 1874 a Preparatory F. A. Class was opened, from which in 1876 students first passed the F. A. Examination.

Boys from all classes of the community, without any distinction as regards caste or creed, are admissible, but the mass of the school consists of Brahmins, Christians, and Nairs, the latter being most numerous.

The total strength of the School is over 300 boys.

The Cochin Government bears the whole expenses of the School excepting a small proportion (about a seventh) which is produced by Fees.

The Fees at present levied are :—in the F. A. Class, Rs. 2 ; Matriculation Class, R. 1 ; Upper School, Annas 8 ; Lower School, Annas 4.

There are no Scholarships attached to the School at present.

The High School includes classes from the F. A. down to Preparatory Classes, and it is proposed to add Vernacular Classes shortly.

The College Class work is divided between the following Teachers :—

Alfred Forbes Sealy, M.A., (Cambridge), Head Master and Director of Education in Cochin.

Duncan Mearns Cruickshank, M.A. (Aberdeen.)

M. Subramaniya Aiyar, B.A. (Madras.)

N. Anantha Rau, B.A. (Madras.)

High School, Shimoga.

This Institution was established in 1854, as a Wesleyan Mission School receiving a Government Grant-in-aid. In 1858 it was converted into a Government School, and in 1875, formed into a High School for the Malnád or highlands of the Nagar Division, occupying the north-west of the Mysore Territory. The school contains 230 pupils, namely, 199 Hindus, 2 Muhammadans, 23 other Natives and 6 Eurasians. In the Kanarese School attached, there are 113 pupils, and in the Hindustani 40. The fees are Rs. 2 a month in the College classes, and a sum of Rs. 300 a year is granted by Government for scholarships. The school has a cricket club, and a swimming club, the members of which practice once a week in the river Tunga.

Head Master.—C. M. Leonard, B.A., (Madras); *Upper Assistants.*—D. Subbaiya, B.A., (Madras), D. Gangaiya Naidu, S. Srinivasa Rau; *Kanarese Munshi.*—Venkat Rama Shastri.

High School, Vijayanagaram.

This school is entirely supported by His Highness the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram at a monthly average cost of Rs. 842, of which Rs. 282 is realised by fees.

It was first opened in 1857 on a very humble scale, in two branches, one for Brahmins and Kshatriyas and the other for other caste boys. In 1859 the two branches were united and a Matriculate placed at the Head; the 4th Class being the highest. In 1875 a better qualified Master was obtained from Madras and the School rose to the Matriculation standard. In 1877 a Junior F. A. class was formed. The total number now on the rolls is 325, and all classes of the community are admissible except Pariahs.

The first College class or Junior F. A. class was formed in January 1877. The fee in this class is Rs. 2 per mensem. There are at present 3 scholarships of Rs. 5, and 2 additional scholarships will be assigned to this branch on the formation of a new F. A. class. The Collegiate teaching staff, besides Telugu and Sanskrit Pandits, consists of :—

C. Chandrasekaram, B.A. (Madras.)
P. Subramaniya Aiyar, B.A. do.
T. Visvanatha Sastri, B.A. do.

A good and commodious school-house, a library and all the requisite apparatus for a school of this class are liberally provided by the Patron, H. H. the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram. The Inspector of Schools of the 1st Division is intrusted by the Maharaja with the general management of the Institution, and it is conducted in all respects as a Government Provincial School.

Maharaja's High School, Mysore.

Was established in 1833, by the late Maharaja of Mysore, as a Free School for teaching English, as announced in an inscription still existing over the principal gateway. But masters were also appointed for giving instruction in Canarese, Mahratti and Sanskrit, in Hindustani and Persian. On the demise of His Highness in 1868, the School was taken over by Government, and called the Raja's School; the Mahratti, Sanskrit and Persian classes, which had little more than a nominal existence, being discontinued. The school had for several years sent up Candidates for the University Examinations, when in 1875 it was formed into a High School for the Ashtagram Division, the southern portion of the Territory. The number of pupils is 338, composed of 324 Hindus, 10 Muham-

madans and 4 Europeans or Eurasians. There are two Vernacular departments besides, occupying separate premises, the Kanarese containing 251 pupils, and the Hindustani, 185. The fees are Rs. 2 a month in the College classes. A sum of Rs. 600 a year is granted by Government for Scholarships, and there are also some Palace Scholarships bestowed in the name of the Maharaja. From the interest of surplus funds granted by His late Highness, Rs. 144 a year are moreover distributed in Scholarships to the Vernacular branches. The School has a cricket club and a reading room.

Head Master.—C. H. Candy, B.A., M.LL., (Cambridge); *Upper Assistants.*—R. Venkat Ramaiya, B.A., (Madras), S. Cress, K. Ramaswami, M. K. Srinivasaiyangar, B.A., (Madras); *Kanarese Munshi.*—B. Mallappa.

Noble High School, Masulipatam.

This School takes its name from the Rev. R. T. Noble, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, who was one of the two Missionaries first sent to Masulipatam by the C. M. S. in 1841. He opened it with two pupils on November 21, 1843, and continued in charge, without break, till his death, October 17, 1865. In 1864 the number on the rolls had reached 300, and a Collegiate Department was begun.

Various circumstances have at times much affected the number and quality of the pupils. In 1852 a Brahmin pupil became a Christian, and the number fell from 80 to 4. Other converts followed in 1856, and the Hindu community became alarmed. Led by the Head Sheristadar, A. Seshiah Sastri Garu (now C.S.I.), they founded a rival high class school. And the force of native feeling and official influence has usually drawn to it those young men

who are, "as regards wealth, respectability, and connections, the élite of the town," as was noticed by Lieutenant R. M. Macdonald, (now Colonel Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction,) when Inspector of this Division in 1856. The great cyclone of November 1, 1864, thinned the Noble School considerably, and the Lower Class, Municipal, and Results Schools, where little or nothing is charged in fees, have recently weakened its elementary classes. But high testimony was borne to it by Sir C. Trevelyan in 1860 : it has had some distinguished pupils; and about 280 are still (January 1878) being educated in the School Department and its Branch. They comprise East Indians, Native Christians, Muhammadans, and high caste Hindus. The studies range from the English and Telugu Alphabets to the Matriculation standard.

The Collegiate Department consists (January 1878) of one East Indian, and nineteen high caste Hindus. The first M. A. of the Madras University, V. Sundararamayya Gâru, was educated up to the F. A. standard in this School. And from 1864-5, when the annual Macdonald Gold Medal was founded, up to 1876 inclusive, it won that Prize nine times by sending up the Candidate who passed highest from the Northern Circars in the F. A. or B. A. Examinations for the year. Though this Department is growing, it is still very small, and the fees only cover a fraction of its cost. A Grant-in-aid of about Rs. 1,850 per annum is drawn from Government. The remaining cost is borne by the C. M. S., and the Rugby Fox Memorial Fund. The latter was begun in 1848 to provide an Assistant Master, as a memorial of Mr. Noble's first colleague, the Rev. H. W. Fox, B.A., of Wadham, Oxford, who was educated at Rugby School. The Rev. E. N. Hodges, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, has just reached Masulipatam to fill the post o

Rugby Fox Master. The Rev. John Sharp, M.A., of Rugby School, and Queen's College, Oxford, joined the School in that capacity in 1861. Since 1865 he has been Headmaster, with the exception of April 1870—November 1872, when the Rev. C. Tanner was in charge. The Rev. Jas. Stone, of the London College of Divinity; A. Ramaswami Garu, D. Narayanaswami Naidu Garu, B.A., (Madras); and K Ramachandra Sastri Garu, Telugu Pundit, take part in teaching the College Department.

Small Scholarships in it are annually given by Colonel Macdonald, the Lord Bishop of Madras, and the C. M. S. After his death, above Rs. 14,750 were collected for a memorial to Mr. Noble. With this sum, supplemented by grants from the C. M. S. and Government, a site was purchased, and a large and commodious building was erected for the School. It contains a spacious Hall, and suitable class rooms. There is a considerable Library of valuable books, and the school appliances are ample and excellent. A Native Noble Memorial Fund provides two small scholarships in the School Department. The C. M. S. and a legacy from Mrs. Brabazon, a friend of Mr. Noble's, furnish others.

Provincial School, Bellary.

The Provincial School of Bellary was opened on the 29th January 1855.

It is a Government Institution and is open to all classes of the community. There are no endowments or scholarships connected with the Institution.

The College Department which consists of a First Arts and a Preparatory First Arts class, contains 7 pupils. The School Department consists of five classes, viz., the Sixth,

Fifth, Upper Fourth, Lower Fourth and Third; and contains 87 boys.

The following fees are levied :—

	RS.	A.	P.
8th & 7th Classes	3	0	0
6th	2	8	0
5th & Upper 4th	2	0	0
Lower 4th	1	8	0
Third	1	0	0

The Headmaster, Mr. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A., (Madras), is at present acting as Professor of History in the Presidency College; and the First Assistant, Mr. Hensman, B.A., (Madras), is Headmaster of the Zillah School of Tellicherry. The following teachers are at present employed in the College Department:—

C. W. Burroughs, B.A., LL.B., (Trinity College, Dublin), Acting Headmaster.

L. C. Williams, B.A. (Madras.)

G. Narasinga Rau, B.A. (Madras.)

T. Somasundra Rau.

P. Srinivasachari.

Provincial School, Calicut.

The Provincial School of Calicut was established by Government in 1854.

It comprises two Departments, a Collegiate containing two First Arts Classes, and a School Department consisting of four classes—a Sixth, Fifth, Upper Fourth and Lower Fourth.

The fees levied are Rs. 3 in the Collegiate Department, Rs. 2½ in the VI Class, Rs. 2 in the V and Upper IV Classes, and Rs. 1½ in the Lower Fourth, in addition to en-

trance fees. The average strength of the School including all Departments for the last five or six years has been 200. The average strength of the Collegiate Department in 1877 was 60. The pupils of this school are mostly Nairs and Tiyyans (Natives of Malabar) and Tamil Brahmins (settled in Palghaut). There is also a small per centage of East Indians (Portuguese descendants in particular) and Native Christians (mainly of the Syrian Church). The classes of the community not represented in the school are Namburies (the Native Brahmins of this coast), Moplas (as the Native Muhammadan converts are called), and Cherumars who were till lately prædial slaves and who still constitute the lowest strata of the Hindu community on this coast.

The school is wholly supported by Government. The fees amount to about Rs. 5,500 a year, and the charges to about Rs. 13,500.

There are four endowed scholarships in connection with this school, three in the name of V. Conolly, Esq., late Collector of this District, and one in the name of G. R. Sharpe, Esq., who was for some years Civil and Sessions Judge of Malabar. Of the three former, one of 16 Rs. a month is tenable for two years at the Presidency College, Madras, by a native of Malabar who stands highest in the First Arts Examination, from this School; the other two, one of 16 Rs. and the other of 9 Rs. per mensem, are awarded respectively to the first in the Matriculation Examination, and the first in a Special Examination conducted by the Head Master at the beginning of each year, of the pupils composing the Matriculation Class and are tenable for two years and one year respectively. Sharpe's Scholarship of 9 Rs. per mensem is awarded on the results of the University Matriculation Examination, and is tenable for two years.

From 1861 to 1877 inclusive, 62 pupils of this Institution have passed the First Arts, and 279 the Matriculation Examination.

The Collegiate Department is taught mainly by the Head Master, his first Assistant, and the Malayalam Pundit. The present staff consists of :—

W. Morgan, Esq., Headmaster (on other duty).
S. Seshayya, B.A., (Madras), Acting Headmaster.
B. Hanumanta Rau, B.A. (Madras).
P. C. Velu.

Provincial School, Mangalore.

The Provincial School of Mangalore is a Government Institution established in 1866 at the request of the Hindu population of the District of South Canara, who subscribed Rs. 65,000 for the purpose.

The School Department consists of 5 classes from the Sixth down to the Third.

The School is open to all classes of the Community without any distinction of caste or creed, and is attended chiefly by Hindus and Native Christians.

The sources of revenue are the interest of the Endowment Fund which amounts to about Rs. 200 per mensem and the school fees.

The average amount of school fees for the last three years is Rs. 5,534-9-0.

The 'Thomas Scholarship,' founded in memory of H. S. Thomas, Esq., the late Collector of South Canara, is awarded to the student who stands highest in the school at the Matriculation Examination. It is worth Rs 5 per mensem.

There is also a Government Scholarship worth Rs. 15 per mensem which, though not attached to the Institution, has always been held by one of the pupils of this school. It is awarded to the student who passes highest from the school at the F. A. Examination, provided he prosecutes his studies for the B. A. degree in any recognized College.

The staff of teachers engaged in the College Department is :

J. Moss, B.A., (Madras), Headmaster.
K. S. Rama Rau, B.A. (Madras).
S. Mangesh Rau.
P. Balappa.
V. Krishnayya.

S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

The present school-room was built by His Highness Serbojee Maharajah, for the use of the Christian youths under the care of the Rev. Mr. Schwartz. When the Rev. Dr. Pope took charge of the Mission in 1857, the school was opened to Hindus as well as Christians, and had then on the rolls 100 boys. The first time that candidates appeared from this school for the entrance examination was in 1863, under the Principalship of Mr. Marsh, since which time the school has had a steady progress, under the able and energetic labours of that gentleman.

The total number of boys in the High School is 504, of whom 46 are in the College Department, and 458 in the School Department. Of the 46 in the College Department 3 are Native Christians and 43 Hindus, whilst in the other Department there are 353 Hindus, 74 Native Christians, 22 Mahomedans, 7 East Indians and 2 Europeans.

The school receives a monthly grant of Rs. 506 Ans. 14 from the Government, and of Rs. 200 from Schwartz's

fund. The amount of fees raised in the College Department is Rs. 108 Ans. 12, and Rs. 472 in the School Department.

There are in the school, one student holding a Government Scholarship (Rs. 15) and three holding Cadell's Scholarships (Rs. 10 in all). In addition to these H. E. Suckaram Sahib's Scholarships amount to Rs. 20 per mensem.

The total number of teachers in the High School is 18, of whom three who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts of the Madras University, teach in the College Department, under the Rev. W.H. Kay, M.A., (Oxford), who has recently been appointed Principal.

S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.

This Institution consists of a School and a Collegiate Department. At the end of December 1877, there were 671 on the rolls, with an average attendance for the year of 649. The number in the 7th class is 17. The fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 8,588-7. This Institution receives a Government grant; and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel supply the additional necessary funds. All classes of the community are admitted, but most of the students are Brahmins.

In 1876 a handsome pile of school-buildings was erected according to plans furnished by R. F. Chisholm, Esq., at a total cost of Rs. 15,500.

The teachers at present employed in the Collegiate Department are :—

C. W. Pearce, Esq., Principal.

Jacob Gnanaolivu, B.A. (Madras).

T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A. (Madras).

Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A. (Madras).

Missionary Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.

This Institution was opened in June 1848, by the Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A. Its special object is to train a high class of Mission Agents. Each student has a scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem for three years. These are paid partly from endowments, partly from grants made by the Christian Knowledge Society. A small monthly grant is received from Government. The present number of students is 21; and the teaching staff consists of the Rev. J. M. Strachan, M.D. (Edinburgh), the Rev. C. E. Kennet, of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and Mr. Gnanamuttu, M.A., (Madras), with one Tamil and one Telugu Munshi.

Bishop Cotton Schools and College, Bangalore.

These Schools were opened in 1865, for boys and girls, European and Eurasian.

In January 1871, the present Warden was appointed, the whole Institution was placed under his charge, and a College Department was sanctioned.

The Institution is under a Committee consisting of the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner, and several other gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of Madras is "Visitor."

In December 1877, the report showed a total of 211 boys and girls, of whom 11 boys and 10 girls were in the College Department.

Few boys remain long enough here to pass even the F. A.; since after one or two years they generally go to London or Edinburgh, where some prepare for the Civil Service or other examinations, some go to Cooper's Hill, and some enter the various Medical Colleges. In this consists the real importance of the College Department.

The Bishop Cotton Schools and College have a grant of 470 Rs. per mensem from the Government, and are under inspection.

The College classes are under the Warden, Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D., and Mr. T. J Taylor, B.A. (Madras.)

Central College, Bangalore.

This is the highest educational Institution of the Mysore Government. It was established in September 1858 as the Bangalore High School, and affiliated to the Madras University. The present premises in their original form were first occupied in 1860. The course of study was at the beginning of a general character, but included provision for lectures on Natural Philosophy, to illustrate which the grant was made of a good collection of apparatus. The first student who matriculated from the Mysore Province did so from the Bangalore High School in 1863, but it was not till 1865 that the curriculum was specially adapted to the requirements of candidates for the University Examinations. Ten years and a half later, or in July 1875, the Institution was formed into the Central College, and the premises have since been enlarged and greatly improved. The College Department contains 100 students, and the school 370. Of the whole number, 449 are Hindus, 3 Muhammadans, 4 other natives, and 14 Europeans or Eurasians.

The fees in the College classes are Rs. 2 and 3 a month, besides entrance fees. A sum of Rs. 600 a year is allowed by Government for scholarships. There is also the Dobbs Scholarship of Rs. 7 a month available to matriculated students, and prizes of books provided by a Native gentleman for proficiency in Sanskrit. There is a gymnasium and a cricket club attached to the College, in connec-

tion with which the United Schools Athletic Sports are held once a year. The students also have a Library and Reading Room, as well as a Debating Club.

Principal—C. Waters, M.A., (Cambridge); *Vice-Principal*—H. J. Bhabha, M.A., (Bombay), Fellow of the Bombay University; *Upper Assistants*—A. G. King, B.A., (Madras); B. Hanumanta Rau, B.A., (Madras); S. Krishnaswami Iyer, B.A., (Madras); S. Srinavasa Rau, B.A., (Madras); G. Krishna Rau, B.A., (Madras); *Kanarese Munshi*—Rama Sesha Shastri; *Tamil Munshi*—Krishnaswami Mudaliyar.

Doveton Protestant College, Madras.

This Institution was opened on the 1st March 1855 as "The Madras Parental Academic Institution and Doveton College," on the Foundation-Trust of the late Captain John Doveton, and amalgamated in the same year with the "Madras Protestant College," under its present designation of "The Madras Doveton Protestant College."

The object of the Institution is "to offer to the youth of the Christian community a liberal and sound Christian Education," in accordance with the commonly recognized tenets of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the whole body of the Protestant Churches of Europe.

All Christians may become members of the Institution by a monthly payment of Rs. 2, (parents and guardians of pupils by a monthly payment of Rupee 1), and be entitled to vote at the General Meetings, (if their subscriptions are paid up for the six months previous to such meetings).

The Executive Management is in the hands of a Committee of 13, (9 representatives of the Doveton Institution, and 4 of the Protestant College), which meets monthly,

and is empowered to frame from time to time such regulations as it deems proper for the internal economy of the Institution.

The various sources of revenue are :—

(1) Fees. (2) Subscriptions. (3) Government Grant-in-aid and Government Scholarships, and (4) Interest on Government Securities held in Trust from Captain Doveton's Estate, and the Protestant College Fund. (These securities amount in all to Rs. 338,900).

The Institution comprises a school, and a College Department. The former aims at providing a thorough English, Classical, and Mathematical education on a level with the Collegiate Schools of England and Scotland. Its curriculum extends over 7 years : the standard of the First Class is quite elementary, that of the seventh or highest class is the *Matriculation Standard* of the Madras University.

The numbers on the Roll of the School have varied from 105 to 162 ; the fees vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 in the different classes.

The College Department provides a curriculum of 4 years, qualifying for the standard of the B. A. Degree Examination at the end of the 4th year. The following is the present staff of professors :—

John Cook, Esq., M.A., (Aberdeen), Principal and Professor of *Mathematics* and *Natural Science.*

J. Vereker Bindon, Esq., M.A., (Trinity College, Dublin), Professor of *Classics* and *Philosophy.*

W. L. Bower, Esq., B.A., (Madras), Professor of *English* and *History.*

C. Janakirama Aiya, B.A., (Madras), Assistant Professor.

The College Fees are Rs. 5 per mensem for each of the four classes, with entrance Fee of Rs. 3. The numbers on the College roll have varied from 21 to 30.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS are conferred annually on First year's students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University. *Two* are conferred on the two Doveton students who have passed highest in the University Entrance Examination; the two others are open to the two European or Eurasian students from any other Institution who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination holding higher places than the two Doveton Scholars for the year. These Scholarships are of the value of Rs. 10 per month for the first two years: and Rs. 20 or Rs. 15 per month for the 3rd and 4th year, according as the holder is placed in the 1st or 2nd class of the First in Arts Examination List at the end of his second year.

Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College.

This Institution was founded in 1837 by the Rev. John Anderson, the first Missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras, and it was for a number of years the only one in Southern India where natives of the country could obtain a liberal education. It was originally styled the "General Assembly's Institution," but remaining in dependence on that section of the Church which in 1843 dissolved its connection with the State, it was known from that time till lately as the "Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution." The College department was opened in 1865: in 1876 its basis was widened: other Christian bodies combined with the Free Church in contributing to its support, and are represented on its Council, so that it has become

the main centre of Christian liberal education in Southern India. In accordance with this new development of the Institution, the words "Madras Christian College" were added to its designation.

In 1877 there were about 800 pupils in the School department, and in the College department upwards of 200 undergraduates.

The pupils and students are of all classes of the community in the following approximate proportions:—in the School, Hindus 77 5 per cent.; Mussulmans 11·5; Native Christians 9; and Eurasians 2; in the College, Hindus 80 per cent.; Mussulmans 3; Native Christians 16; and Eurasians 1

SCHOLARSHIPS.

1 The Johnstone Scholarships of Rs. 30 *per mensem* tenable for one year, restricted to Native Christians, founded in 1853 in memory of the Rev. Robert Johnstone, the second Missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras.

2. The Mackintosh Scholarship of Rs. 8 *per mensem* tenable for one year, being the interest of the proceeds of the "Life of John Mackintosh by the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.," presented by the author.

3. The Gunn Scholarship of Rs. 10 *per mensem* tenable for four years, founded in 1869 by Donald Gunn, Esq., of Latheron in Caithness in memory of his son.

4. In addition to the Johnstone and Mackintosh Scholarships, which properly belong to the Free Church Mission, it has instituted a yearly scholarship in connection with each of its four high schools, also tenable at the College.

5. There are one or two scholarships subscribed annually by friends of the Institution.

Endowed Prizes.

1. The Miller Gold Medal and the Miller Prize, forming together the highest prize in the fourth College class.

2. The Gunn Gold Medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the third College class.

3. The Ross prize, conferred on the first student in Natural Philosophy in the fourth College class.

4. The Johnstone Silver Medals, conferred along with the highest prize in the highest class of the school department.

Library.

The Institution has a General and a Consulting Library, the former containing 1,700 volumes, and the latter 500.

List of Principals.

Rev. John Anderson,	..	1837
„ John Braidwood, M.A.,	.	1856
„ Alexander Bell Campbell,	.	1860
„ William Miller, M.A.	..	1863

The staff of the College is as follows :—

Professors.

Rev. William Miller, M.A., (Aberdeen), Principal and Professor of English.

„ George Milne Rae, M.A., (Aberdeen), Professor of English.

„ Charles Cooper, M.A., (Aberdeen), Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Charles Michie Smith, Esq., B. Sc., (Edinburgh), Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. George Patterson, Professor of History.

All the Professors take part in religious instruction.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

S. Rangayya Chetti, B.A., (Madras), Superintendent of Vernacular Instruction.

C. Subbaramayya, M.A., (Madras.)

There are also pundits who give instruction in the following languages:—Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Hindustani.

His Highness the Maharaja's College, Trivandram.

This Institution was founded in 1834 as H. H. the Rajah's Free School, to provide an English Education for His Highness' subjects. In 1866, arrangements were made for teaching up to the Standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Madras University, and in 1869 for carrying on Students to the Bachelor of Arts Examination. At the beginning of 1875, a Professor of Law was appointed by attendance at whose lectures, students are qualified, according to the rules of the University, to compete for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The Institution is supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and is open to all classes of the Community. The Principal is directly responsible to the Dewan of Travancore.

The College, with a High School numbering nearly 600 pupils, is accommodated in a building erected by His Highness' Government at an expense of more than 2 lakhs of Rupees, and opened in March 1873.

There is an Entrance fee of 2 Rupees, and a monthly tuition fee of one Rupee.

There are connected with the College, two Cullen Scholarships, (founded in memory of Major-General Cullen, for many years British Resident in Travancore and Cochin), of 10 Rs. each monthly, one of which is awarded yearly for two years to the Student, being a Native of Travancore, that passes highest in the First Examination in Arts. There are also two Cullen prizes of 80 Rs. each, awarded yearly to the Travancore Student that passes highest in the Bachelor of Arts, and in the Bachelor of Laws Examination respectively. Besides these, His Highness' Government yearly awards a Scholarship, dependant on the results of the Matriculation Examination, of 5 Rs. monthly for two years, and if at the end of that time the holder pass the First Examination in Arts, the Scholarships is increased to 8 Rs. monthly for two years more.

TEACHING STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English and Mathematics.—John Ross, M.A., (Edinburgh.)

Professor of English, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.—Robert Harvey, M.A., (Glasgow.)

Professor of Law.—W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D., (Trinity College, Dublin), *Barrister-at-Law.*

First Assistant, R. S. Sheppard, B.A., (Madras.)

Second Do. K. Vasudeva Rau.

Third Do. A. Vallyanathan Mudaliyar, B.A., (Madras.)

Fourth Do P. Thanu Pillai, B.A., (Madras.)

Malayalam Pundit, N. Ramakurupu, B.A., (Madras.)

Tamil Do. C. Swaminatha Desikar.

Sanskrit Do. S. Vaidyanatha Sastri.

Presidency College, Madras.

This Institution was first established in 1841 under the name of "The High School of the Madras University." The Madras University was intended to consist of two departments, a College and a High School, and was under the control of a Governing Body, called the President and Governors of the Madras University. The First President was Mr. George Norton, then Advocate General of Madras, and the Governors, fourteen in number, consisted of European and Native gentlemen in equal proportions. The High School progressed rapidly, and in the course of time higher classes were established, until in 1855, when the control of the Institution was transferred to the newly appointed Director of Public Instruction, the College was duly constituted under a Principal and Professors and received its present name.

The College has two branches, the General and Legal, and attached to the former is a Junior Department to which non-Matriculated Students are admitted. The General Branch of the College is open to all Matriculated Students, the Legal to Graduates in Arts, and others who give satisfactory proof of having received a sound English Education.

From 1841 to 1870 the work of the College was carried on in a private house in Egmore rented by Government, but in March of the latter year the new buildings on the South Beach were formally opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Students transferred to them in the month of July following.

Endowments.—The Elphinstone Scholarship of the monthly value of twelve Rupees and Essay Prize (annual) of the value of seventy Rupees, both in commemoration of

Lord Elphinstone, during whose administration the High School was opened; the Morehead Law Scholarship, of the annual value of Rupees 250, founded in honour of the late W. A. Morehead, Esq.; the Denison Scholarship of the annual value of Forty-eight Rupees in honour of the late Sir William Denison, K.C.B., and confined to Muhammadans educated in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mylapore; with other annual Prizes for various specific purposes, founded by or in the names of, His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, His Highness the Maharajah of Vijayanagaram, W. A. Morehead, Esq., J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., E. B. Powell, Esq., and Sir A. J. Arbuthnot.

COLLEGE STAFF.

General Branch.

Principal and Professor of English Literature.. ...E. Thompson, M.A., (Cambridge).

Professor of Mathematics.F. S. Evans, M.A., (Oxford).

Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy..D. Duncan, M.A., (Edinburgh).

Professor of Sanskrit.....G. Oppert, Ph. D., (Halle).

Professor of Physical Science.....W. H. Wilson, Ph. D., (Heidelberg).

Professor of History.....(Vacant.)
P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A., (Madras), Officiating.

Professor of Vernacular Literature.....W. Joyes.

Assistant Professor of & English Mathematics..S. Seshayya, B.A., (Madras), (on other duty).
C. Nagoji Rau, B.A., (Madras), Officiating.

Legal Branch.

Professor of Law . H. H. Shephard, M.A., (Oxford), *Barrister-at-Law.*

J. H. Spring Branson, *Barrister-at-Law,* Officiating.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1841. Eyre Burton Powell, M.A.
1862. EDMUND THOMPSON, M.A.

Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

This College is a Government Institution and was originally established as a Provincial School on the 19th October 1854. There was no class above the Matriculation standard till 1864, when a First Arts Class was opened. The school was raised to a College in 1867, and students went up from it for B. A. for the first time in February 1869. The College staff consists of a Principal and three Assistants, with two Pundits, one in Tamil and another in Sanskrit. Its present members are as follows :—

W. A. Porter, M.A., (Cambridge.)
T. Gopala Rau, B.A., (Madras.)
C. Sundara Rau, B.A., do.
V. Srinivasiar, B.A., do.
C. Tyagaraja Chettiyar, Tamil Pundit.
Rangachariyar, Sanskrit do.

At present the only optional subject taught is Natural Philosophy; but it is now in contemplation to open a Logic Class. The optional languages taught are Tamil and Sanskrit. Attached to the College is a School department

consisting of three classes, viz., Matriculation, Preparatory Matriculation, and the Upper Fourth. Each class contains two divisions. The number of pupils in the School is generally above 270.

The College is open to all classes of the Community, but as a fact, the great majority of the students are Brahmins. Of the 200 students in the Collegiate Department in March 1877, 190 were Brahmins.

The only endowments attached to the College are the following :—

The Muppanar Medal, value Rs. 100, given annually to the student who stands highest in the B. A. Examination.

The Beauchamp Medal, value Rs. 40, also given to the highest in the B. A. Degree Examination.

The Edward Bird Scholarship, of Rs. 5 per mensem, given on the results of the F. A. Examination.

The College is supported partly by fees and partly by Government. The fee is now a uniform rate of Rs. 4 per mensem in all the classes of the Collegiate Department.

Provincial College, Rajamandri.

This College has been recently instituted at Rajamandri with the view of its supplying a long felt educational want in the Northern Circars, and affording the Telugu and Uriya students of the upper portion of the Presidency the requisite facilities for qualifying themselves for the Degree Examination, from which owing to their isolated position they have been hitherto almost entirely debarred.

It was with this object in view, that in 1868, the school then of the Zillah grade was raised to the rank of a Provincial School, but owing to various unfortunate circum-

stances it remained in effect a Zillah School till the establishment of a First Arts Class in 1873.

Its subsequent success having been such as to warrant the carrying out of the original scheme for its development into a Provincial College, a B. A. class was formed in 1877, and the Institution now contains its full complement of four College classes numbering upwards of 50 students. In addition to these there is the School Department consisting of the Matriculation, the Preparatory and the Upper IV classes, which contains about 200 boys.

The teaching staff of the College Department is thus constituted :

E. P. Metcalfe, Esq., M.A., (Cambridge), Principal.
J. B. Bilderbeck, Esq., B.A., (Cambridge), 1st Assistant.
A. G. Subramanya Aiyar, B.A., (Madras), 2nd Assistant.
P. Srinivasarau Pantulu, 3rd Assistant.

The College is maintained almost entirely from Provincial funds, and is open to all members of the community. As regards fees it has been placed in class A of Provincial Schools and Colleges.

The Raja of Pittapur has intimated his intention of placing at the disposal of the Principal, Scholarships amounting to Rs. 40 per mensem to be awarded to poor deserving students in the B. A. Classes, and the Zamindar of Parlakimedy, has established two scholarships of Rs. 20 for students from Ganjam, with preference to Uriyas and Muhammadans, to be held in the same classes.

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

St. Joseph's College was established at Negapatam in 1846, by the Jesuits in charge of the Madura Mission, at a time when education was very little appreciated by the

people. Notwithstanding the difficulties inherent to such unfavourable conditions, the work of education was carried on without interruption, and not a few European and many Natives now owe their present situation to the instruction received in this Institution.

After the establishment of the Madras University, the authorities of the College, following the example of other Institutions, and in order to open the way to University honors for the Catholic children of the country, thought it advisable to ask for the aid of the Government, and to place the Instituion under Inspection.

It was not till 1867 that this aid was obtained in the form of a monthly grant of Rs. 250, which has been continued without any alteration till the present time.

Although St. Joseph's Institution was established primarily for the sake of Catholic children, more numerous in the South than in any other part of India, it is also open to all creeds and classes of society, and to this end the education embraces all grades of instruction from the elementary up to the B. A. standard. It possesses a boarding School composed of more than 200 students all Catholics with the exception of 4 or 5 who are Protestants. The number of day scholars during the last 3 or 4 years, up to within the last six months, has been on an average about 200.

The Collegiate department was formed in 1868, when 3 out of 4 sent up for the First Examination in Arts succeeded in passing, the first of them holding the third place in the list, and since then an F. A. Class has been constantly maintained. During the past year 22 Students have attended the Collegiate Classes, of whom 8 composed the Senior and 12 the Junior First Arts Class, while 2 have been studying for B. A. With the exception of one B. A.

student, the remainder pay the usual school fees of Rs. 2. The exception is a student who, having passed 16th on the list of F. A. Candidates in the first class last year, became entitled to a Free Scholarship and is therefore, with the approval of Government, educated free, at the expense of the College.

The two chief sources of support to the College are the endowments of the Institution and the aid given by the Society of Jesus, to which have to be added the Government grant, and the School fees.

The Professors who are employed to teach in the Collegiate Department are the following:—

Mathematics and Sciences.....Rev. C. Centres, B.SC., (Bordeaux.)
History.....Rev. J. Morel.
Languages .....L. de Noircourt, B.A., (Madras.)
Languages .....Gnanapragasam.
Tamil.....Mathuchidambara Pillai.

Medical College, Madras,

Commenced as the Medical School in 1835, and intended for the instruction in Medicine of Europeans, Eurasians and Native Candidates for the Subordinate Medical Service. The benefits were early extended to those desirous of qualifying for Medical Degrees, some of the courses are open to the public. The designation of the Institution was changed to Medical College in 1851. The College is under the control of a Principal, subject to the authority of the Director of Public Instruction. The Certificates of the College are formally recognized by the Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Ireland. Students of the

Senior Department take their Degrees at the University, two have graduated as M. D. and five as M. B. and C. M.

The academical year consists of a Winter Session of six, and a Summer Session of three months. The year commences on the 1st October. The curriculum of the Senior Department is in conformity with the requirements of the University Regulations for Degrees in Medicine. There are separate curricula for the pupils of the Second and Junior Departments. Clinical Instruction is imparted at the General Hospital, the Lying-in-Hospital and the Eye Infirmary.

Female Students are now permitted to join the classes of the College.

There are five Government Scholarships in connection with the Senior Department of the Medical College, and one Lane Scholarship. Some changes are expected to take place in the rules affecting Government Scholarships, and the terms upon which students will be admitted to the classes, with a view to render the Institution self-supporting. At present the Institution is supported by Government.

There are two gold medals (the Johnstone and the Blacklock), open annually to students of the Senior and Second Departments, and one Government gold medal for which students of the Junior Department alone are eligible.

The sum of Rupees 1,400 has been invested as an endowment for founding an annual prize in the name of the late Dr W. N. Chipperfield, a Professor of this Institution.

STAFF OF TEACHER.

Surgeon Major M C. Furnell, M.D (St. Andrew's), M.R.C.S., F.A.S.L., and F.R.C.S. (London.)	Principal and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Surgeon Major W. H. Harris, M.D. (St. Andrew's), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), and L.S.A. (London.)	Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
Surgeon Major H. King, A.M., and M.B., C.L. (University, Dublin.)	Professor of Chemistry.
Surgeon Major J. Keess, M.D. (Aberdeen), M.R.C.P., & L.M., (London,) and M.R.C.S. (Edinburgh.)	Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy.
Surgeon Major R. W. Cockerill, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.S.A., & L.M., (London), (on leave, Europe).	Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
Surgeon J. J. L. Ratton, M.D., and M.C., (Queen's University, Ireland.)	Acting do.
Surgeon L. C. Nanney, L.F.P.S., (Glasgow), & L.S.A. (London.)	Professor of Materia Medica.
Surgeon E. F. Brockman, L.R.C.P., (London), and M.R.C.S., (England), (on leave, Europe).	Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology.
Surgeon C. Sibthorpe, L.R.C.S., L.L.K., and Q.C.P.I.L.M., and Q.C.P.L., (Dublin), (on other duty).	Acting do. and Professor of Pathology.
Surgeon A. M. Branfoot, M.B., (London), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), and L.R.C.P., (London.)	Acting Professor of Pathology.
Hony. Surgeon R. Wilkins, L.R.C.P., and F.R.C.S., (Edinburgh).	Demonstrator of Anatomy, &c., & Lecturer on Botany.

Honorary Surgeon R. Harvey, L.R.C.P., and F.R.C.S., (Edinburgh)...	Profr. of Medical Jurisprudence, and Asst. to the Profr. of Materia Modica and Botany.
Mr. W. Karney	Assistant to the Professor of Medicine.
Mr. W. Hamilton	Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

Civil Engineering College, Madras.

The Madras Civil Engineering College is a Government Institution established on the 1st September 1859.

It is divided into the Collegiate and School Departments.

Collegiate Department.

The Collegiate Department consists of the First Department, and Officers' Surveying Class.

The object of the First Department, opened on the 1st August 1862, is to train gentlemen of liberal education for employment as Engineers, and for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering in the University of Madras.

Military Division.—Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officers on passing an entrance examination in

Arithmetic—the whole.

Euclid. –The first three books.

Algebra.—As far as simple Equations.

The number of these is at present limited to five.

Civil Division.—Members of all classes without distinction, who have passed the F. A. examination, who are

between 16 and 22 years of age, and who can produce certificates regarding conduct, age, health and freedom from liability to small-pox. There is no limit as to the number of these students. All students, Military and Civil, have to pay a monthly fee of Rs. 16 each, and provide themselves with books, drawing instruments, colors, &c.

The admission of students generally takes place at the commencement of the Session in January of each year, the necessary entrance examination for Military Officers being held in the December preceding.

The Session extends over 2 years, at the end of which, successful students obtain certificates of qualification as Assistant Engineers.

There are no scholarships allowed for this Department.

Lieut.-Col. H. T. Rogers, R. E., Principal, teaches in Engineering; J. Bradshaw, Esq., 1st Assistant Master, in Mathematics; and Sub-Conductor W. J. McAleese, 2nd Assistant Master, in Surveying and Drawing and Estimating.

The Officers' Surveying Class, established, under G. O., No. 4,127, of the 1st December 1862, for Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer, has been in abeyance for several years past, owing to the establishment of the Garrison course of instruction. It is opened on the 1st January and 1st August of each year, provided there are not less than 10 Candidates. The course of study occupies about 5 months. The fee is Rs. 16 per mensem.

School Department.

The School Department consists of the Second and Special Departments.

The Second Department is intended for training candidates for the Upper Subordinate establishment of the P. W. D., and the Special Department (consisting of the Surveying and Drawing Classes) for Surveyors and Draftsmen.

Candidates for these, not being Matriculated students, will have to pass an Entrance examination, which will be held in April of each year.

The Session extends over 2 years, and candidates are admitted each year in the first week of August.

Civil Candidates must be between 15 and 22 years of age, and must produce certificates regarding conduct, age, health, and vaccination.

Ten Stipendiary studentships at Rs. 10 each are provided in the Second Department, for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army, who after passing the Entrance examination, have to study a vernacular language, for one year at the class established in Bangalore, and pass in it before joining the College.

The following are the Scholarships :—

Francis Cotton Walker's Scholarship, of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for 2 years, in the Second Department, by a native of Malabar, Canara, or the Neilgherry Hills, who can pass a vernacular examination in Malayalam or Kanarese, in addition to the usual Entrance examination.

Five Scholarships of Rs. 15 each, tenable for one year in the Second Department by those Civil Students of the 2nd year who distinguish themselves most during the first year of the study.

Ten Scholarships of Rs. 8 each, tenable in the Special

Department under the same conditions, five for the Surveying and five for the Drawing Class.

The Institution derives no revenue except from the State.

School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore.

This Institution was established in 1875, for the purpose of training selected Natives for the Public Works, Revenue Survey and Forest Departments of the Mysore Government. Nominations are made by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. The *Upper Department* prepares candidates for the graded ranks, the course of study extending over 3 years. The Fee is Rs. 15 a month, during the first half of the course, payable quarterly in advance, reduced to Rs. 10 a month during the second half of the course, in the case of students specially recommended for ability and progress. The *Lower Department* prepares candidates for the upper and lower subordinate grades, in a course lasting two years. The students for the former receive monthly stipends of Rs. 12, the first year; Rs. 18 the second; and for the latter Rs. 8 and 12 respectively. The present number of students is 12 in the upper department, and 12 in the lower. Candidates for admission must be of not less than 17 or more than 22 years of age, of good health and physique, (as certified by competent medical authority), of active habits, and prepared to serve in any part of the Province of Mysore. All candidates for the Upper Division of the School must previously to nomination have passed the University First in Arts examination. Those for the Lower Division who are intended to fill grades corresponding with the present Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, must similarly have passed the University

Matriculation examination. Candidates for employment in the grades corresponding with the present Lower Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department will be subjected to an entrance examination in Arithmetic, Kanarese, and English.

An engagement will be taken from all candidates previously to final nomination, binding themselves with two securities in the sum of Rs. 2000 for the Upper, and Rs. 500 for the Lower Department to serve the Mysore State, if required, in the Department to which they may be ultimately assigned in any part of the Province to which they may be sent, for a term of not less than five years from the date of their final admission to the service.

Principal (acting), W. P. Lynam, C. E., (Dublin), Executive Engineer, 4th grade; *Professor* of Geology and Lecturer on Vegetable Physiology, F. E. Harman, M.R.A.C., F.C.S.; Teacher of Elementary Botany, J. Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh; *Assistant Master*, E. R. Subbarayar, B.A., B.C.E., (Madras).

ENDOWMENTS.

The Governor's Scholarship.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-third day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight Between the Right Hon'ble Francis Napier *Baron* Napier, K.T., and Governor of Fort Saint George of the one part, and The University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Francis Baron Napier, being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst persons born in the City and Collectorate of Madras, hath determined, with the approbation of the said University of Madras, to institute a Scholarship tenable for three years to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid who have Matriculated at the said University of Madras, and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth; and whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Francis Baron Napier hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided, and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Francis Baron Napier may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for

and the Securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest, dividends, and income thereof upon the trust hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively: And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Francis Baron Napier hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees; Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in the consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Francis Baron Napier in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature, and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be the subject of competition between students who have been born in the City and Collectorate of Madras at their Matriculation at the said University of Madras without any limitation of race, caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Francis Baron Napier and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trust herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Governor's Scholarship."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who at the usual Matriculation Examination shall have obtained the highest number of marks, provided that such number of marks shall not be less than two hundred and fifty, and provided also that in the event of the present scale of marks being at any time or times hereafter altered such number of marks shall not be less than three-fifths of the whole number of marks for the time being attainable.

IV. In the event of two or more Candidates at the said examination obtaining the same or an equal number of marks the said Scholarship shall be awarded to such one of the said two or more Candidates as shall be nominated and declared by the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to be the proper person entitled thereto.

V. The first Scholarship shall be awarded at the Matriculation Examination held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

VI. The Scholarship shall be tenable for three years* subject to the following conditions :—

1. The holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall forfeit the same if he fail to present himself for examination at the examination for the grade of First Arts next ensuing after his Matriculation and if he fail to obtain a position in the first class at the said examination.

* At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 28th November, 1874, it was resolved that the Scholarship should be tenable for *four* instead of three years.

2. After the examination for First Arts and between that period and the termination of the period of three years during which the Scholarship can be held one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the first occasion on which he is admissible to that examination.

3. If the holder for the time being of the said Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts within the earliest period at which he is admissible to that degree then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

4. It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

5. In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation Examination.

VII. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years to make any new regulation with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Scholarship or save as hereinbefore provided reduce the amount thereof.

In witness whereof the said Francis Baron Napier hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by
the above-named Francis Baron Napier in the presence of (Signed) NAPIER.

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS, M.A.,
Domestic Chaplain to
His Excellency the Governor,
Madras.

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Private Secretary to
H. E. the Governor of Madras,
Madras.

Rajah Sir Tanjore Madava Rau's Prizes.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine between Sir Tanjore Madava Rau, Knight, Commander of the most exalted Order of the Star of India, residing at Trevandrum in Travancore in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst Hindus born in the Collectorate of Tanjore hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between students born as aforesaid, who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University at Madras and to be conferred awarded and given under such regulations and according to such schemes as are hereinafter established and set forth : And whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred—Four Rupees per cent. Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security No. 367? dated the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for Rupees one thousand five hundred and one other Promissory Note or Security No. 002006 dated the said first day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five for the sum of Rupees one thousand.

Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance

of the said agreement and for the effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said two Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or Securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for certain Prizes to be the subject of competition between Hindu Students born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who shall respectively pass the First Arts Examination and Matriculate at the University of Madras without any limitation as to caste or creed and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth and this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

1. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be divided into two sums in the proportion of six-tenths

and four-tenths and shall be devoted to maintaining the two Prizes hereinafter named.

2. The two prizes shall be respectively called or known as the " Sir Tanjore Madava Rau's Prizes."

3. The Prizes shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prizes shall be limited to competition between Hindu Students by race born in the Collectorate of Tanjore and who have lived ten years in that Collectorate.

5. The first Prize of six one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to the Hindu Student born as aforesaid who shall stand highest in the First Class at the annual First Examination in Arts of the said University of Madras.

6. The second Prize of four one-tenths of the income of the said trust funds shall be awarded to the Hindu Student born as aforesaid who shall stand highest at the annual Matriculation examination of the said University of Madras.

7. The first Prizes shall be awarded at the First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations to be held in the month of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

8. The Prizes shall be awarded either in money or in Books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

9. If at any of the said annual First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations at the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required examination then and in any such case the Prize or Prizes (as the case may be) shall not be awarded and the amount thereof shall be added to the corpus of the

funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.

10. No Candidate shall be allowed to compete unless he produces a Certificate of good conduct and satisfactory progress either from the Master of the School in which his studies were prosecuted or from some person whose testimony is accepted as satisfactory by the Syndicate of the University.

11. The Certificates of good conduct shall be in such form as the Senate of the said University of Madras shall from time to time determine.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of three years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding three years to make any new Regulations with respect to the said Prizes or either of them and the terms upon which the same may be obtained or the mode and subject of the examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents. Provided nevertheless that the said Senate of the said University of Madras shall have no power to divide the said Prizes respectively or reduce the amount thereof respectively. In witness whereof the said Sir Tanjore Madava Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common Seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered
by the above-named Sir Tanjore Madava Rau in the presence of (Signed) T. MADAVA RAU.

(Signed) SHUNGRA SOOBYER,
Police Sheristadar, Dewan's Cutchery,
Trevandrum.

(Signed) T. WATTS,
Manager, Dewan's English Office,
Trevandrum.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. R. SYMONDS.

The Maharajah of Travancore's Scholarship.

THIS INDENTURE is made the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Vurmah Kulasekhara Kirectapati Munnay Sultan Maharajah Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsher Jung, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Travancore of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Travancore being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Travancore who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and

according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Travancore hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Ten thousand Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Travancore may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said Agreement the said Maharajah of Travancore hath this day paid to the University of Madras the sum of Ten thousand Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said Agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of Ten thousand Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Travancore in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks, or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose

such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to students born in the State of Travancore at their Matriculation in the said University of Madras or on their passing the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Travancore and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Travancore."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to one of the three students who shall attain the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination or to any one of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination having in view the particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or of Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by either of the three Matriculated students who shall attain the highest marks or by any of the students who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory, the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the date of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees, and in the event of a Matriculated Student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is study-

ing then the accumulations of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said Funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided. *

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarsh.p shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisoes herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Travancore to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these

* Rupees One Thous. nd of accumulated interest were, on the 23rd October 1877, added to the Fund, which now amounts to Rupees Eleven Thousand.

presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Travancore being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be most expedient in the interest of the State of Travancore it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Travancore hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and the year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Maharajah of Travancore in the presence of (Signed) RAMA VURMA.

(Signed) { T. MADAVA ROW, KISTNA ROW.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar of the University.

The Maharajah of Cochin's Scholarship.

THIS INDENTURE is made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between His Highness Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas

the said Rama Vurmah Maharajah of Cochin being desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects hath determined with the assent of the said University of Madras to institute a Scholarship for the support of a student in Medicine or Civil Engineering to be open to students born subjects of the State of Cochin who have Matriculated in the said University of Madras or passed the First Arts Examination at the option of the Syndicate and to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And whereas for effectuating such desire and determination the said Maharajah of Cochin hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid and whereas it hath been agreed that the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees should be invested in the name and under the control of the said University of Madras in the manner hereinafter provided and that the said University of Madras should hold the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees together with all further sums which the said Maharajah of Cochin may hereafter pay to the said University of Madras for the purposes herein provided for and the securities wherein the same respectively shall from time to time be invested and the interest dividends and income thereof upon the trusts hereinafter declared and contained concerning the same respectively. And whereas in pursuance of the said agreement the said Maharajah of Cochin hath this day paid to the said University of Madras the sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is

hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall with all convenient speed lay out and invest the said sum of six thousand and five hundred Rupees and also any other further sums which may hereafter be paid to them by the said Maharajah of Cochin in the name and under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends as and for a Scholarship to be open to a student born in the State of Cochin at his Matriculation or on his passing his First Arts Examination in the said University of Madras to be awarded and given under such regulations and according to such scheme as are hereinafter established and set forth. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Maharajah of Cochin and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

I. The income arising from the funds for the time being subject to the trusts herein declared and contained shall be devoted to maintain the Scholarship hereinafter named.

II. The Scholarship shall be called or known as the "Scholarship of the Maharajah of Cochin."

III. The Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate of the University of Madras at their discretion to a student of Cochin who shall pass creditably in the Matriculation or First Arts Examination having in view the

particular objects to which the Scholarship is devoted namely the education of a student in the profession of Medicine or Civil Engineering provided however that in case the Syndicate should not consider the number of marks attained by any Matriculated student or by any student who shall pass the First Arts Examination to be satisfactory the Syndicate shall have the power of abstaining from making any nomination.

IV. The first Scholarship shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the first Matriculation and First Arts Examination held after the first day of December next are known.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for such period of time from the day of the awarding of the same as the Bye-Laws of the University may from time to time require to be completed to render the holder of the Scholarship admissible to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be and no longer.

(1.) If the holder of the Scholarship for the time being shall be a Matriculated Student he shall forfeit the same if he fail to attain the grade of First Arts at the first Examination in Arts to which he is admissible after his Matriculation.

(2.) If a First Arts Student be elected to the Scholarship one-third of the income of the funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents shall be kept in reserve and accumulated and shall only be paid over to the holder for the time being of the Scholarship in the event of his passing the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Bachelor of Civil Engineering as the case may be on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination for one or other of those degrees and in

the event of a Matriculated student being elected such deduction shall be made and accumulated from the time of his passing the First Arts Examination and in like manner paid over to him.

(3.) If the holder for the time being of the Scholarship fails to pass the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Civil Engineering within the earliest period at which he is admissible to the degree for which he is studying then the accumulation of the one-third of the income of the said funds so held in reserve under the provisions of the last clause shall be added to the corpus of the said funds for the time being subject to the trusts of these presents and invested in manner hereinbefore provided.*

(4.) It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the said University of Madras to declare that the holder of the Scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Syndicate of the said University of Madras.

(5.) In the case of the death of any holder of the said Scholarship or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever then and in any such case the Scholarship shall be awarded to and held by the person who in accordance with the provisions herein contained shall become entitled to the same at the next or a succeeding Matriculation or First Arts Examination.

VI. Provided always and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date

* Rupees One Thousand of accumulated interest were, on the 23rd February 1876, added to the Fund, which now amounts to Rupees Seven Thousand Five Hundred.

of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the reigning Maharajah of Cochin to make any new regulations with respect to the said Scholarship and the terms and duration upon and for which the same may be held or the mode and subjects of the Examinations for the same either instead of the regulations herein contained or in addition thereto and such regulations when so made shall be of the same force and effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained (if any) instead of which they shall be made had been omitted from these presents.

VII. The object of the Scholarship now instituted by the said Maharajah of Cochin being to support a Student at the University of Madras either in the faculty of Medicine or Civil Engineering as may be expedient in the interest of the State of Cochin it is reserved to the said Maharajah and to his successors to determine on the occasion of each examination for the said Scholarship to which branch of study the holder for the time being of the Scholarship shall be destined.

In witness whereof the said Maharajah of Cochin hath hereunto set his hand and seal and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named the Maharajah of Cochin in the presence of (Signed) RAMA VURMAH.

(Signed) { T. SHUNGUNNI MANON, E. RAMER MANON.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk to the Registrar of the University.

Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-fifth day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy between the Honorable Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau residing at Saint Thome within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau being desirous of encouraging and promoting the study of Sanskrit in the said Madras University hath determined with the approbation of the said University of Madras to institute a Prize to be the subject of competition as hereinafter mentioned and whereas for the purpose of effectuating such desire and determination the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath proposed to give and appropriate the sum of Rupees One thousand—Five Rupees per cent. Government Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularly mentioned to be applied in such manner as should be deemed most conducive to the purposes aforesaid, and hath accordingly this day endorsed over and transferred to the said University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say one Promissory Note or Security Number 040249, and one Promissory Note or Security Number 040250 each dated February 28th, 1857. Now this INDENTURE witnesseth that in further pursuance of the said agreement and for effectuating the said desire of the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises. It is hereby agreed and declared that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularized in the present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also any further sum or sums which

may at any time hereafter be received by them under the trusts hereinafter declared in the name or under the legal control of the said University of Madras in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India or in or upon freehold or leasehold or chattel real securities in the Presidency of Madras and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks funds or securities into or for others of the same or a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks funds and securities and pay and apply annually the annual income of the said stocks funds and securities as and for a prize as hereinafter mentioned. And this INDENTURE also witnesseth that for further effectuating the said desire of the said Godsy Narrain Gujputee Rau and in consideration of the premises it is hereby agreed and declared as follows (that is to say)—

1. The annual income arising from the funds for the time being subject to trusts herein declared and contained shall be annually devoted to maintaining the Prize hereinafter named.

2. The Prize shall be called or known as the "Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize."

3. The Prize shall be awarded annually.

4. The Prize shall be open to competition between all students irrespective of caste or creed or place of instruction who shall take up and study Sanskrit as the optional language in which to be examined at the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University

5 The Prize shall be awarded to such student as aforesaid who shall obtain the highest number of marks for Sanskrit and who shall also at the same examination pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the said University of Madras. Provided that no Student shall be entitled to

the Prize hereby provided unless he shall obtain one-half of the marks assigned to the subject of Sanskrit.

6. The Prize shall be awarded either in money or in books of the like value at the discretion of the said University of Madras.

7. If at any of the said Annual Bachelor of Arts Examinations of the said University of Madras there shall be no Candidate who shall succeed in passing the required Examination then and in any such case the Prize shall not be awarded and the said University may hold and apply the same in any subsequent year as a second Prize to any Student as aforesaid who may pass the required Examination and who may not be entitled to the first Prize to be given in that year but who may be deemed worthy of receiving such second Prize.

In witness whereof the said Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the Common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Goday Narrain Gujputee Rau in the presence of (Signed) G. N. GUJPUTEE RAU.

(Signed) { D. W. KIDD, Clerk in Orders, J. P. VANDERVEEN, Clerk, M. D. C. S. P. G. Office, } Madras.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of (Signed) T. F. JOHNSON, Clerk-to the Registrar.

Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships.

This Indenture is made the sixth day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-two BETWEEN PATRICK FRANCIS CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON of Carnsalloch, in the county of Dumfries in Scotland, Esquire of the first part, the University of Madras of the second part and THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereinafter described for the sake of brevity as "the said Secretary of State" of the third part. WHEREAS the late Right Honorable Sir Alexander Johnston who died in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine during his life-time claimed to be entitled to certain lands and buildings situated near the town of Madura in the district of Madura in the Presidency of Madras in the East Indies and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" and which said premises are particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. AND WHEREAS the said premises were for many years previously to and at the date of the death of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston in the sole possession and enjoyment of the late Honorable East India Company who disputed the claims of the said Sir Alexander Johnston thereto. AND WHEREAS the said premises have since the date of the extinction of the said late East India Company been in the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment of the said Secretary of State. AND WHEREAS the said late Sir Alexander Johnston was during his life-time desirous that the said premises should be made over to him for the purpose of being converted into a Public institution for the education and instruction of the Natives of the District of Madura and with such intent applied to the said late East India Company to give effect to his wishes AND WHEREAS the said late East India Company although disputing the right of the said Sir Alexander Johnston to the said premises agreed to comply with his said request

but no steps were ever taken during his life-time for carrying the said desire into effect. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston is a son and also the sole acting Executor of the Will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and being desirous of carrying into effect the wishes of his said late Father hath requested the Government of Fort Saint George acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State to give effect to the arrangement agreed to be entered into between the said late Sir Alexander Johnston and the said late East India Company subject however to such modifications as the altered circumstances of the case might require. AND WHEREAS the said Government of Fort Saint George acting on behalf of the said Secretary of State have proposed that the said premises should be effectually vested in the said Secretary of State and should be held by him and his successors upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes hereinafter declared and further that the net income arising from the said premises should be applied for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more Scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships" to be held by Natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being Matriculated Students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall hereafter be framed by the Vice-Chancellor and fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras. AND WHEREAS the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath agreed to the hereinbefore recited proposals of the said Government of Fort Saint George and for the purpose of giving effect thereto hath agreed to execute such conveyance and assignment of the said premises as are hereinafter contained. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the hereinbefore

recited agreement and for effectuating the said intention and also in consideration of all and singular the premises he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the said late Sir Alexander Johnston as foresaid and according to his Estate and interest therein doth hereby convey release assign and confirm according to the nature and tenure thereof respectively unto the said Secretary of State and his successors all and singular the lands buildings and premises respectively particularly described in the said Schedule hereunder written TOGETHER with all ways waters water-courses rights privileges easements advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof held used or enjoyed or reputed as part thereof or appurtenant thereto and all the estate right title interest claim and demand of him the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston as such son and Acting Executor of the will of the late Sir Alexander Johnston as aforesaid into and upon the said premises TO HOLD the said premises unto and to the use of the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns but nevertheless upon the trusts and for the ends intents and purposes and with under and subject to the powers provisoes agreements and declarations hereinafter declared and contained of and concerning the same AND the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and adminstrators covenant with the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns that he the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath not done or knowingly suffered or been party or privy to any thing whereby the said premises or any part thereof are is or can be impeached incumbered or effected in title or otherwise AND THIS INDENTURE ALSO WITNESSETH that in further performance of the said agreement and for effec-

tuating the said desire of the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall from time to time and at all times hereafter receive and take the rents issues and profits arising from the said premises and after payment thereout of all costs charges and expenses as hereinafter provided will pay and apply the clear residue of such rents issues and profits for the founding and due and proper maintenance and support of two or more scholarships to be called "The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships" to be held by natives of the said district of Madura of any class caste or religion being matriculated students of the said University of Madras and to be elected according to such scheme and under such rules as shall be hereafter framed by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras or according to such further amended or other scheme and under such further amended or other rules as shall for the time being be in force in respect of the said proposed Scholarships PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby agreed and declared that it shall be lawful for the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter to change alter or amend the scheme and rules with respect to the said proposed Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships so to be framed by them as aforesaid in such manner as they make think fit AND IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter by such ways or means as he or they shall in his or their absolute discretion think fit order or direct the management and improvement of the said premises and shall keep up and maintain the same in good order and repair when not tenanted and in order thereto that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to pur-

chase such materials and other articles and things as shall be requisite or necessary for the due and proper repair and keeping in tenantable condition of the said premises and to pay such sum or sums of money for the salary or salaries or wages of such person or persons as he or they shall think proper to employ as hereinafter mentioned AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors to fell or cut down any timber or wood that now is or hereafter shall or may be growing upon the said premises or any part thereof and to employ the same in or for the benefit of the said premises or any part thereof or to sell the same and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be considered as part of the rents and profits of the said premises and shall be applied accordingly and for the several purposes aforesaid or any of them to employ from time to time such agents workmen and servants upon such terms and in such manner as he or they shall think proper AND GENERALLY to do or cause to be done all such acts and things respecting the management and improvement of the said premises as he or they might or could do if he or they have the absolute ownership thereof AND ALSO that it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State and his successors at his or their discretion from time to time to demise or let the said premises or any part or parts thereof either from month to month or else for any term or terms of years not exceeding twenty-one years in possession or commencing within six Calendar months after the date of the lease at such monthly rent or rents and upon such terms stipulations and agreements in all other respects as the said Secretary of State and his successors shall in his or their discretion think fit AND it is hereby agreed and declared that the said Secretary of State and his successors shall at all times hereafter apply the rents and profits of the said premises in such manner as he or they shall think

proper in or towards the expenses of management maintenance repairs and improvements in or to the said premises and subject thereto shall hold and apply the residue of the said rents issues and profits in manner hereinbefore declared. In witness whereof the said Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston hath hereunto set his hand and seal the Senate of the said University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University of Madras to be hereunto affixed and the Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council acting for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State hath hereunto caused the official seal of the Government of Fort Saint George to be affixed the day and year first above written.

SCHEDULE to which the above written INDENTURE refers.

Firstly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the Messuage or tenement and dwelling house out-offices stables godowns and other buildings erected and built and now standing and being thereon and commonly called or known as the "Tunkum" situated in the villages of Tallacolum and Chanagery in the Taluq and district of Madura and in the sub-registration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north side thereof partly by a cross road leading from the river Vaigay to the Trichinopoly road and partly by Alaga Pillai's punjah land Numbers 173 and 174, on the east side thereof by the punjah land Number 1 held by Solamalai Muttem, M. Curpenen and Aiganen, on the south side thereof partly by Vellai Melai Andi's punjah land Number 1, and partly by the said cross road and on the west side thereof by the said cross road, and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen Acres and Twenty-six thousand, Eight hundred and thirty-six square feet be the same little more or less and all which said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises were formerly in the occupation of H. F. Clogstoun, Esq., but are now in the occupation of Lieutenant R. Smith, Executive Engineer.

Secondly. All that piece or parcel of land together with the several buildings and other erections erected and built and now standing and being thereon situated in the said Villages of Tellacolum and Chanagery in the said Taluq

and district of Madura and in the said sub-registration and registration district of Madura bounded on the north-east and west sides thereof respectively by Government waste land Number 172 and on the south side thereof by the Tunkum road and containing together in the whole by admeasurement Thirteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight square feet be the same little more or less and all which said last mentioned piece or parcel of land and buildings are now and have for several years past been occupied and enjoyed as forming part of the said piece or parcel of land, buildings and premises firstly hereinbefore particularly described and were formerly in the occupation of the said H. F. Clogstoun but are now in the occupation of the said Lieutenant R. Smith.

Signed Sealed and Delivered by Henry George Prichard as the duly constituted Attorney of the above named Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston in the presence of

Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston by his Attorney H. G. Prichard.

J. Burton,
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay Attornies Madras.

Chas. Piellow,
Clerk to Messrs. Prichard and Barclay Attornies Madras.

The Common Seal of the above named the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Registrar,
University Madras.

The Official Seal of the Government of Fort Saint George was hereunto affixed in the presence of

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Officiating Chief
Secretary Government
of Madras.

Presented between 4 and 5 p.m. on the 6th May 1872 in the office of the Registrar Madras by Henry G. Prichard. Execution admitted by Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston of Carusalloch in the County of Dumfries in Scotland Esquire by his Attorney Henry George Prichard.

(Signed) A. A. GORDON, M. A.,
Registrar,
University Madras.

Known personally to the Registrar.

6th May 1872.

(Signed) J. G. FERRAND,
Registrar.

Registered as No. 1041 of Book 1, Vol 58, pages 421 to 427.

(Signed) D. S. WHITE,
Ag. Registrar for Registrar.

7th May 1872.

The Norton Prize.

THIS Indenture made the Thirty-first day of October One thousand Eight hundred and seventy-four between The Honorable Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, a Hindu Gentleman, residing at the Teynampet Villa on the Mount Road at Teynampet within the local limits of Madras in the East Indies, Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar, a Judge of

the Court of Small Causes at Madras aforesaid, residing at No. 3 in Kabalaswarer Pagoda Street to the North of the Big Tank at St. Thome within the said local limits of Madras, Roobgoonda Ragoonatha Rao, Deputy Collector of Madras aforesaid residing at No. 34 in Elapatha Matha Covil Street at Saint Thome aforesaid, Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, a Merchant residing at No. 104 in Linghy Chetty Street within the Black Town of Madras aforesaid, Motharapoo Vencataswamy Naidoo, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Parry and Company of Madras aforesaid, Merchants and Agents, residing at No. 17 in Luz Road at St. Thome aforesaid, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, a Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company of Madras aforesaid, Bankers Merchants and Agents residing at No. 36 in Soobramania Moodelly Street within the said Black Town, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar Assessor to the Municipality of Madras aforesaid residing at No. 310 in Thumboo Chetty Street within the said Black Town, Namacara Vencatasooboo Chettiar, Dubash in the service of Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company aforesaid, residing at No. 29 in Thumboo Chetty Street aforesaid, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of Madras aforesaid, in its Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet within the District of Chingleput near Madras aforesaid, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsigna Rao, a Hindu Gentleman residing at Vizagapatam within the Presidency of Madras aforesaid, and Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore in the East Indies and residing at Trevandram in the East Indies of the one part, and the University of Madras, of the other part. Whereas at a general meeting of the Native Community of Madras aforesaid, held at Patcheappah's Hall in the said Black Town of Madras on or about the twenty-

sixth day of October one thousand Eight hundred and seventy-one, it was (among other things) resolved that subscriptions be raised from the said Native Community of Madras for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, or an Annual Prize in the Presidency College of Madras aforesaid for perpetuating the name of The Honorable John Bruce Norton, late Advocate-General of Madras aforesaid on his retirement from India, in consideration of the important service rendered by him to the cause of Native Education and the general advancement of Natives in India, of his long connection with Patcheappah's Educational Institutions of Madras aforesaid as the Patron thereof and of the interest he has uniformly taken in all matters concerning the well-being of the people of this country, and it was also, at the same meeting further resolved that the said Goday Narain Gujputee Rao, Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar, Roobgoonda Ragoonath Rao, Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chettiar, Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo, Covoor Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar, Pulicat Ramasawmy Chettiar, Namacara Vencatasooboo Chettiar, Sydapet Vijia Ragavooloo Chettiar, Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, and Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar (hereinafter called and referred to as "the said Trustees") do form themselves and they accordingly did form themselves into a Committee as Trustees for and on behalf of the said Native Community of Madras for the purpose (among other things) of giving effect to the said last mentioned resolution. And whereas in conformity with the said resolution of the said General Meeting held on or about the said Twenty-sixth day of October, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-one, subscriptions were collected from various members of the said Native Community of Madras and in the provinces within the Presidency of Madras, for the purpose of carrying out the said resolu-

tion, and at a meeting of such members of the said Native Community of Madras, as were subscribers to such purpose, held at Patcheappah's Hall aforesaid on or about the Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three it was resolved in modification of the original proposition, that an endowment consisting of securities of the Government of India of their four per cent. loan for not less than Two thousand and five hundred Rupees be made over to the said University of Madras, in trust from and out of the annual interest dividends and produce thereof or of such other stocks, funds or securities, in which the same with or without such further sum or sums as may hereafter be collected for the said purpose shall under the provision for investment hereinafter contained from time to time and for the time being, stand invested to award an annual prize of no less than One hundred Rupees under the designation of "The Norton Prize" to such person and in such manner and on such conditions and subject to such provisoes as are hereinafter appearing. And whereas in pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said Twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three and with the permission of the Senate of the said University of Madras the said trustees have, at or before the execution of these presents endorsed, assigned and delivered to the said University of Madras, the four Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinafter particularised (that is to say) One Note or Security of their four per cent. Loan of 1835-36 for Nine hundred Rupees numbered 009345 and bearing interest from the Thirty-first day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, one other Note or Security of their four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for five

hundred Rupees Numbered 020067 and bearing interest from the first day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three, one other note or security of their four per cent. Loan of 1854-55 for Five hundred Rupees Numbered 021452 and bearing interest from the Thirtieth day of June One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, and one other note or security of their four per cent. Loan of 1865 for Six hundred Rupees Numbered 047214 and bearing interest from the First day of May One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four upon the trusts and subject to the provisoes and declarations hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth and it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto, that in further pursuance of the said last mentioned resolution of the said meeting of subscribers so held as aforesaid on or about the said twenty-eighth day of February One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-three the said University of Madras shall and will stand possessed of and interested in all and singular the four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularised for the aggregate sum of two thousand and Five hundred Rupees (with power for the said University of Madras at any time or times hereafter at their discretion to sell the same or any part or parts thereof by private contract, and to lay out and invest the proceeds thereof and also all such sum and sums of money as may at any time or times hereafter be collected and received for the purpose of the said Prize and all accumulations or unapplied portions of Interest, dividends, and produce thereof respectively either together or separately in any of the Public Stocks Funds or Securities and from time to time to vary or transpose such Stocks, Funds or Securities into or for others of the same or like nature) and all such sum and sums of money as may at any time or times hereafter be collected and

received for the purpose of the said Prize, together with all accumulations of Interest, dividends, and produce thereof respectively and all Stocks, Funds and Securities in which the same respectively may be invested under the provision for investment hereinbefore contained, In Trust out of the Interest, dividends and produce of the said four several Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India and of all such other Monies, Stocks, Funds and Securities as are hereinbefore mentioned to provide an Annual Prize of not less than One hundred Rupees, either in money or in such books as may be chosen by the Senate of the said University of Madras, such Prize to be awarded annually under the said designation of "the Norton Prize" at the Convocation of the said University of Madras for conferring Degrees to such graduate of the said University of Madras being a Native of Southern India, as at the Examination of the said University of Madras immediately preceding such Convocation, shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Master of Arts in the Fourth* Branch prescribed in that behalf and shall have obtained the highest marks in Political Economy at the said Examination, or, in the event of there being no such graduate, to such Undergraduate of the said University of Madras, being a Native of Southern India as at such Examination as aforesaid shall have passed successfully for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and shall have taken up as his optional subject Physical Science and attained the highest rank therein at the said Examination. Provided always that, in failure of such Graduate or Undergraduate of the said University of Madras as shall as aforesaid be duly qualified to be entitled to the Prize so instituted as aforesaid then and in such case and so often as the same shall happen, the amount or amounts which

* Now the Fifth Branch.

would have formed such Prize as aforesaid had there been a Graduate or Undergraduate of the said University of Madras duly qualified as aforesaid, to be entitled to the award thereof as aforesaid shall be added to and form part of the Corpus of the Funds subject to the Trusts hereinbefore declared and be invested under the provision hereinbefore contained. In Witness whereof the said Trustees have hereunto set their respective hands and seals and the said University of Madras have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Goday Narain Gujputtee Rao,	(Signed) G. N. GUJPUTTEE RAO.
Thiruvalur Muttusami Aiyar,	T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR.
Roobgoonda Ragoonath Row,	R. RAGOONATH RAO.
Paulium Somoosoonthrum Chetty,	P. SOMOOSOONTHRUM CHETTY.
Motharapoo Vencatasawmy Naidoo,	M. VENCATASAWMY NAIDOO.
Cover Venoyaga Iyasawmy Moodelliar,	C. V. IYASAWMY MOODELLIAR.
Pulicat Ramaswamy Chetty,	P. RAMASAWMY CHETTY.
Namacara Vencatasooboo Chetty,	N. VENCATASOOBOO CHETTY.
Sydapet Vejia Ragavooloo Chetti, in the presence of	S. VEJIA RAGAVOOLOO CHETTY.
A. Streeramuloo Chetti, Clerk, Government Office, Revenue Department, residing at Sydapet,	
D. Veeraragavooloo Chetti, Clerk in the Chingleput Collector's Office, residing at Sydapet.	

Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Gudivada Lutchmi Narsinga Rao, in the presence of C. V. Chengulva Rao, District Munsif of Bimlipatam, at Vizagapatam. P. Hanumanta Rao, English Clerk of G. L. Narsinga Rao, Vizagapatam.	G. L. NARSING RAO.
Signed Sealed and Delivered by the above-named Amaravathy Sashiah Sastriar, in the presence of J. Watts, Secretary to the Dewan, Trevandrum. G. Neelacunda Aiyar, Maramut Sheristadar.	A. SASHIAH SASTRI.

The Common Seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

University of Madras.

A. A. GORDON, M.A.,
Registrar of the
University of Madras

The Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medal.

THIS INDENTURE made the Second day of April 1876 between the Jagirdar of Arnee hereinafter described as the Jagirdar of the one part and the University of Madras of the other part. Whereas the Jagirdar is desirous of com-

memorating the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras in 1875 and of promoting the study of Physical Science in the Presidency of Madras and hath accordingly determined with the assent of the University of Madras to institute the annual grant of a gold medal to be awarded under such regulations as are herein set forth. And whereas for effectuating such determination the Jagirdar hath given and endorsed over and transferred to the University of Madras the Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India following that is to say

No. 028706/017045	of 1842/43	for Rs.	1,000
„ 038410/010289	of 1842/43	„ „	1,000
„ 038411/010287	of 1842/43	„ „	500
			Rs. 2,500*

and the University has agreed to hold the said Securities on the trusts hereinafter set forth. Now THIS INDENTURE witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement it is hereby agreed and declared by and between the parties hereto that the said University of Madras shall either retain the whole or any part of the said Promissory Notes or Securities of the Government of India hereinbefore particularized in their present actual state of investment or shall at any time at their discretion sell the same or any part thereof and invest the proceeds thereof in any of the public stocks or funds or securities of the Government of India and may from time to time vary or transpose such stocks, funds, or securities into or for others of the same

* On the 3rd October, 1876, those three Notes were replaced by two Promissory Notes aggregating Rupees Two Thousand Eight Hundred :—

No. 071729, 4 per cent.	of 1865	for Rs.	2,000
„ 071370	„	„	800
			2,800

or of a like nature and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall accrue due on the said stocks, funds, and securities and pay and apply the same interest and dividends in the purchase of a gold medal to be awarded and given under the regulations and according to the following provisions :—

I. The Gold Medal shall be called "The Jagirdar of Arnee's Gold Medal" and shall be inscribed with an inscription commemorative of His Royal Highness' visit to Madras in 1875.

II. It shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate of the University of Madras to the student who in passing the annual Bachelor of Arts Examination in the said University of Madras shall have obtained the greatest number of marks in Physical Science or if only one student has passed that examination in Physical Science, then to such student. Provided that in the event of there not being in any particular year any student who takes up Physical Science as a branch of study for the said annual Bachelor of Arts Examination, the Syndicate may at its discretion award the said gold medal to any student of that year who displays proficiency in any other branch of study prescribed for the said Bachelor of Arts Examination and is selected in this behalf by the Syndicate.

III. The first gold medal shall be awarded as soon as possible after the results of the Bachelor of Arts Examination to be held in the year 1877 have been made known.

IV. It shall be lawful for the said University of Madras at the expiration of six years from the date of these presents and also at the expiration of every succeeding six years with the assent of the Jagirdar of Arnee for the time being to make any new regulations with respect to the said gold medal either instead of the regulations here-

in contained, or in addition thereto, and such regulations when so made shall have the same effect as if they had been inserted in these presents and the regulations herein contained instead of which they shall be made, had been omitted by these presents.

In witness whereof the said Jagirdar of Arnee has set his hand and seal and the Senate of the University of Madras have caused the common seal of the said University to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by
the above-named Jagirdar of
Arnee in the presence of

(Signed) A. SRINIVASA RAU SAIB,
Jagirdar of Arnee.

(Signed) C. AKILANDAIYA, B.A.,
Secretary to the Jagirdar of Arnee.

(Signed) D. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA,
Arnee.

The common seal of the University of Madras was hereunto affixed in the presence of

D. DUNCAN, M.A.,
Registrar,
University of Madras.

—101—

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

LANGUAGES.

MATRICULATION.

1878.

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Hitopadesa—Book III.

Rámáyana—Bálakánda, 35 to 45 Sargams.

Greek.

Euripides—Medea.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. III. and IV.

Latin.

Cornelius Nepos—Hamilcar, Hannibal, Cato, and Atticus.

Ovid—Metamorphoses :—

Cadmus	Lib.	III,	vv.	1—130	inclusive.
Niobe	„	VI,	„	146—312	„
Daedalus	„	VIII,	„	183—259	„
Meleager	„	„	„	260—545	„
Philemon and Baucis	„	„	„	611—724	„
Achelous	„	IX,	„	1—100	„
Orpheus and Eurydice	„	X,	„	1— 77	„
Midas	„	XI,	„	85—145	„

Arabic.

Intikhab-i-Nafhat-ul-Yemen—First half.
'Ajab-ul-'Ujab—Twenty Letters.

Persian.

Gulistán—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Chapters.
Bustán—1st, and 2nd Chapters.

Tamil.

Nala Venba—First 100 Stanzas.
Nánmani Kadigai—First 50 Stanzas.
Dasa Kumára Charitram—50 pages, (Edition published by the S. B. & V. L. Society).

Telugu.

Uttara Rámáyana by Thikkanna—3rd and 4th Cantos.
Bhartruhari—Niti Satakam.
Sakuntala and Veni Samhára—Tales of, (published by the School Book Society).

Kanarese.

Rámáyana—Bála Kanda, First five Sandhis.
Panchatantra—Parts 3rd and 4th (Mangalore Edition).

Malayalam.

Manipraválam—1st Sargam.
Agnanakudharam—4th Chapter, 82nd page to be omitted. (3rd Edition, Kottayam).
Harischandra Purana—from the 21st page to the end.

Urdu.

Gulistán—First Chapter.
Guldasta-i-Amanat.

Uriya.

Mahábhárata—Birat Parva.
Raghuvansa.
Bawis Singhasan.

1879.

English.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Hitopadesa—Book I.
Rámáyana—Bálakánda, 46 to 56 Sargams.

Greek.

Homer—Iliad, Lib. I.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. I, II.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. V.
Sallust—Bellum Jugurthinum, from the beginning of Ch. I to the end of Ch. lvii (the words "boni atque ignavi erant").

Arabic.

Ikwan-us-safa—Six Messengers.
Alf Laila—Nights 1 to 30.

Persian.

Baharistan-i-Jami—First half.
Lá, áli-i-manzumah—68 pages.

Tamil.

Nala Venba—From Stanza 131 to the end.
Nánmani Kadigai—From Stanza 51 to the end.
Rasselas—First 15 chapters.

Telugu.

Nirvachana Uttara Rámáyana—Canto 5.
Julius Caesar—First 2 Acts.
Life of Lord Clive.

Kanarese.

Bháratam—Udyógaparvam—4th, 5th, 6th, Sandhis.
Kathá Sangraha—pp. 314 to 388, both inclusive.

Malayalam.

Panchatantram—Tantram I.

Muhammad Charitram—From page 21 (Printed at St. Thomas' Press, Cochin.)

Urdu.

Gulistan—2nd and 3rd chapters—(S. B. V. E. S. Edition.)

Masnavi-i-Hasan—(Government Book Depôt.)

Uriya.

Hitopadésa—(Calcutta School Book Society's Edition.)

Sutton's History of Orissa—Part I. (Do.)

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1878.

English.

Shakespeare—Tempest.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book II.

Bulwer—Lost Tales of Miletus : Secret Way.

Scott—Essay on Chivalry.

Ancient Classics for English Readers—Caesar

Sanskrit.

Panchatantra—Book I.

Kálidása's Málavikágnimitra—(Prákrit passages to be omitted).

Greek.

Sophocles—Antigone.

Herodotus—Lib. II, III.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid. Lib. VI.

Ovid—Fasti, Lib. I.

Horace—Select Odes.*

Cicero—De Amicitia.

—— De Senectute.

—— Somnium Scipionis

Livy—Lib. XXVII.

Persian.

Anvar-i-Soheili—Chapters 5-8 inclusive.

Divan-i-Saib—The first half.

Divan-i-Hafiz—Radeef-i-Dal only.

Tamil.

Bháratam—Udhyogaparvam. Second half of Krishnan Túdu.

Náladiyár—Second 10 Chapters. 100 Stanzas.

Rámáyanam—Ayódya Kándam, from Gugan Padalam-vachanam, to Araniya Kándam, the end of Karan Vathai Padalam.

Telugu.

Jaimini Bháratamu—7th Canto.

Ranganátha Rámáyana—Sundra Kándam; first half.

Níthichandrika—Part II; by Chinnia Súri.

Kanarese.

Poetical Anthology—Nos. 31, 40, 54, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 67, 72, 73, 75, 80, 85, 89, 93, 97. (3rd Edition, Mangalore).

Kathásangraha—Part V.

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Karna Parvam.

Rámáyanam—Bála Kándam.

Bálabhúshanam—The whole.

* Book I.—Odes 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 12, 18, 21, 24, 28, 31, 35, 37.
Book II.—Odes 1, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20.
Book III.—Odes 1, 3, 5, 8, 17, 21, 23, 29.
Book IV.—Odes 2, 7, 14.

Urdu.

Hamalat-i-Hyderi—200 pages of the Edition of 1849.
Divan-i-Aseer.

Uriya.

Raghuvansa—(Calcutta School Book Society).
Jeebun Charita—By Pukeer Mohun Senapaty of Balasore (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).
History of India—By Beechund Putnaik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

1879.

English.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book IV.
Chapman—Homer: Odyssey, Book IX.
Shakespeare—Julius Caesar.
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Xenophon.
Scott—The Talisman.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvamsa—10 to 16 Cantos.
Vikramorvasi—(Prákrit passages omitted).

Greek.

Sophocles—Ajax.
Herodotus—Lib. VIII. and IX.

Latin.

Vergil—Eclogues.
Horace—Ars Poetica.
—Epistles Bk. I., Ep. i., iii., vi., vii., x., xi., xvi., xviii., xx., Bk. II., Ep. i.
Cicero—Oratio Philippica Secunda.
Livy—Lib. XXI.

Persian.

Ruznáma-i-Safar-i Ferangistan (Diary of the Shah.)

Divan-i Hafiz.

Tamil.

Bháratam—From the commencement of Padaiyezhuchi Sargam, to the end of Mudalpór Sargam, in Bishma Parvam.

Náladiyár—Chapters 21 to 30.

Periapuránam—From Eripattanayanar puranam to Anayanayanar puranam, and from Apputinayanar puranam to Tirugnama Sampantanayanar puranam. (Expurgated edition).

Telugu.

Bhárata—Asvamedha Parvam, 1st Canto.

Kuchelopaukhyanamu.

Níthi Chandrika—Vigrahamu, Part II. (by Viresalingam Pantulu.)

Kanarese.

Channa Basava Purana—4th Canto, 8 chapters.

Panchatantra—Parts 3rd and 4th, (Mangalore Edition).

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam—the whole.

Urdu.

Ikhván-us-Safa.

Divan-i-Goya (lithographed in the Matha'i Nizami at Cawnpore.)

Uriya.

History of India—By Beechund Putnaik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.)

Jeebun Charita—By Pukeer Mohun Senapaty of Balasore (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.)

Uriya Poetical Reader—Part I (Calcutta School Book Society.)

1880.

English.

Shakespeare—Midsummer-Nights' Dream.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Book V.
Tennyson—Aylmer's Field.
Austen—Pride and Prejudice.
Macaulay—Barère.

Sanskrit.

Bhoja Champu—First three Kándas.
Uttararámacharitra—(Prákrit passages to be omitted.)

Greek.

Sophocles—Electra.
Herodotus—Lib. VI and VII.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib IX.
Horace—Satires, excepting the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 8th of the First Book, and the 5th and 7th of the Second Book.
Cicero—In Catilinam—the 1st and 2nd Orations.
Livy—Lib I, and the Introduction.

Arabic.

Ikwan-us-Safa.
Nafhat-ul-Yemen.

Persian.

Anwar-i-Soheili—Chapters 7, 8, & 9.
Sikandar Namah. (To the end of the death of Dara).

Tamil.

Naishadam—From Nagarningupadalam to the end (Government Depôt Edition.)
Náladiyár—From Chapter 31 to 37.
Uttararámayanam—(Edited by Srinivasaragavachariya.)

Telugu.

Adi Parva—2nd and 3rd Asvásas (Ed. by S.B.V.L.S.)
Ranganáda Rámáyana—Sundra Kánda, Second half.
Sandhi—By Viresulingam.

Kanarese.

Vrishabhendra Vijia—2nd, 3rd & 4th Chapters.
Bhránta Vilása.

Malayalam.

Rámáyanam—Aranya Kándam.
Bháratam—Mausala Parvam.
Kirátam—Katha Kali.

Urdu.

Surush-i-Sukhun.
Divan-i-Rind—To the Radif of "Sheen" inclusive.

Urya.

Charupatha—Part II. (By Beechund Patnaick.)
Raghu Vansa— (Do.)
Sutton's History of Orissa—Part II.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1879.

English.

Chaucer—Prologue.
Shakespeare—Romeo and Juliet.
Burns—The Cotter's Saturday Night.
Wordsworth—Laodamia.
Roger Ascham—The Scholemaster, Bk. I.
DeQuincey—Flight of the Tartars.
—Vision of Sudden Death.
Tyndall—Use and Limit of the Imagination in Science.

Sanskrit.

Dandia's Dasakumáracharita—Púrvapithiká and Uchchhvásas, I and II.

Bhavabhúti's Mahávíracharita.

Greek.

Æschylus—Eumenides.

Thucydides—Lib. III.

Latin.

Lucretius—Lib. VI.

Juvenal—Lib. I, III, IV, V.

Cicero—Pro Plancio.

Tacitus—Annal, Lib. XIV, XV.

Persian.

Akhlak-i-Násiri.

Divan-i-Aseer-i-Farsi.

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Sundra Kándam, from Kadaltávu Padalam to Nindanai Padalam, 487 Stanzas.

Kural—The first 25 Chapters.

Silappadikáram—1, 2, 4, 5, 6 Cantos.

Telugu.

Harivamsamu—7th Canto of Part II.

Amucta Malyada—1st and 2nd Cantos.

Párijáthápaharanamu—Last Canto.

Kanarese.

Anubhavámrata.

Rájasekhara Vilása—Ásvása V.

Malayalam.

Ramáyanam—Sundara Kandam.

Santánagópálam—Katha Kali.

Keralopatti—From the 55th page, 3rd Edition, Mangalore.

Urdu.

Fisana-i-Ajaib.
First Divan-i-Atish.
Suroor-i-Sultani.

Uriya.

Batris Singhasan
Swasthya Rakha—(Calcutta School Book Society).
Mahábhárat—Birát Parva. (Calcutta School Book Society).

1880.

English.

Shakespeare—Cymbeline.
Tennyson—Guinevere.
Taylor—Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.
Emerson—Representative Men: Shakespeare, Napolean, Goethe.
George Eliot —Silas Marner.
Locke—Conduct of the Understanding.

Sanskrit.

Venisamhára—
Bhatti Kávya—1 to 6 Sargas.

Greek.

Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
Thucydides—Lib. II.

Latin.

Vergil—Georgics, I. and II.
Juvenal—Satires, X, XIII, and XIV.
Cicero—Tusculan Disputations, I, II, III.
Tacitus—Germania and Agricola.

Persian.

Se Nasri Zuhuri.

Khusrau va Shirin of Nizami (Edited by Munshi Naval Kishvar).

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Sundra Kándam, from the commencement of Urukátu Padalam to the end of Panjasenapativadai Padalam, 445 Stanzas.

Kural—From 26th to 45th Chapter.

Prabódha Chandródyam—9th, 10th and 11th Sargams.

Telugu.

Vasu Charitra—Fourth Canto.

Harivamsa—Part II, 8th and 9th Cantos.

Sringára Naishada—First Canto.

Kanarese.

Shabarasankara Vilása—First half.

Mudra Manjúsha.

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Sambhava Parvam; from Kacha's studentship under Sukra, to the end of the ceremony of Subhadra's marriage.

Katha Kali—Sításwayamvaram and Kharavatham.

Urdu.

Vaq'at i-Hind, (Edited by Munshi Naval Kishore).

Divan-e-Momin.

Uriya.

History of England—By Gudha Dhur Tripathy, (Calcutta School Book Society).

Swasthya Rakha—(Calcutta School Book Society.)

Rámáyana—Sundra Kand, (Calcutta School Book Society).

1881.

English.

Shakespeare—King Lear.

Byron—English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Tennyson—Gareth and Lynette.

Mill—Representative Government, Chapters I—VII inclusive, XIV, and XVI—XVIII inclusive.

Holmes—The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Chapters I—V inclusive.

Selections in Old English Prose :—

Sir John Mandeville—Voiage—as in Morris and Skeat, pp. 164-174.

John of Trevisa—The Norman Invasion—as in Morris and Skeat, pp. 243-247.

Sir Thomas Malory—Le Morte d'Arthur—as in Skeat, pp. 77-87.

Lord Berners—Translation of Froissart—as in Skeat, pp. 156-165.

Sanskrit.

Kadambari.

Mudrarákshasa.

Greek.

Sophocles—Philoctetes.

Demosthenes—De Coronâ.

Latin.

Lucretius—de Rerum Natura—Lib. 3.

Terence—Adelphi.

Cicero—Pro Cœlio.

Tacitus—Annales—Lib. I and II.

Persian.

Nal-daman—By Fyzi.

Vakai-i-niamat Khan-i-áli

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Bálakándam, First 8 Padalams (Ed. M. S. B. V. L. Society.)

Kural—From Chapter 46 to 65.

Silapadigáram—From Kádai 7th to 10th inclusive.

Telugu.

Vasu Charitra—5th Canto.

Harivamsa—Part II, Canto 10th.

Sringára Naishada—2nd Canto.

Kanarese.

Shabarasankara Vilása—Second half.

Prakkávya-Málika—pp. 294-325 and pp. 331-343.

Malayalam.

Bháratam—Udyóga and Bhishma Parvams.

Santánagopálam—Katha Kali.

Urdu.

Tilism-i-Heirat.

Gulzar-i-Surur (By Rajab Ali Beg).

Divan-i-Ghalib-i-Dehlavi.

Urya.

Mahabharat—(Calcutta School Book Society's Edition).

Batris Singhason.

Sutton's History of Orissa—Part III.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1879.

English.

Spenser—Faery Queen, Book I.

Shakespeare—Richard III.

—Tempest.

Ben Jonson—Every Man in His Humour.
Dryden—The Hind and Panther.
Wordsworth—Excursion, Books I, II.
Shelley—Alastor.
Johnson—Lives of the Poets (Pope).
De Quincey—Rhetoric and Style.
Coleridge—Biographia Literaria, Chap. I—XIII.
Carlyle—French Revolution, Vol. I.

Sanskrit.

Ṛig-Veda, First Mandala, Hymns XIII to XXIV inclusive (according to the Pada or Saṃhita Text published by Prof. Max Müller in 1873) with Sáyana's Commentary.
Manu, Books II, VII, VIII.
Dásakumára-charita.
Mrichchhakaṭi.
Kálidása—Sakuntalá.
Bhavabhúti—Víra-Charita.
Kálidása—Megha-dúta.
Vedánta-sára of Sadánanda.

Greek.

Æschylus—Persæ.
—Chœphoræ.
Homer—Iliad, Lib. I, II, III.
Thucydides—Lib. III, IV, V.
Aristophanes—Equites.
—Vespæ.
Demosthenes—Philip. I, II.
Plato—Theætetus.
—Republic.
Aristotle—Eth., Lib. IV, V, VI.

Latin.

Vergil—Georg., Lib. II.
Horace—Satires.

Plautus—Bacchides.
—Menæchmi.
Juvenal—Satires, XIV, XV, XVI.
Terence—Heautontimoroumenos.
—Phormio.
Cicero—De Oratore.
Livy—Lib. I—X.
Tacitus—Annal., Lib. II.
Pliny—Epistolæ, Lib. V, VI, VII.

1880.

English.

Chaucer—Wife of Bath's Tale.
—Clerk's Tale.
—Squire's Tale.
Shakespeare—Henry V.
—Measure for Measure.
Massinger—The Fatal Dowry.
Milton—Paradise Regained, Books III, IV.
Byron—Childe Harold, Books III, IV.
Tennyson—The Princess.
Johnson—Lives of the Poets (Dryden).
De Quincey—Confessions.
Coleridge—Wallenstein.
Carlyle—French Revolution, Vol. II.

Sanskrit.

Rig-Veda, First Mandala, Hymns XXV to XXXVI inclusive (according to the Pada or Samhita Text published by Prof. Max Müller in 1873) with Sáyana's Commentary.

Manu, Books II, VII, VIII.

Púrvabhága of the Kádambarí.

Mrichchhakati.

Kálidása—Vikramorvasí.

Bhavabhúti—Uttara-ráma-charita.

Kálidása—Megha-dúta.

Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

Greek.

Æschylus—Septem Contra Thebas.
—Eumenides.
Homer—Iliad, Lib. IV, V, VI.
Thucydides—Lib. VI, VII, VIII.
Aristophanes—Nubes.
—Ranæ.
Demosthenes—De Corona.
—Philip. III.
Plato—Phædo.
—Symposium.
Aristotle—Eth., Lib. VII, VIII, IX.

Latin.

Vergil—Georg., Lib. III.
Horace—Epistolæ.
Plautus—Mercator.
—Trinummus.
Terence—Eunuchus.
—Adelphi.
Cicero—Epistolæ.
Livy—Lib. XXI—XXX.
Tacitus—Annal., Lib. VI.
Pliny—Hist. Nat., Lib. VIII, IX, X.

1881

English.

Chaucer—The Knightes Tale.
Shakespeare—Cymbeline.
—Sonnets.
Massinger—New Way to Pay Old Debts.
Milton—Tractate on Education.
—Areopagitica.
Byron—Marino Faliero.
Shelley—Hellas.
Tennyson—Enid and Guinevere.
De Quincey—The Lake Poets.
Hallam—Literature of Europe, Part II (omitting Chapters I, II), Part III (omitting Chapters I, II, IX.)
Carlyle—The Latter Day Pamphlets.

Sanskrit.

Rig-Veda, First Mandala, Hymns XXXVII to XLVIII inclusive (according to the Pada or Samhita Text published by Prof. Max Müller in 1873) with Sáyana's Commentary.
Manú, Books II, VII, VIII.
Dásakumára-charita.
Mrichchhakati.
Kálidása—Sakuntalá.
Bhavabhúti—Víra-Charita.
Kálidása—Megha-dúta.
Vedánta-sára of Sadánanda.

Greek.

Æschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
—Agamemnon.
Homer—Iliad, Lib. XXII—XXIV.
Thucydides—Lib. I, II, and III.
Aristophanes—Nubes.
—Aves

Demosthenes—Olynth., I and II.
Plato—Phædo.
—Gorgias.
Aristotle—Eth., Lib. I, II, and III.

Latin.

Vergil—Georg., Lib. IV.
Horace—Epistolæ.
Plautus—Miles Gloriosus.
—Aulularia.
Juvenal—Satires I, III and X.
Terence—Adelphi.
—Andria.
Cicero—Epistolæ.
Livy—Lib. XXI—XXX inclusive.
Tacitus—Annal., Lib. I.
Pliny—Epistolæ, Lib. VIII, IX, and X

HISTORY.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1878.

Julius and Augustus Caesar.

1879.

The Greeks and Persians.

1880.

The Early Empire of Rome (From the Assassination of Julius Caesar to that of Domitian.)

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1879.

The Thirty Years' War.

1880.

The Early Plantagenets and their relation to the History of Europe.

1881.

The Age of Louis XV.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1879.

The Twelve Caesars.

The Times of Charlemagne.

1880.

The Roman Empire to the death of Constantine.

The Age of Elizabeth.

1881.

The Character and History of Greek Colonization.

The Revival of Letters.

ETHICS.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1879.

The Morality of the Heroic Age of Greece as deduced from Homer and Hesiod.

Sidgwick's *Methods of Ethics.*

1880.

The Ethics of Socrates and Plato.

The Moral Sense Theory from the time of Hutcheson to the present day.

1881.

The Ethics of Aristotle.

Modern Intuitionalism and Utilitarianism as affected by the Evolution Theory.

THE UNIVERSITY.

SENATE.

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FELLOWS.

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2. The Right Reverend F. Gell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Madras.* 1861.
3. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief.* 1876.
4. The Honorable Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I.* 1873.
5. The Honorable W. Hudleston. 1859.

Members of Council.

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8. M. C. Furnell, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Principal of the Medical College. 1872.

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* Not Gazetted.

1857.

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13. Samuel Jesudasen Pillai.

1859.

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15. The Reverend G. U. Pope, D.D.
    The Honorable W. Hudleston.
16. The Honorable D. F. Carmichael.

1860.

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1861.

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1862.

19. Raja Sir T. Madhava Rau, K.C.S.I.
20. N. R. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S.

1863.

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1864.

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1868.

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1871.

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43. Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Rogers, R.E.
44. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
M. C. Furnell, Esq., F.R.C.S.
45. V. Krishnamachariyar.
46. J. Shortt, Esq., M.D.
47. A. C. Burnell, Esq., Ph.D.

1873.

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54. The Reverend E. Sell.
55. Mohidin Sheriff Khan Bahadur.

1875.

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57. The Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.
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66. P. Chentsal Rau.
67. W. E. Dhanakoti Raju, M.D.

1877.

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73. D. Duncan, Esq., M.A.

74. The Reverend H. Bower, D.D.
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1864.

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1865.

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1867.

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24. C. Rangacharulu.

1869.

25. The Right Reverend S. Fennelly, D.D.
26. The Honorable G. N. Gajapati Rau.

1871.

27. The Honorable Sir Walter Morgan, *Kt*

1872.

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31. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
32. The Reverend G. Warlow, M.A.
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34. V. Krishnamachariyar.
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1873.

36. The Honorable Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I.
37. The Honorable Mr. Justice Cunningham, M.A.
38. W. S. Foster, Esq., M.A.
39. The Reverend T. Foulkes, F.L.S., M.R.A.S.
40. H. Wigram, Esq., M.A.
41. Gustav Oppert, Esq., Ph.D.

1874.

42. The Reverend E. Sell.

1875.

43. Colonel J. Michael, C.S.I.
44. The Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.
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50. P. Srinivasa Rau.
51. P. Chentsal Rau.

1876.

52. His Excellency Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

1877.

53. Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E., F.R.S.E., A.I.C.E.
54. Surgeon-Major H. King, Esq., A.M., M.B.
55. The Reverend D. Fenn, M.A.
56. D. Duncan, Esq., M.A.
57. The Reverend H. Bower, D.D.
58. The Reverend G. M. Rae, M.A.
59. V. Sundararama Aiyar, M.A., B.L.

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1. The Honorable Mr. Justice Innes, *Vice-Chancellor, President.* 1865.

1857.

2. C. Ranganatha Sastri.

1864.

3. W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A.

1867

4. Colonel R. M. Macdonald.

1871.

5. The Honorable Sir Walter Morgan, *Kt.*
6. The Honorable Mr. Justice Kernan, M.A.,

1872.

7. M. Sadasiva Pillai.
8. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

1873.

9. The Honorable Mr. Justice Cunningham, M.A.

1875.

10. T. Rama Rau, B.A., B.L.
11. P. Srinivasa Rau.

1877.

12. The Honorable Mr. Justice Kindersley.
13. The Honorable P. O'Sullivan.
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15. R. Balaji Rau, B.L.

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1857.

2. Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
3. Samuel Jesudasen Pillai.

1867.

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1872.

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1875.

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1860.

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1874.

The Reverend E. H. DuBois.

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MASTER OF ARTS.

1869.

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Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. A. Porter, M.A.
W. S. Foster, M.A.

Second Class

Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi, B.A.... . . Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

1870

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. A. Porter, M.A.
M. H L. Beebee, M.A.

History and Moral Science . { J. Grose, M.A.
W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi, B.A . ... Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

Sesha Aiyar, R, B.A. . . . Do do.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, B.A. . .. . . Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

History and Moral Science.

Third Class.

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Bamanji Phirozsha, B.A.....Private Study.

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John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.

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Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, B.A..Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... { W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.
D. Duncan, M.A.

Third Class.

Kuppuswami Aiyar, V., B.A..... ..Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit..... ... { John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
F. Kielhorn, PH. D.

Third Class.

Seshagiri Sastriyar, M., B.A.....Presidency Coll.; & Private Study.

1876.

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English and Latin..... { John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
K. M. Chatfield, B.A.

History and Moral Science... { W. Stevenson, M.A.
D. Duncan, M.A.

Second Class.

Gnanamuttu, Samuel, B.A. ....Private Study

1877.

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English and Latin . .... { W. F. Grahame, B.A
F. Brandt, B.A.

History and Moral Science... { W. Stevenson, M.A.
D. Duncan, M.A.

History and Moral Science.

Second Class.

Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.....Trivandram College and Private Study.
Subbarama Aiya, Chivucula...F. C. M. Institution and Private Study.

Third Class.

Krishna Rau, Nuldrag ....Private Study.

1878.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit..... .. { W. F. Grahame, B.A.
G. Oppert, PH. D.

History and Moral Science... { D. Duncan, M.A.
W. Stevenson, M.A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1858.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil . . . .G. U. Pope, D.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History..... . . ..E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

Second Class.

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W American Mission Seminary, Jaffna

Visvanatha Pillai, D. C. .... Do. do.

*** In 1858, there were but two classes, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically.

1859.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English .... A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil and Telugu . H. Bower, D.D.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History .... E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

First Class.

Gopala Rau, T. . . . . Private Study

Second Class.

Balaji Rau, C .... Presidency College

Etirajulu, C ... . Do.

Kandaswami, C. . . . . Do.

Parthasarathi, M . . .. Do.

Perthasarathi, S ... . Do.

Ramaswami, B . ...Presidency College.
Venkatakrishna Rau, R .. .. Do.

*** In 1859, three classes were instituted, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically in each.

1860.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin .. .. Sir A. Grant, *Bart.*, M.A.
Tamil . . . .Rev. J. B. Rodgers.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History . . . . A. R. Symonds, M.A.

First Class.

Pæzold, T. C. E . Presidency College.

Second Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V .... Presidency College.
Grant, William .. .. Private Study.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T . Wes. Cent. School, Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras.
Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew Doveton Protestant College.

*** In 1860, it was decided that Candidates in the 1st and 2nd classes should be arranged in the order of merit, while those in the 3rd class be placed alphabetically.

1861

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English . . . ... J Richards, M.A.
Tamil . . . . . H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu . .. . S. Krishnamachariyar.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

First Class.

Subramanyan, N..... .....Presidency College.

Sankara Aiyar, A..... Do.

Second Class.

Subbarayulu, P.....Presidency College.

Sivasankaram, C..... Do.

Snell, E..... Do.

Rama Rau, T..... Do.

1862.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil .. . .H. Bower, D.D.

Telugu .....Rev. J. Clay.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History.....E. B. Powell, M.A., C.S.I.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C.....Presidency College.

Mangalam, A. J.....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Tillainayagam, M .....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.

Tirumalachariyar, M.....Presidency College.

Krishnaswami, A..... Do.

1863.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	E Thompson, M.A.
Tamil....	Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu...	Rev J. Clay.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. Leeming, M.A.
Physical Science	R A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
History	A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Second Class.

Parankusa Rau, T	Presidency College
Murugesan, C.	Do.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S	Amer Misn. Semy., Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras
Rangachariyar, Siveram	Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, R	Do.
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam ..	Do

Third Class.

Singaravelu, M.	Presidency College
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P.	Amer. Misn. Semy., Jaffna; and Normal School, Madras

---

1864.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin . .	J. Richards, M.A A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil.....	H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay.
Malayalam....	L. Garthwaite, Esq

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Henry Fortey, M.A. W. Leeming, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
History	E. Thompson, M.A. W. Miller, M.A.

Second Class.

Bashyam, V. .....Presidency College.
Hari Rau, S.....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Raghunatha Rau, R..... Do. do. do.

Third Class.

Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C..... Pres. College; and Normal School.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, S..... Do. do.
Narasimhachariyar, V.....Presidency College.
Palpanabha Pillai, K.....Free School, Trivandram, and Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, B.....Presidency College; and Normal School.
Subramanya Aiyar, N..... .....Wesleyan A. V. Institution, Madras.
Krishnamachariyar, C. V .....Presidency College.
Seshachariyar, S. A..... .. .. Do.

1865.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess. W. H. Craig, M.A.
Tamil.....	H. Bower, D.D. Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu.....	Col. R. M. Macdonald. S. Ramanujayya.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. Leeming, M.A. W A. Porter, M.A.
Physical Science.	W. N. Chipperfield, Esq S J Wyndowe, M.D.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
History	E. Thompson, M.A. W. Miller, M.A.

First Class.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi .. Presidency College

Second Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel . Presidency College.
Sundara Rau, C. . . . . Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K .... Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; Normal School; and Presidency College.
Balaji Rau, P. ... . Presidency Coll.; & Normal School.
Kuppuramaswami, K ..... . Presidency College.
Srinivasachariyar, V. . . .. Do.
Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C .... Do.
Rama Rau, K .. .. .. Do

Third Class.

Rangachariyar, S .. .. Presidency College.
Sura Aiya, N . . ..Presidency College; and Wesleyan A. V Institution.

1866.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A. A. W. Pearson, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess.

Tamil , ..	Rev. C. E. Kennett. W. Joyes, Esq.
Kanarese	. Rev. D. Sanderson.
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Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. Leeming, M.A. W. A. Porter, M.A. W. S. Foster, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Grose, M.A.
History	E. Thompson, M.A. C. G. Walker, B.A. Rev. J Bamforth, F R.G.S

Second Class.

Seshadri Aiyar, K . .	Provincial School, Calicut; and Presidency College.
Subbarayan, Carikalavakkam	Presidency College.
Murdi-Rau, Tenkasala	Provincial School, Bellary, and Presidency College
Krishnaswami Aiyar, P	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M	St. Mary's Seminary; and Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rajaram Rau, T	Free School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English , ...	J. Grose, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D.

Telugu	Col. T. G. M. Lane. Y. VenkataramaAiya Garu.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
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Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
History	P. P. Hutchins, Esq. W. Miller, M.A.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Sastriyar, K ... Presidency College.
Sundararama Aiya, Volagapudi ... Ch. Mis. School, Masulipatam; and Presidency College.
Moss, James ... Owen's College, Manchester; and Training College, Battersea.
Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, S. . Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti ... Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, R ... Do.
Flanagan, Charles Craig ... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P ... Do.
Ramalinga Aiya, Yanamandram ... Do.
Sundaram, T ... Provincial School, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, D ... Presidency College.
Sarvottama Rau, A ... Prov. Sch., Calicut; and Pres. Coll.

Third Class.

Ramaswami Aiyar, Anandarama Aiyar ... Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Normal School, Madras.

1868
EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	J. Grose, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess.

Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. W. Joyes, Esq.
Telugu	Col. T G M. Lane. Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	H. Fortey, M.A. W. A. Porter, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	F. H Wilkinson, Esq
History ...	W Stevenson, M.A. F. Brandt, Esq.

First Class.

Swaminatha Subba Rau, R ..	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College

Second Class.

Venkataramana, A. L	Presidency College.
Rajagopalachariyar, V .	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Kidd, Daniel Wilson	S P. G Mis. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.
Venkatachala Mudaliyar, S	Presidency College
Bashyam Chettiyar, D	Do.
Sitarama Aiyar, A .	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College.
Duraiswami Aiyar, T	Presidency College.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; & Normal School, Madras.
Swaminatha Aiyar, G	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Presidency College
Desikachariyar, Venbakkam.....	Presidency College

Third Class.

Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J . .	St. Mary's Seminary; & Pres. Coll.
Subramaniyan Aiyar, V	Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, C V . .	Do.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English	H. Wigram, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin..	..A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil..	H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu . .	Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu. V.SundararamaAiya, M.A ,B.L.
Kanarese	B. L. Rice, Esq.
Malayalam. . .	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. S. Foster, M.A. H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.
History . . .	A. T. Arundel, B.A. W. Stevenson, M.A.

First Class.

Ramachandra Rau, T.	Prov. School, Bellary; & Pres. Coll.

Second Class.

Elliot, Edward Hugh. .	Presidency College.
Jayaram Rau, A	Prov. School, Bellary; Presidency College; and Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A..	High School, Trivandram; and Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, S	Zillah School, Cuddalore; and Private Study.
Rangayya Chettiyar, S.	Presidency College.
Rangaswami, A.... . .	ProvincialCollege,Kumbhakonam.
Varadachariyar, R. . .	Do. do.
Leonard, Charles Michael	Roman Catholic Seminary, Bangalore; and Presidency College.

Subbarayan, V	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Rama Aiyar, S	Do. do
Subba Aiyar, V	Do do
Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M	Presidency College
Krishna Aiya, B	Do
Gopala Aiyangar, A	High School, Trivandram
Krishnaswami, T S	S P G High School, Tanjore
Satyavagesvara Aiyar, V	High School, Trivandram; and Presidency College
Akilanda Aiya, C..	Presidency College
Rosario, John Leonard	Doveton College, and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras
Chidambara Aiyar, N	Prov College, Kumbhakonam
Sundaram, C V	Presidency College
Ekambara Pillai, M	Do.
Narayanaswami, A	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Devaraja Pillai, T	Normal School, Wes Inst and F. C M Inst, Madras
Anantachariyar Panakanjeri, Calappa	Presidency College.
Achaiyalingam, S	S P G High School, Tanjore; and Prov College, Kumbhakonam
Achyutan Nayar, U	Presidency College
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur	Presidency Coll, & Private Study
Ramachandra Rau, P	Pres Coll, & F C M Institution
Madhava Visvanatha Patankar	Prov College, Kumbhakonam

Third Class

Srinivasa Aiyangar, R	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam
Krishnarau Nayudu, M C	Presidency College
Narayana Rau, T	Pres Coll, & F C Miss Institution
Poonen, T C	C M S Coll, Cottayam; Prov School, Calicut, & Pres College
Sitaram, A	S P G High School, Tanjore
Mangalati Nayudu, P	Normal School; and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras
Subba Aiyan, S R.	Presidency College.
Subramanyan Aiyar, R	Do.

Subba Aiyar, P	Presidency College; and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Govindaraja Aiyangar, R	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

1870.
EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English	H Wigram, M.A. J. Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
Sanskrit	K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev J. Clay. V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Hindustani	Major M. W. Carr.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	F. H. Wilkinson, Esq
History	W. Miller, M.A. J. B. Jones, Esq.

Second Class.

Marsden, E	Doveton College & Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyar, V	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Gopalachariyar, S	Do. Do.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, S	Presidency College.
Hensman, J. M	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam
Panchanatha Aiyar, A V	Presidency College.
Pedroza, F. H	Do.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, P	Presidency College.
Raju Sastriyar, C	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Periyaswami Mudaliyar, A	Presidency College
Subbarayar, E. R	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Venkataiama Aiya, R ..	Presidency College
Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakkam	Do
Ramasesha Aiya, C	Presidency College.
Subramanyan, C	Do
Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T	Do.
Venkatesan, R	Provincial Coll, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatakrishna Rau, S .	F. C M Institution, Madras
Subramanya Aiyar, K	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Rama Rau, M .	Presidency College

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V	Presidency College
Bower, W. L	F. C M. Institution, Madras.
Somasundaram, C.....	Presidency College
Ramaswami, P	Do
Adinarayana Chettiyar, T. M .	Do
Aiya Aiyar, W.....	Do
Bacon, J. D	Do
Nagamayya, V	High School, Trivandram.
Krishna Aiyar, R.....	Do Coimbatore, & Private Study
Jesudasen Pillai, I.....	Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, C...	Do.
Gopala Aiyar, N. G.....	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sundara Varadacharulu, G N	F. C. M Institution, Madras.

1871.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin .. .	H. Wigram, M.A. G. Warlow, M.A.
Sanskrit	K. M. Banerjea, LL D
Tamil . .	H Bower, D.D P.RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. V.SundararamaAiya, M.A., B.L.

Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam	Rev. E. Diez.
Hindustani	Surgeon-General Balfour.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. W. A. Willock, B.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	H. E. Stokes, B.A.
History	W. Stevenson, M.A. C. D. Maclean, M.A., Mus. Doc.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem	Presidency College.
Kalyanasundaram, K.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Nagoji Rau, Cuvathamakur	Presidency College.
Sivarama Aiyar, P.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Kenny, Michael	Private Study.
Ramaswami Raju, P. V.	Presidency College.
Ananda Rau, Tanjore	High School, Trivandram.
Anantaswami Rau, L.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Masilamani Pillai, M. D.	Do. do.
King, Albert George	Private Study.
Krishnamachariyar, S.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S. R.	High School, Trivandram.
Swaminatha Bavaji Punt	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Munnirpallum R.	High School, Trivandram.
Govinda Rau, S.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M.	Do. do.
D'Souza, William Henry	Presidency College.
Sankunni Menon, Thaka Curupett.	Do.
Narasa Aiya Sastriyar, K. S.	Do. & Private Study.
Subbaji Venkata Rau, A.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam, & Private Study.
Madhava Rau, Mallur	Presidency College.
Muttuswami Aiyar, M. P.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Seshagiri Aiyar, M.	Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rama Rau, Tumparti.....Presidency College.
Chakrapani Nayudu, Tunga..... } Do.
Subba Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore.... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Rau, A ..... Do. do.
Anantanarayana, A. S..... Do. & Private Study.
Raghavacharulu, Venbakkam .....Presidency College.
Gundu Rau, J..... Do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A .. . .ProvincialCollege,Kumbhakonam
Daniel, Isaac .....S. P. G. Semy., Sullivan's Gardens, and Private Study.
Adimula Mudaliyar, V.....Presidency College.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett.... Do.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ..... { H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, M.A. / John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.

Sanskrit . .. .K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.

Greek and Latin . . ... . F. Brandt, B.A.

Persian and Hindustani... ..Surgeon-General Balfour.

Tamil .. ..{ H. Bower, D.D. / S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Telugu.....{ Rev. J. Clay. / V.SundararamaAiya,M.A.,B.L.

Kanarese.....Rev. B. Rice.

Malayalam.....{ V. Achyutha Panikkar. / Rev. C. Müller.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { H. Fortey, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A.

Physical Science.....H. King, A.M., M.B.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
History	J. Boyle, Esq. W. Stevenson, M.A.

Second Class.

Ratnavelu Chettiyar, Pulicat	Presidency College.	
Subba Rau, Ammembal	Do.	
Coelho, Antoni John	Do.	
Vaidyanathan, N	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.	
Subramanya Vajpai, A. G	Do.	do.
Ramanujan, K	Do.	do.
Sivaramakrishnamma, Oruganti	Presidency College.	
Scott, Thomas Ridsdale	Doveton Protestant College.	
Ramadas Aiyar, Sunkagiri	Presidency College.	
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Vythamanithi Mudumbi	Do.	
Ramachandra Rau, V	Do.	
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Villiaverambal	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.	
Ramachandra Aiyar, V	Do.	do.
Kidd, Philip Horace	Doveton Protestant College.	
Srinivasa Raghavachariyar, Bahucutumbi	Presidency College.	
Sesha Aiyar, Velandai	Do.	
Rama Rau, Kallya S	Do.	
Srinivasachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli	Do.	
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern	High School, Bangalore.	
Tirunarachariyar, Mundayam Ananthampillai	Presidency College.	
Wynne, George	Presidency Coll., & Private Study.	
Conquest, James	High School, Bangalore.	
Narayanaswami Chettiyar, Sunku	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.	
Ramasastriyar, V	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.	
Dinadayalu Nayudu, P	Presidency College.	
Coleman, Edward	H. S., Bangalore; & Private Study.	
Rangachariyar, Tirumalai Muppur	Presidency College.	

Muhammad Usman	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Kanakasabhai, V.	Presidency College.
Annachariyar, P. S.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Gopala Rau, Mangalore	Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M.	London Mis. Inst., Bangalore.

Third Class.

Raghunathachariyar, Navalpakkam	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam; & Private Study.
Raghavachariyar, T.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M.	Do. do.
Madhava Rau, T.	Do. do. and Private Study.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Grinispetta	Presidency College.
Ramachandra Venkaji, T.	Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Ramaswami, B.	Wesleyan Mis. School, Mysore; and Private Study.
Srinivasachariyar, Pudupakkam	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, I.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Ramaswami, N.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram	High School, Trivandram.
Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Raghunatha Rau, Mayaveram R.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Perumal Pillai, Ananda P.	High School, Trivandram.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla	Presidency College.
Lakshmi Narasimha, Atmury	Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Purna Aiya, S. N.	Wesl. Native Ed. Inst., Bangalore.
Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam	Presidency College.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N.	Do.
Arbuthnot, James	Bishop Cotton's Coll., Bangalore.
Chokkalingam Pillai, M.	Pres. Coll. and Private Study.

Unni Erati, M . ...Pres. College and Private Study.
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore.....Presidency College.
Gurumurti, P.. ....} Do.
Ranga Rau, N... ... .} High School, Trivandram.
Joseph, K. C..... ..... .Presidency College.
Kotilingam, Immaneny.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subba Rau, N.....} H.S. Trivandram; & PrivateStudy.
Vasudeva Rau, S.....} Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, N ..... Do. and Private Study.

1873.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English . . ... . { Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. H. Wigram, M.A. G. Warlow, M.A.

Sanskrit . . . . . A. C. Burnell, Ph. D.

Greek and Latin ... . R. Rice, B.A.

Tamil . .. . { S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L. H. Bower, D.D.

Telugu .... { Rev. J. Clay. V.SundararamaAiya, M.A., B.L.

Kanarese . . .. Rev. B. Rice.

Malayalam . . . { V. Achyutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { H. Fortey, M.A. W. S. Foster, M.A.

Physical Science. . .. .. . W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { J. Thomson, M.A. P.RanganathaMudaliyar, M A.

History ..... { A. J. Boyle, Esq. J. Ross, M.A.

Second Class.

Taylor, J. Theophilus.....Bp. Cotton'sColl., & Private Study.
Winckler, Edwin..... .....Doveton Protestant Coll., Madras.

Govinda Pillai, P	High School, Trivandram
Krishna Rau, Nuldrug	...Private Study
Seshadriachariyar, V T	...Presidency College
Chellaya, C ...	... Do
Kanakaratnam Pillai, D M	.. Do
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Gurrala ...	.F C M Institution, Madras
Setukavalar, Robert Newton	.....Private Study

Third Class

Krishna Rau, T. V.....	Presidency College
Subba Aiya, D	H. S, Bangalore, & Private Study
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Madur ..	Private Study
Madhava Aiyan, H.	H S, Trivandram, & PrivateStudy
Lewis Henry Maskell	.. F C M Institution, Madras, and Private Study
Raghava Aiya, Giddu	F C M Institution, Madras
Appadurai Aiyar, M	H S, Trivandram, & Private Study
Rangachariyar, Venbakkam, V	Private Study
Aiyakanu Nayakar, T.	F. C M Institution, Madras
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Saidapett	Do do
Ramasubba Aiyar, Madura S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur	Private Study
Sankunni Wariyar, N.	Presidency College, Madras
Maddox, G	Doveton Protestant Coll., Madras
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S..	Private Study
Venkataraman, R	S P G High School, Tanjore
Damodara Mudaliyar, Chingleput..	Presidency College.
Anderson, John Robert	F C M Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, G	Presidency College.
Arumanayagam	.....Private Study

1874

EXAMINERS

Languages—

English	W E Ormsby, M A, LL.D John Bradshaw, M A., LL D. Capt. W Hughes Hallett.

Sanskrit	A. C. Burnell, PH. D.
Greek and Latin	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. Y. Venkatarama Aiya Garu.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice. J. Sturrock, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Hindustani	Rev. E. Sell.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. H. Fortey, M.A.
Physical Science	W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M. G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A.
History	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. W. Miller, M.A.

First Class.

Sheppard Robert Stuart.....Presidency College.
Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immanony..... Do.
Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot.....Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Hanumanta Rau, B.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Subarama Aiya, Chivucula.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Winfred, Charles Theophilus.....Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C..... Do.
Williams, L. C..... Do.
Varadachariyar, G. C..... Do.
Ganapati Aiyar, P. S..... Do.
Gnanamuttu, Samuel.....S. P. G. Mis. Semy, Madras.

Cooney, Henry .....Doveton Protestant College.
Lazarus, John.....Private Study.
Sundara Rau, T.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswmi, A.....Presidency College.
Krishna Wariyar, Eddekunni. ... Do.
Ramalinga Chettiyar, Marcutti Muthialpett.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subba Aiyar, V..... .....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Mahadeva Aiyar, K . ...Presidency College.
Ramakrishna, Aiyar, S. R..... } High School, Trivandram.
Vedantachariyar, P..... } Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Kunjunni Menon, K..... ... } High School, Trivandram.
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A. ... ... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam
Ranganatha Rau, K..... Do. do.
Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi..... Do. do.
Rajesvara Mudaliyar, Saidapuram.F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subbarayan, N..... .. ....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Narasinga Rau, G.....Presidency College.
Dunhill, Edwin Stanley.....Doveton Protestant College.
Rangachariyar, S.....Presidency College.
Mathew, Mathew.....High School, Trivandram.
Gopalachariyar, Vangore..... ...F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ananta Rau, R. N.....High School, Trivandram.
Janakirama Aiya, Chivucula.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Coelho, Sylvester Cactan Stanislaus..... } Presidency College.
Jackson, William Inkermann..... } Doveton Protestant College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Third Class.

Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Aiyar, M..... Do. do.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore... .. } Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur... } Do.
Swami Aiyar, S..... .. . . Do.
Appaswami Aiyar, Conjeveram } F. C. M. Inst., Madras; Priv. Study
Daniel Pillai, A. S..... } Presidency College,, S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Ramanatha Aiyar, K.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.....Presidency Coll., & Private Study.
Tyagaraja Rau, T. S..... Private Study.
Noircourt, Edgard de... ..... Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	Captain W. H. Hallett. J. Hudson, B.A. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit	F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani.. .	Lieut.-Col. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice. A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L.
Malayalam	J. R. Thomas, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	W. A. Porter, M.A. E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
History.	W. Miller, M.A. R. B. Michell, M.A.

First Class.

Pattabirama Aiyar, Chetput R .....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sivasankara Pondiah, R . . .. Presidency College.
Home, William Alexander.....,... ..Doveton College, Madras.

Second Class.

Gopalachariyar, Mandayam D.....	Presidency College.
Bensley, Oliver Henry.....	Trivandram College.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.....	Do.
Kannan, T. K.....	Presidency College.
Joseph David.....	Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Trivellore Thattei..	F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S.....	Trivandram College.
Vaidyanathan, R	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, P. S	Do. do.
Subbarayulu Reddiyar, Agaram...	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V.....	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Chakravarti	Presidency College.
Varadachariyar, Venbakkam.....	Do.
Satagopa Aiyangar, R	Private Study.
Chakravarti, R.....	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Narasimhachariyar, C. M	Presidency College.
Nammaiya Chettiyar, Cochin Neayem	F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Ratnaswami Aiyar, Mayaveram	Trivandram College, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah.....	F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Gopalaswami, T. V.....	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam & Private Study.
Krishna Rau, Kundapur.....	Private Study.
Mariappa Mudaliyar, Cuvum.....	Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S.....	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Subbarayulu, Pundi.....	F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Krishnan, K. S.....	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Shutie, Alfred Cyrus	Doveton Coll., and Private Study.
Raghunatha Aiyar, Sujir.....	Private Study.
Villiyananda Mudaliyar, A.....	Trivandram College.
Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandore ..	Presidency College.
Sankaran Nayar, U.....	Do.
Lokanatha Aiyar, T. V.....	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Ramaswami, Palamaneri, E.....	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Swami Aiyangar, C. S	Do. do.
Madhavan Krishnan, Kalli C.....	Trivandram College.

Venkataraman, A. R.....	Presidency College.
Viraswami Aiyar, A. S.....	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam; and Private Study.
Ramalinga Aiyar, S.....	Trivandram College, and Private Study.
Krishnaswami, C.....	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Subbarama Aiyar, V.....	Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, K.....	Trivandram College.
Singaravelu, Manjakuppam.....	Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
Murugesa Pillai, V.....	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, Gibicata.....	High School, Bangalore.
Seshachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam.....	Private Study.
Huffton, Joseph Spenser.....	Do.
Venkatarama Aiya, Giddu.....	F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Subba Rau, Tiruvalam.....	Presidency College.
Ince, Thomas Sylvester.....	Doveton Protestant Coll., Madras.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Mundacolattore.....	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M. K.	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli.....	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramanathan, Trivarur R.....	Private Study.

1876.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....	Captain W. H. Hallett. J. Hudson, B.A. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit.....	F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin.....	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani.....	Rev. E. Sell.
Tamil.....	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Telugu	V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L. Rev. R. D. Johnston.
Kanarese	A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. T. C. Poonen, B.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. J. Marsh, Esq.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
History	G. Oppert, PH. D. D. Sinclair, M.A.

First Class.

Subba Rau, T. ..... Presidency College.
Adolphus, Albert Emanuel ..... Doveton College.

Second Class.

Venkatarama Sastriyar, S. ..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sundaram Pillai, P. ..... Trivandram College.
Ranjangam Aiyar, S. ..... Do.
Narayanaswami, Dasari ..... F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramunni Menon, Chelnat ..... Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, C. ..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph ..... Presidency College.
Rama Rau, Tombut ..... Do.
Ramamurti Pantulu, Vepa ..... Private Study.
Seshayya, Kuricheti ..... F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Aiyar, S. ..... } Presidency College.
Subba Rau, Nyapathi ..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Mangesha Rao, Savur ..... } Private Study.
Ramayya Punja, Attaver ..... } Presidency College.
Swaminatha Sastriyar, S. ..... Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasachariyar, Venbakkam ..... Presidency College.
Sundarasan, T. G. ..... S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Sundara Sastriyar, Bramhadesam Cidambi.....Presidency College.
Samu Aiyangar, Madapugi R.... ... Do.
Subramanya Aiyar, P..... Do.
Raghava Aiyangar, S ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Visvanatha Aiyar, S..... ..... } Do. do.
Ranga Rau, Vupalam.....Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. C..... Do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami, A ..... Do. do.
Raghunatha Aiyangar, R... ..... Do. do.
Sivasubramanya Pillai, M.....Trivandram College.
Matthan, G. M... ..... Do.
Appu Sastriyar, S.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Sarvottama Rau, Cunchi.....Presidency College.
Seturama Rau, T. M.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam. & S.P.G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasan, T. R.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T..... Do. do.
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson.....Private Study.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonti.....Presidency College.
Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M.....Trivandram College.

Third Class.

Narayana Menon, Karakadtu.....Trivandram College.
Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai..... } Central College, Bangalore.
Sriramulu, Adavi ..... } Presidency College.
Tate, George ....Doveton College.
Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottakadu ..... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subramanya Aiyar, S..... } S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Hensman, Edward S.....Presidency College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. S.....Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Tirumalachariyar, S .....Trivandram College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V. R... ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Guanaolivu, Jacob ..... } Private Study.
Krishna Pillai, T. V.....Trivandram College.

Rajagopalachariyar, Panappakkam	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Newbigging, Robert Pope	Doveton College.
Ramasubba Aiyar, H	Trivandram Coll., & Private Study.
Nityananda Mudaliyar, Vellapakkam	F. M. C. Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, Gollarcari	Presidency College.
Satagopachariyar, Pillapakkam Bahucutumbi	Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Lazarus, Daniel	F. M. C. Institution, Madras.
Tyagarayan, P	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram	Central College, Bangalore.
Thompson, Robert Alexander	Private Study.
Sambaswami Aiyar, Milattore.	Do.
Nilakanta Aiyar, R	Trivandram College.
Guruswami, Mylapore	Presidency College.
Anantanarayanan, S. A	Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Rama Kurup, N	Trivandram Coll., & Private Study.

1877.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	H. B. Grigg, B.A. Capt. W. H. Hallett. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin	F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani	Lieut.-Col. F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. J. M. Velu Pillai.
Telugu	V. Sundararama Aiya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	S. Venkatavarada Aiyangar, B.A., M.L. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	T. C. Poonen, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.
W. A. Willock, B.A.

Physical Science.....Surg. Major H. King, A.M., M.B.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
J. A. V. Bindon, M.A.

History..... { D. Sinclair, M.A.
W. R. Kershaw, B.A.

First Class.

Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Second Class.

Annaswami Aiyar, P.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Thanu Pillai, P. .....Trivandram College.
Winfred, Daniel Joshua.....Presidency College.
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, Amerembedu..... Do. do.
Sundaram, S.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.....Presidency College.
Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C..... Do.
Siva Rau, A.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S..... Do. do.
Nagaswami, S..... Do. do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Seshappa Aiyar) ..... Do. and Private Study.
Visvanatha Rau, Dharmavaram Desayi.....Presidency College.
Sankara Nayar, Chetur..... Do.
Venkoba Rau, R. ..... Do.
Venkobachar, S..... . Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanya Aiyar, Ganapati Aiyar..Private Study.
Kodandarama Aiyar, Giddu.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Saundararaja Aiyangar, S.....Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. A.....Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.

Venkatappa Aiyar, Puranam.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam
Bhimarayan.....Rajah's High School, Mysore, and Presidency College.
Balasubramanya Pillai, S.....Trivandram College.
Subbarayan, C.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Harihara Sastriyar, C. G..... Do. do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N.....Presidency College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, T. V.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akur.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Rau, Mysore K.....Trivandram College.
Rangachariyar, Venbakkam.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, Pingalay.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbarayulu Nayudu, Tuticorin
Bundi.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Krishna Aiya, Nundial.....Presidency College.
Vargese, G. T.....Trivandram College.
Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil...Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, M..... Do.
Govinda Menon, Kizhapat..... Do.
Krishnamachariyar, K..... Do.
Visvanatha Sastriyar, T. .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Chinnaswami, A.....St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, Triviar.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.

Third Class.

Koshi, Koshi.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Tiruvirarayan, K. C.....Presidency College.
Pope, Trevelyan Arnold.....Bishop Cotton's Coll., Bangalore.
Venkoba Rau, Doddi.....Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri..... Do.
Mundappa, Mangalore..... Do.
Sesha Aiyar, Pethinti..... Do.
Sundara Rau, Tripasur V..... Do.
Etirajulu Nayudu, R..... Do.
Krishna Pillai, V. T. M.....Trivandram College.
Gopala Rau, Codugunti.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Padmanabha Aiyar, V.....Trivandram College.

Swami Aiyar, Tanjore.. .....Presidency College.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. R..... Do.
David Issac.....L. M. Institution, Bangalore.
Gopalarau, Pakala.....Presidency College.
Gopala Menon, Pallizil.....Trivandram College.
Krishna Rau, T.....Presidency College.
Sankara Aiyar, S..... Do.
Rangachariyar, Stripermatur.....F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Subbarayudu, Tangirala.....Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C..... Do.
Raghavendra Rau, Ullal.....Private Study.
Ramachandra Rau, V..... Do.
Carvalho, Frederic Louis.....Trivandram College.
Chengayya Chettiyar, Margapuram.F. C. Miss. Institution, Madras.
Rajaram Rau, S.....Presidency College.

1878.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English.....C. Cooper, M.A.
Capt. W. H. Hallett.
H. B. Grigg, B.A.

Sanskrit.....K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.

Latin.....R. B. Michell, M.A.

Persian and Urdu.....Muhammad Ishock.

Tamil.....H. Bower, D.D.
S. Ramasawmi Mudaliyar, M.A., B.L.

Telugu.....Rev. J. Clay.

Kanarese.....M. Clapham, Esq.
A. Suba Rau, B.A., B.L.

Malayalam.....R. S. Sheppard, B.A.
V. Achyutha Panikkar.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.....H. Fortey, M.A.
P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

Physical Science.....Surg.-Major H. King, A.M., M.B.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy .. .. F. Rowlandson, B.A., L.L.B. W. M. Thorburn, B.A.

History ..... C. D. Maclean, B.A., Mus.Doc. J. A. V. Bindon, M.A.

First Class.

Tanakondalu Rangaswami Venkataswami Nayudu .....Presidency College.

Second Class.

Raman, Panangatan .....Presidency College.
Srinivasachariyar, Tirumalai..... Do.
Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur..... Do.
Chakrapani Rau, R... .... Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Aiyan, Tondikulam Subramanya Pattar .....Presidency College.
Pranatartihara Aiyar, C... .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, T....Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Manavodan Raja, Kayaka Covilagam..... Presidency College.
Malhari Rau, S..... ....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramakrishna Aiyan, Tarakad Appadurai Aiyan.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, C. V..... Do.

Third Class.

Kailasam, Pettai M..... ... .. Madras Christian College.
LaBouchardiere, Maurice Francis..... Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Ramakrishna Aiyan, P ..... Do. do.
Subramanya Aiyar, Mosur..... Madras Christian College.
Sehagiri Rau, Pandit..... .....Presidency College.
Krishnamachariyar, Mandayam Asuri. ..... Do.
Krishn. Aiyar Tarakad Vedam Patter ..... Do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S. ..... S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Krinivasa hariyar, M..... .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbarau Nayudu, Makarla V...Presidency College.

Virabadra Mudaliyar, Tiruppanankadu	Presidency College.
Lyons, Robert William	Doveton Protestant College
Isvara Pillai, R	Maharajah's College, Trivandram
Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Ramachandra Rau, Y...	Do
Muttuswami Aiyan, V	Private Study
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Sesha	Presidency College.
Vaidyanatha Aiyan, Raghunatha Aiyan ..	Do
Muttuswami, Nellaiyappa Pillai, Mani	Madras Christian College
Sundaram Aiyar, Subramanya Parasurama Aiyar .. .	Presidency College
Sundram Aiyar, S Madura	Do
Venkataratnam Naydu, Madireddi	Do
Punnen, Terratanathu Eapen	Madras Christian College.
Sankara Menon, Krishnat Puttanvittil	Presidency College
Satagopachariyar, Conjiveram	Madras Christian College
Duraiswami Aiyar, R	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Annaswami Aiyar, A	Do do
Isaac, John	Madras Christian College
Rama Rau, Hundi... . ..	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, S	S P G High School, Tanjore and Private Study
Srithara Rau, Trichinopoly ..	Presidency College
Raghunatha Rau, Ramnadapur	Central College, Bangalore.
Mangesh Rau, Tellicherri ..	Private Study
Vasudeva Sastri, Vavilala.....	Do
Ranga Rau, Subbarayar	Madras Christian College
Subramanya Aiyar, K.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Appa Rau, Nilamraj	Madras Christian College.
Gnaniyar Nadar, Jesudasen Solomon	Do.
Kanakasabbai Pillai, Ambalavanar	Do.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Williyanellore Ramappa	Do.

MASTER OF LAWS.

1870.

EXAMINERS..... .... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. J. W. Handley, B.A.

Third Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S.....Private Study.

1871.

EXAMINERS..... .. . . { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Narahari Rau, T.....Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A.....Private Study.

1876.

EXAMINERS..... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L. H. H. Shephard, M.A.

1878.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Devaraja Aiyar, S., B.L.....Private Study.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1860.

EXAMINERS .. . . { A Macdonald, Ritchie, B A.
Clem. Dale, Esq.

Second Class

Murugesaam Pillai, M . . .. Presidency College

1861

EXAMINERS { J D. Mayne, B.A.
G F. Fullerton, Esq.

First Class

Rajagopalachariyar, Venbakkam Presidency College
Subramanyan Pillai, V . ..... Do
Venkatapati Rau, C..... .... Do

1862

EXAMINERS.. . . . . { The Hon'ble J B Norton, B A
The Hon'ble Charles Collett

Second Class

Maskell, J ... . Presidency College
Fischer, R .... Private Study
Srinivasachariyar, T..... ..... . Do.
Parthasarathi, S , B A . . . .. Presidency College

1863.

EXAMINERS . . { The Hon'ble W Holloway, C.S.I
The Hon'ble J B. Norton, B A

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T , B A . .. ...Private Study
Nanabhai Haridas .... Do

1864.

EXAMINERS..... { The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A.
W. Stokes, B.A.

Third Class.

Thompson, Reginald.....Private Study.
Snell, Edmund, B.A.....Presidency College.

1865.

EXAMINERS..... { J. D. Mayne, B.A.
The Hon'ble Charles Collett.

Third Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A .....Presidency College.
Subbarayulu Chettiyar, Palakula,
B.A . ..... Do.

1866.

EXAMINERS..... .. { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A.....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Carikalavakam, B.A..... .....Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS..... .. { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A.....Presidency College.
Kuppuramaswami, C., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, P... ..... Do. and Private Study.
Ananta Subramanya Aiyar, S.....Private Study.

Arivanandam Pillai, John.....Private Study.
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel
P., B.A.....Presidency College.

1868.

EXAMINERS.....{The Hon'ble J. R. Kindersley.
J. C. M. Mills, Esq.

Second Class.

Subramanya Aiyan, S.....Private Study.
Grant, W.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V.....Private Study.
Lacey, Joseph..... Do.
Tirumalachariyar, M. A., B.A.....Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R.....Private Study.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S.... Do.

Third Class.

Balaji Rau, P., B.A.....Presidency College.
Subbarayan, C., B.A..... Do.
Ramanujachariyar, T. S.....Private Study.

1869.

EXAMINERS.....{J. W. Handley, B.A.
T. M. Busteed, Esq.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam,
B.A.....Private Study.
Muttuswami Aiyar, T..... Do.

Second Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S.....Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A ..... Do.
Babu Rau, U..... Do.
Gurumurti Aiyar, P.....Presidency College.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Subramanya Aiyar, V.....Private Study.
Parthasarthi Aiyangar, N., B.A..... Do.
Balaji Rau, R..... Do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, A..... Do.
Krishnan, E. K.....
Narahari Rau, T..... } Do.
Viraswami Aiyar, A. R.....
Kamesam, J.. ..... Do.
Anantachariyar, Panappakkam..... Do.

1870.

EXAMINERS..... .. ... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
J. W. Handley, B.A.

Second Class.

Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A.....Private Study.
Sitaram Aiyar, A., B.A..... ..... Do.

Third Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A.....Presidency College.
Tirumalacharulu, B.....Private Study.
Kishnamurti, P. N..... Do.
Kachapesvara Aiya, A..... .... Do.
Venkatasubbarayudu, S..... Do.
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, B.A.....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau Saib, C.....Private Study.
Rosario, J. L., B.A .....Presidency College.
Evers, Josiah.....Private Study.
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C., B.A..... Do.
Arunachala Sastriyar, C .... Do.
Devaraja Aiyar, S..... Do.

1871.

EXAMINERS..... .. .. { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W., B.A..Presidency College.

1872.

EXAMINERS ..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Aiyaswami Aiyar, Manargudi S., B.A ..... Private Study.
Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi, M.A..... .... Do.
Subramanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium, B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V., B.A..... Private Study.
Sesha Aiyar, R., M.A..... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, B.A..... Do.

1873.

EXAMINERS ..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A..... ...Private Study.

Third Class.

Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B.A. Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A., B.A..... Do.
Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A..... Do.
Venkatesan, R., B.A..... Do.

1874.

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Subramanya Sastriyar, Conjeveram, B.A..... Private Study.

Third Class.

Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B.A.....Private Study.
Seshadri Aiyar, K., B.A..... Do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B.A..... Do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R., B.A..... Do.
Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A. Do.
Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A..... Do.
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B.A..... Do.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S., B.A..... Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B.A..... Do.
Anantacharulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B.A..... Do.
Gurumurti, P., B.A..... Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A. / T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A. Presidency College.
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K., B.A... Do.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Punt, A. L., M.A...Presidency College.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B.A..... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M.A..... Do.
Ramasubba Aiyar, S., B.A..... Do.
Seshacharulu, S., B.A..... Do.
Subba Aiyar, V., B.A..... Do.
Madhava Rau, T., B.A..... Do.

1876.

EXAMINERS..... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L. / H. H. Shephard, M.A.

Second Class.

Subba Rau, Annambal, B.A.....Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, S., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Appadurai Aiyar, M., B.A.. ..... Presidency College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A... Do.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett... Do.
Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A..... Do.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B.A..... Do.
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur, B.A. Do.

1877.

EXAMINERS.. .. . .. . { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.

Second Class.

Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R.,
B.A.....Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A..... Do.
Coelho, Antoni John, B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Raghunatha Aiya, Sujir, B.A.....Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A. Do.
Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A..... Do.
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam,
B.A. ..... Do.

1878.

EXAMINERS . . .. { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada
Ramakrishna, B.A. .....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Subbarayulu Reddiyar, Agaram,
B.A. .....Presidency College.

Satagopa Aiyangar, Raghava Aiyangar, B.A.... ... Presidency College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur, B A. . . . ... Do
Ramayya Punja, Attavar, B A Do
Ramachandra Venkaji, Tanjore, B A. .... Do.
Tirumalachariyar, S., B.A . ...Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli, B.A. ..... . Presidency College.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Cathivadi G, B.A. .... Do
Tirunaranachariyar, Mandayam Anantam Pillai, B A .... Do

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1858.

Examiners	*Medicine, including Practice of Physic*	W. C. Maclean, M.D.
	Surgery...	H W. Porteous, Esq.
	Midwifery	J Shaw, F.R.C.S.
	Medical Jurisprudence	J Urquhart, M D.
	General Pathology.... . .	J. W. Mudge, M D.

Flynn, George William..... ... .. Madras Medical College

1871.

Examiner . . H King, A M., M B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W E . . .. Madras Medical College.

1872.

Examiners. . . . R. W. Cockerill, Esq.
W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C M

Rockwood, G. .. .. Madras Medical College.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

1865.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.. . . . . { J. E. Mayer, Esq.
H. B. Montgomery, M.D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Gregory, William.....Madras Medical College.

1866.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E.....Madras Medical College.
Tyrrell, J. H..... Do

First Examination.

EXAMINERS..... . .. . { S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.
H. D. Paterson, F.R.C.S.E.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E.....Madras Medical College.
Gregory, William..... Do.

1868.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.. ..... { H. King, A.M., M.B.
W. H. Harris, M.D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Mahoney, Phillip	Madras Medical College
John, Mathew	Do
Gray, Henry Alfred Chatham ..	Do.
Martin, Jeremiah	Do

First Examination.

EXAMINERS . ... { W H. Harris, M D; J. Urquhart, M.D.

Tyrrell, J H	Madras Medical College

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS . .. . { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.; J. L Paul, A.M., M.D.; J. Urquhart, M.D.; H. King, A.M., M.B

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E.....	Madras Medical College.
Gregory W..	Do.

1869.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS . ... { G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G S; Sub-Asst. Surgeon Harvey; A. R. Symonds, M.A

Lancaster, J.	Madras Medical College.
Moraes, H	Do.
Nailer, H. A. F ..	Do
Warder, R	Do.
Barren, W. A... . .	Do.
Wilkins, J	Do.

1870.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS .... { G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.; W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M

O'Hara, W .. .. Madras Medical College.
Lechler, H M . Do.

First Examinatian.

EXAMINERS . . . .. { W. Macrae, A.M., M.D., C.M
W. N. Chipperfield, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Gray, H A. C .. .. Madras Medical College.
Martin, J..... Do.
Mahoney, Phillip .. Do.
John, Mathew. .... Do.

1871.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS .. { H. King, A.M., M.B.
J. Keess, M.D.
A. R. Symonds, M.A

Macdonald, J . .. .Madras Medical College.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS . . . . { W. J. vanSomeren, M D
J. Urquhart, M.D.

Barren, W..... .....Madras Medical College.
Nailer, H. A. F .... Do.
Lancaster, J. .... Do.
Warder, R... . ... Do.

1872.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... { W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

Pedroza, F. H., B.A.....Madras Medical College.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.. . . . . { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C M

O'Hara, W ... Madras Medical College.
Wilkins, J. ..... Do.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS..... . . . . { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
R. W. Cockerill, Esq.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

John, Matthew .. .. . . Madras Medical College

1873

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.... .... { E. F. Brockman, Esq.
G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

Macdonald, D. J.....Madras Medica. College.

Second Examination.

EXAMINERS.. . .. . { W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.
J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D.
E. F. Brockman, Esq.

Lancaster, J..... . ...Madras Medical College
Warder, R .... Do.
Nailer, H A. F..... Do.

1874

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.. . . . . { H. King, A.M., M.B.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Simpson, D .... Madras Medical College.
Marsden, J C .... Do.

1875.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.. . . ... { W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M
A. Porter, M.D.

Whitwell, Robert Richard .....Madras Medical College
Thomas, William Frederick ..... . Do.
Burton, John Adolphus ... . Do.

1876

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS..... . . .. . { James Keess, M.D.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Axelby, Charles Edwin Madras Medical College
Patch, Arthur Lodge.. .... Do

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.. . { James Keess, M D
A. M Branfoot, M.B

Marsden, James Cort . .. . Madras Medical College.

1877.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS. .. .. { James Keess, M.D.
A. M Branfoot, M.B.

Newbigging, Robert Pope, B A . Madras Medical College.
Staunton, Henry Foster .... . . Do
Blake, Charles Joseph Markham Do
Keys, Elias.... . ... . Do
Passanha, Vincent Adolphe..... Do
Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi .... Do

First Examination.

EXAMINERS.. . . . . { James Keess, M.D.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Whitwell, Robert Richard Harvey. Madras Medical College

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1867.

EXAMINERS.. . . { J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.
W. N. Chipperfield, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
H. D. Patterson, F.R.C.S.E.

Gorman, John. ....Madras Medical College.

1877.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS . . . . . { James Keess, M.D.
A. M. Branfoot, M.B.

Thummon Singh Hazzary, M....Madras Medical College.

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1864.

EXAMINERS..... . . . . { Colonel J. Carpendale, R. E.
Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E.

Subbaraya Asari S... .....Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1865.

EXAMINERS... . . . . { Col. J. Carpendale, R. E.
Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E.

Second Class.

Norris, Owen Vincent . ... . .Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Rama Rau, Arcot .....Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

Third Class.

Grant, Alfred .....Doveton Protestant College; and Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C . Presidency College; and Civil Engineering College, Madras.

1869.

EXAMINERS... . { Colonel J. C. Anderson, R. E
Lieut.-Col. J Mullins, R. E.

Third Class.

Simpson, James Thomas Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1870.

EXAMINERS... . . . . { Lt-Col. J. H. M. S. Stewart, R E.
Captain H. Tulloch, R. E.

1871.

EXAMINERS... . { Col. J Carpendale, R. E.
T. H. Going, B A., M.I.C.E.

Second Class.

Lynn, Edwin George. .....Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

Third Class.

Subbaraya Aiyar, Erode R., B.A....Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.

1872.

EXAMINERS... . ... { Capt. C. J. Smith, R. E.
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

1874

EXAMINERS... . { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R E.
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M E

Second Class

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N, B A .. Civil Engineering Coll., Madras

1875

EXAMINERS... . . . { Capt. W. H Coaker, R. E.
Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

Second Class

LaFrenais, J E . .. Civil Engineering Coll, Madras

Third Class

Mathews, W A .. . Civil Engineering Coll, Madras

1876

EXAMINERS... . { Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.
Capt. W H. Coaker, R E.

First Class

Raghavachariyar, Tandalam Thatta,
B.A. ... ... Civil Engineering College, Madras

Second Class

Mahadeva Sastriyar, C A., B.A Civil Engineering College, Madras

Third Class

Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R Civil Engineering College, Madras

1877

EXAMINERS .. { F B Hanna, M A., M E
Capt. W H Coaker, R E

Second Class.

Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R., B A ..... . Civil Engineering Coll., Madras

Third Class.

Kristnamachariyar, S .... . Civil Engineering Coll., Madras.
Kuruvila, K. K ... .. Do.

1878.

EXAMINERS .. .. { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E
F. S. Evans, M.A.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Aiya, Sonti, B.A. .Civil Engineering College, Madras
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Coka, B A. Do.

CONVOCATION, 1878

At the Convocation held in the Senate House on the 5th April, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
M L	
Devaraja Aiyar, S., B L	1878
B. L.	
Narasimha Aiyar, N. R., B A.	1878
Subbarayulu Reddiyar, A., B.A.	"
Satagopa Aiyangar, R., B.A.	"
Visvanatha Aiyar, K. P., B.A.	"
Ramayya Punja, A., B.A.	"
Ramachandra Venkaji, T., B.A.	"
Rangachariyar, P. V., B.A.	"
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B A.	1874
M D	
Rockwood, G	1872
B C E	
Venkataramana Aiya, S., B A	1878
Adikesavulu Nayudu, C., B A.	"
B. A.	
Venkataswami Nayudu, T. R	1878
Raman, P	"
Srinivasachariyar, T.	"
Srinivasa Rau, M.	"
Chakrapani Rau, R	"
Krishna Aiyan, T. S	"
Pranatartihara Aiyar, C.	"
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, T.	"
Manavedan Raja, K. C.	"
Malhari Rau, S	"
Ramachandra Rau, C. V.	"
Kailasam, P. M.	"
Subramanya Aiyar, M	"
Krishnamachariyar, M A.	"
Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	"
Subbarau Nayudu, M V	"
Virabadra Mudaliyar, T	1878
Lyons, R W	"
Sundaram Aiyar, P	"
Ramachundra Rau, Y	"
Muttuswami Aiyan, V	"
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S	"
Muttuswami, N M.	"
Sundaram Aiyar, S P	"
Sundaram Aiyar, S M	"
Venkataratnam Nayudu, M	"
Punnen, T E	"
Sankara Menon, K P.	"
Satagapachariyar, C	"
Duraiswami Aiyar, R	"
Annaswami Aiya, A.	"
Isaac, John	"
Rama Rau, H	"
Srithara Rau, T	"
Vasudeva Sastri, V	"
Ranga Rau, S	"
Subramanya Aiyar, K	"
Appa Rau, N	"
Gnaniyar Nadar, J S	"
Kanakasabhai Pillai, A	"
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, W R	"
Krishna Pillai, T. V M	1877
Thanu Pillai, P.	"
Subramanya Aiyar, G	"
Ramachandra Rau, V.	"
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, A.	"
Chengayya Chetti, M.	"
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S.	"
Thompson, Robt. Alexander	1876
Sambaswami Aiyar, M	"
Swaminatha Aiyar, T S.	"
Gopalaswami, T. V.	1875
Mathew, M.	1874

ALPHABETICAL LISTS

OF

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Names	Branch	Year
Second Class		
Bamanji Phirozsha . . .	History and Moral Science	1872
Gnanamuttu, Samuel	Do . .	1876
Padmanabha Aiyar, S N .	Do . .	1877
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem	Do .	1873
5 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi .	Math and Nat Phil	1870
Sesha Aiyar, R	Do	1870
Subbarama Aiya, Chivucula .	History and Moral Science	1877
Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi . . .	Math and Nat Phil. . .	1869
Third Class		
Flanagan, Charles Craig . .	History and Moral Science .	1870
Krishna Rau, Nuldrug . ..	Do . .	1877
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P	Math. and Nat. Phil	1870
Kuppuswami Aiyar, V . ..	History and Moral Science .	1874
5 Seshagiri Sastriyar, M ..	Language	1875
Venkataramana Punt, A L	History and Moral Science.	1870

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

First Class.

	Adolphus, Albert Emanuel	1876
	Gopala Rau, T	1859
	Home, William Alexander	1875
	Muttukumara Mupanar, T M	1874
	Pæzold, T. C E	1860
	Pattabirama Aiyar, Chetput R	1875
	Ramachandra Rau, T	1869
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi	1865
	Sankara Aiyar, A	1861
10	Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immaneny	1874
	Sheppard, Robert Stuart	1874
	Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot	1874
	Sivasankara Pondiah, R	1875
	Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel	1877
	Subba Rau, T	1876
	Subramanyan, N	1861
	Swaminatha Subba Rau, R	1868
	Venkataswami Nayudu, Tanakondalu Rangaswami	1878

Second Class.

	Achaiyalingam, S	1869
	Achyutan Nair, U	1869
	Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah	1875
	Aiyaswami Aiyar, S	1868
	Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akur	1877
	Akilanda Aiya, C	1869
	Ambrose, Andrew Thompson	1876
	Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakkam	1870
	Anantachariyar, Panakanjeri Calappa	1869
10	Ananda Rau, Tanjore	1871
	Anantaswami Rau, L	1871
	Annachariyar, P. S	1872
	Annaswami Aiyar, P	1877
	Appu Sastriyar, S	1876

	Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S	1863
	Balaji Rau, C	1859
	Balaji Rau, P	1865
	Balasubramanya Pillai, S	1877
	Bashyam, Venbakkam	1864
20	Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandur	1875
	Bashyam Chettiyar, D	1868
	Bensley, Oliver Henry	1875
	Chakrapani Rau, R	1878
	Chandrasekharam, C	1874
	Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil	1877
	Chellaya, C	1873
	Chidambara Aiyar, N	1869
	Chinnaswami, A	1877
	Coelho, Antoni John	1872
30	Coelho, Sylvester Cactan Stanislaus	1874
	Coleman, Edward	1872
	Conquest, James	1872
	Cooney, Henry	1874
	Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W	1858
	Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur	1869
	Desikachariyar, Venbakkam	1868
	D'Souza, William Henry	1871
	Devaraja Pillai, T	1869
	Dinadayalu Nayudu P	1872
40	Dunhill, Edward Stanley	1874
	Duraiswami Aiyangar, S	1870
	Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar	1868
	Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M	1869
	Ekambara Pillai, M	1869
	Elliot, Edward Hugh	1869
	Etirajulu, C	1859
	Flanagan, Charles Craig	1867
	Ganapati Aiyar, P S	1874
	Gnanamuttu Samuel	1874
50	Gopala Aiyangar, A	1869
	Gopalachariyar, Mundayam D	1875
	Gopalachariyar, S	1870
	Gopalachariyar, Vangore	1874

	Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C	1865
	Gopala Rau, Mangalore	1872
	Gopalaswami, T V	1875
	Govinda Menon, Kizhapat	1877
	Govinda Pillai, A	1869
	Govinda Pillai, P	1873
60	Govindu Rau, S	1871
	Grant, William	1860
	Hanumanta Rau, B	1874
	Harihari Sastriyar, C. G	1877
	Hari Rau, S	1864
	Hensman, J. M	1870
	Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph	1876
	Jackson, William Inkermann	1874
	Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M	1866
	Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C	1877
70	Janakirama Aiya, Chivucula	1874
	Joseph, David	1875
	Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K	1871
	Kanakaratnam Pillai, D M	1873
	Kanakasabhai, V	1872
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, C	1859
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam	1877
	Kannan, T K	1875
	Kenny, Michael	1871
	Kidd, Daniel Wilson	1868
80	Kidd, Philip Horace	1872
	King, Albert George	1871
	Kodandarama Aiya, Giddu	1877
	Krishna Aiya, B	1869
	Krishna Aiya, Nandial	1877
	Krishna Aiyan, Tondikulam Subramanya Pattar	1873
	Krishna Aiyar, V	1874
	Krishnamachariyar, K	1877
	Krishnamachariyar, S	1871
	Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T	1870
90	Krishnan, K S	1875
	Krishna Rau, Kundapur	1875
	Krishna Rau, Nuldrug	1873

	Krishna Rau, P S	1875
	Krishnaswami, A	1862
	Krishnaswami, A	1876
	Krishnaswami, T S	1869
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T	1876
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, D	1867
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, P	1866
100	Krishnaswami Aiyar, S (Seshappa Aiyar)	1877
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V	1877
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti	1867
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti V	1867
	Krishna Wariyar, Edakunni	1874
	Kunjunni Menon, K	1874
	Kuppuramaswami, K	1865
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, Villiaverambal	1872
	Lawrence, John Charles Skillern	1872
	Lazarus, John	1874
110	Leonard, Charles Michael	1869
	Lokanatha Aiyar, T V	1875
	Madhava Rau, Malur	1871
	Madhava Visvanatha Patankar	1869
	Mahadeva Aiyar, K	1874
	Mahadeva Sastriyar, C A	1874
	Malhari Rau, S	1878
	Manavedan Raja Kayaka Covilagam	1878
	Mangalam, A J	1862
	Mariyappa Mudaliyar, Cuvam	1875
120	Marsden, E	1870
	Mathew, Mathew	1874
	Moss, James	1867
	Muhammad Usman	1872
	Murdi Rau, Tenkasala	1866
	Murugesan, C	1863
	Muttukumaraswami Pillai, T	1878
	Muttuswami Aiyar, M P	1871
	Nagaswami S	1877
	Nagoji Rau, Cuvatiamakur	1871
130	Nammaiyya Chettiyar, Cochi Neayem	1875
	Narasayya Sastriyar, K S.	1871

	Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R.	1872
	Narasimha Aiyar, P. S.	1875
	Narasimhachariyar, C.	1875
	Narasinga Rau, G....	1874
	Narayanaswami, A. ...	1869
	Narayanaswami, A. ...	1874
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S. ...	1877
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.	1877
140	Narayanaswami, Dasari	1876
	Narayanaswami Chettiyar, Sunku	1872
	Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M.	1876
	Nevins Pillai, Samuel	1865
	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N.	1875
	Panchanatha Aiyar, A. V.	1870
	Panchapakesa Aiyar, Triviar ...	1877
	Parankusa Rau, Tumalapalli ...	1863
	Parthasarathi, M.	1859
	Parthasarathi, S.	1859
150	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Vaithamanithi Mudumbi	1872
	Pedroza, F. H	1870
	Periyaswami Mudaliyar, A	1870
	Pranatartihara Aiyar, C.	1878
	Raghava Aiyangar, S	1876
	Raghunatha Aiyangar, R	1876
	Raghunatha Aiyar, Sujir	1875
	Raghunatha Rau, R	1864
	Rajagopalachariyar, V	1868
	Rajangam Aiyar, S	1876
160	Rajesvara Mudaliyar, Saidapuram	1874
	Raju Sastriyar, C ...	1870
	Rama Aiyar, S	1869
	Ramachandra Aiyar, S	1876
	Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N	1874
	Ramachandra Aiyar, V	1872
	Ramachandra Rau, C. V	1878
	Ramachandra Rau, Mysore K	1877
	Ramachandra Rau, Pingalay ...	1877
	Ramachandra Rau, Polur	1869
170	Ramachandra Rau, V	1872

	Ramadas Aiyar, Sankagiri	1872
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, Munurpullum R .	1871
	Ramalinga Aiya, Yanamandram	1867
	Ramalinga Chettiyar, Marcutti Muthialpett . .	1874
	Ramamurti Pantulu, Vepa	1876
	Raman, Panangatan... .	1878
	Ramanujan, K	1872
	Rama Rau, K	1865
	Rama Rau, Kallya S	1872
180	Rama Rau, M	1870
	Rama Rau, P	1870
	Rama Rau, Tombut . ..	1876
	Rama Rau, Tumalapalli ...	1861
	Ramasesha Aiya, C	1870
	Ramaswami Aiyar, K	1865
	Ramaswami Aiyar, M	1872
	Ramaswami Aiyar, P. C	1876
	Ramaswami Aiyar, S	1875
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem	1871
190	Ramaswami Nayudu, B	1859
	Ramaswami Raju, P. V	1871
	Ramaswami Sastriyar, K	1867
	Ramayya Punja, Attaver	1876
	Ramunni Menon, Chelnat	1876
	Rangachariyar, Siveram	1863
	Rangachariyar, S	1874
	Rangachariyar, Tirumalai Muppur	1872
	Rangachariyar, Tiruvellore Thattei	1875
	Rangachariyar, Venbakkam	1877
200	Ranganatha Rau, K...	1874
	Ranga Rau, Vuppalam	1876
	Rangaswami, A	1869
	Rangayya Chettiyar, S	1869
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M	1871
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P	1870
	Ratnaswami Aiyar, Mayaveram	1875
	Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, Amerembedu	1877
	Ratnavelu Chettiyar, Pulicat	1872
	Rosario, John Leonard	1869

210	Samu Aiyangar, Madapugi R	1876
	Sanjiva Rau, V	1860
	Sankara Nayar, Chetur .. .	1877
	Sankaran Nayar, U	1875
	Sankunni Menon, Thaka Curupett	1871
	Sarvottama Rau, A	1867
	Sarvottama Rau, Cunchi	1876
	Satagopa Aiyangar, R . .	1875
	Satyavagesvara Aiyar, V ..	1869
	Saundararaja Aiyangar, S	1877
220	Scott, Thomas Ridsdale .	1872
	Sesha Aiyar, R	1867
	Sesha Aiyar, Sadhu	1869
	Sesha Aiyar, Velandai ..	1872
	Seshadri Aiyar, K . . .	1866
	Seshadriacharyar, V T . ..	1873
	Seshagiri Aiyar, M	1871
	Seshayya, Kurocheti .	1876
	Setukavalar, Robert Newton . .	1873
	Seturama Rau, T M	1876
230	Shutie, Alfred Cyrus ...	1875
	Sitarama Aiyar, A . ..	1863
	Sivarama Aiyar, P .	1871
	Sivaramakrishnamma, Oruganti ...	1872
	Siva Rau, A	1877
	Sivasankaram Mudaliyar, C	1861
	Snell, Edmund .	1861
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Bhimarayan	1877
	Srinivasa Aiyar, C . ..	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyar, S T ...	1876
240	Srinivasa Aiyar, T V . .	1875
	Srinivasa Aiyar, V , ...	1870
	Srinivasacharyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli .	1872
	Srinivasacharyar, Tirumalai . ..	1878
	Srinivasacharyar, Venbakkam .	1876
	Srinivasacharyar, Venbakkam	1865
	Srinivasan, T R	1876
	Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, S .. .	1867
	Srinivasa Raghavacharyar, Bahucutumbi	1872
	Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur .	1878

250 Subba Aiyar, V 1869
Subba Aiya, V 1874
Subbaji Venkata Rau, A 1871
Subbarama Aiya, Chivucula 1874
Subba Rau, Annambal 1872
Subba Rau, Nyapathi 1876
Subbaraya Aiyar, Erode R 1870
Subbarayan Carikalavakkam 1866
Subbarayan, N 1874
Subbarayan, V 1869
260 Subbarayulu, Palakula 1861
Subbarayulu, Pundi 1875
Subbarayulu Nayudu, Tuticorin Bundi . 1877
Subbarayulu Reddiyar, Agaram 1875
Subramanya Aiyar, Ganapati Aiyar 1877
Subramanya Aiyar, K 1870
Subramanya Aiyar, P 1876
Subramanyan, C 1870
Subramanya Vajapai, A. G 1872
Sundaram, C. V 1869
270 Sundaram, S 1877
Sundaram, T... 1867
Sundaram Pillai, P 1876
Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi .. . 1867
Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi 1874
Sundara Rau, C 1865
Sundara Rau, T 1874
Sundara Sastriyar, Bramhadesam Cedambi 1876
Sundaresan, T. Ganapati Aiyar 1876
Swaminatha Aiyar, G ... 1868
280 Swaminatha Aiyar, T. A .. . 1877
Swaminatha Bavaji Punt 1871
Swaminatha Sastriyar, S 1876
Taylor, J. Theophilus 1873
Thanu Pillai, P 1877
Tillainayagam, M 1862
Tirumalachariyar, M . . 1862
Tirunaranachariyar, Mandayam Ananthampillai 1872
Tiruvenkatachariyar, C 1862
Vaidyanathan, N 1872

290 Vaidyanathan, R . 1875
Valliyananda Mudaliyar, A 1875
Varadachariyar, G. C 1874
Varadachariyar, R 1869
Varadachariyar, Venbakkam 1875
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Gurrala 1873
Vargese, G T 1877
Vedantachariyar, P 1874
Venkatachala Mudaliyar, Salem 1868
Venkatakrishna Rau, R 1859
300 Venkatakrishna Rau, S 1870
Venkatappa Aiya, Puranam 1877
Venkatarama Aiyar, D N 1877
Venkatarama Aiya, R 1870
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonti... 1876
Venkatarama Sastriyar, S 1876
Venkataramana Punt, A. L 1868
Venkatesan, R 1870
Venkobachar, S 1877
Venkoba Rau, R 1877
310 Venugopalachariyar, Venkakkam 1863
Viraraghavachariyar, M 1877
Visvanatha Aiyar, S 1876
Visvanatha Aiyar, T V 1877
Visvanatha Pillai, D. C 1858
Visvanatha Rau, Dharmavaram Desayi 1877
Williams, L C 1874
Winckler, Edwin . .. 1873
Winfred, Charles Theophilus 1874
Winfred, Daniel Joshua . . 1877
320 Wynne, George 1872

Third Class.

Adimula Mudaliyar, V 1871
Adinarayana Chettiyar, T M... 1870
Aiya Aiyar, W 1870
Aiyakkannu Nayakar, T 1873
Amaladas Pillai, T. A J 1868
Anantanarayana, A. S 1871

	Anantanarayanan, S. A	1876
	Anderson, John Robert	1873
	Annaswami Aiyar, A.	1873
10	Appadurai Aiyar, M...	1873
	Appa Rau, Nilamraj	1873
	Appaswami Aiyar, Conjeveram	1874
	Arbuthnot, James	1872
	Arumanayagam, Gnanakkan	1873
	Bacon, J. D	1870
	Bower, W. L	1870
	Carvalho, Frederic Louis	1877
	Chakrapani Nayudu, Tunga	1871
	Chandrasekharam, C	1877
20	Chellapa Pillai, T	1860
	Chengayya Chettiyar, Margapuram	1877
	Chockalingam Pillai, M	1872
	Damodara Mudaliyar, Chingleput	1873
	Daniel Isaac	1871
	Daniel Pillai, A. S	1874
	David, Isaac	1877
	Duraiswami Aiyar, R.	1878
	Etirajulu Nayudu, R...	1877
	Gnanaolivu, Jacob	1876
30	Gnaniyar Nadar, Jesudasen Solomon	1878
	Gopala Aiyar, N. G	1870
	Gopalachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli	1869
	Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore	1872
	Gopala Menon, Pallizil	1877
	Gopala Rau, Codugunti	1877
	Gopalarau, Pakala	1877
	Govindaraja Aiyangar, R	1869
	Gundu Rau, J	1871
	Gurumurti, P	1872
40	Guru..wami, Mylapore	1876
	Henshman, Edward S	1876
	Huffton. Joseph Spencer	1875
	Inco, Thomas Sylvester	1875
	L..a John..	1873
	Jesudasen Pillai, I	1870
	Joseph, K. C	1872

Kailasam, Pettai M... 1878
Kanakasabbai Pillai, Ambalavanar 1878
Koshi, Koshi 1877
50 Kotilingam, Immaneny 1872
Krishna Aiyar, R 1870
Krishnamachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli 1864
Krishnamachariyar, Mandayam Asuri 1878
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett 1871
Krishna Pillai, T. V 1876
Krishna Pillai, V. T. M. 1877
Krishna Rau, B 1864
Krishna Rau, Gibicata 1875
Krishna Rau, N 1872
60 Krishna Rau, T 1877
Krishna Rau, T. V 1873
Krishnarau Nayudu, M. C 1869
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Sesha 1878
Krishnaswami, C 1875
Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam 1872
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V 1870
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Grinispetta 1872
Lakshmi Narasimha, Atmury... 1872
Lazarus, Daniel 1876
70 Lewis, Henry Maskell 1873
Lyons, Robert William 1873
Maddox, G... 1873
Madhava Aiyan, H 1873
Madhavan Krishnan, K. C 1875
Madhava Rau, T 1872
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore 1874
Mangapati Nayudu, P 1869
Mundappa, Mangalore 1877
Muttuswami Aiyan, V. 1873
80 Muttuswami, Nellaiyappa Pillai Mani 1873
Nagamayya, V 1870
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, S 1864
Narasimhachariyar, Venbakkam 1864
Narayana Menon, Karakkadtu 1876
Narayana Rau, T 1869
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S 1874

	Newbigging, Robert Pope	1876
	Nilakanta Aiyar, R	1876
	Nityananda Mudaliyar, Vilapakkam	1876
90	Noircourt, Edgard de	1874
	Padmanabha Aiyar, V	1877
	Palpanabha Pillai, K	1864
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mundayam Osuri	1877
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Williyanellore Ramappa	1878
	Perumal Pillai, Ananda P ...	1872
	Poonen, T C	1869
	Pope, Trevelyan Arnold	1877
	Punnen, Terratanathu Eapen ..	1878
	Purnayya, P N	1872
100	Raghava Aiya, Giddu	1873
	Raghavachariyar, T	1872
	Raghavacharulu, Venbakkam	1871
	Raghavendra Rau, Ullal	1877
	Raghunathachariyar, Navalpakkam ...	1872
	Raghunatha Rau, Mayaveram R	1872
	Rajagopalachariyar, Panappakkam	1876
	Rajaram Rau, S	1877
	Rajaram Rau, T	1866
	Ramachandra Rau, V	1877
110	Ramachandra Rau, Y.	1878
	Ramachandra Venkaji, T ..	1872
	Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottakadu	1876
	Ramakurup, N .	1876
	Ramalinga Aiyar, S .	1875
	Ramanatha Aiyar, K .. .	1874
	Ramanathan, Trivarur R .	1875
	Rama Rau, Hundi	1878
	Rama Rau, Tumparti	1871
	Ramasubba Aiyar, H	1876
120	Ramasubba Aiyar, Madura S* ..	1873
	Ramaswami Aiyar, C	1870
	Ramaswami Aiyar, N	1872
	Ramaswami, B	1872
	Ramaswami, P	1870
	Ramaswami, Palamaneri E	1875
	Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli	1875

Rangachariyar, S 1865
Rangachariyar, Sripermatur 1877
Rangachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam 1873
130 Ranga Rau, N 1872
Ranga Rau, Subbarayar 1878
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N 1872
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C 1864
Sambaswami Aiyar, Milattore 1876
Sankara Aiyar, S 1877
Sankara Menon, Krishnat Puttanvittil... 1878
Sankunni Wariyar, N 1873
Satagopachariyar, Conjiveram 1878
Satagopachariyar, Pillapakkam Bahukutumbi 1876
140 Saundaranyagam Pillai, Gabriel P 1863
Sesha Aiyar, Pethinti 1877
Seshachariyar, S. A 1864
Seshachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam 1875
Singaravelu, Mylapore 1863
Singaravelu, Manjakuppam 1875
Sitaram, A 1869
Somasundaram, C 1870
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R 1869
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C 1876
150 Srinivasachariyar, Pudupakkam 1872
Srinivasa Rau, A 1871
Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram 1876
Srinvasa Rau, Yedathorai 1876
Sriramulu, Adavi 1876
Srithara Rau, Trichinopoly 1878
Subba Aiya, D 1873
Subba Aiyar, P 1869
Subba Rau, Tiruvalam 1875
Subba Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore 1871
160 Subbarama Aiyar, V 1875
Subbarau Nayudu, Makarla V. 1878
Subbarayan, S. R 1869
Subbarayudu, Tangerala 1877
Subramanya Aiyar, I 1872
Subramanya Aiyar, K 1875
Subramanya Aiyar, K. 1878

	Subramanya Aiyar, Mosur	1878
	Subramanya Aiyar, M	1874
	Subramanya Aiyar, N	1864
170	Subramanya Aiyar, R	1869
	Subramanya Aiyar, S	1876
	Subramanya Aiyar, V	1868
	Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram	1872
	Sundara Rau, Trippasur V	1877
	Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N	1870
	Sundaram Aiyar, S. Madura	1878
	Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur	1878
	Sundaram Aiyar, Subramanya Parasurama Aiyar	1878
	Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R	1874
180	Sura Aiyar, N	1865
	Swami Aiyangar, C. S	1875
	Swami Aiyar, S.	1874
	Swami Aiyar, Tanjore	1877
	Swaminatha Aiyar, S	1872
	Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	1878
	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M	1872
	Swaminatha Aiyar, T S	1876
	Swaminatha Aiyar, V. K	1876
	Tate, George	1876
190	Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew	1860
	Thompson, Robert Alexander	1876
	Tirumalachariyar, S	1876
	Tiruverarayan, K. C	1877
	Tyagaraja Rau, T. S	1874
	Tyagarayan, P	1876
	Unni Erati, M	1872
	Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram	1872
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S	1872
	Vasudeva Rau, S	1872
200	Vasudeva Sastri, Vavilala	1878
	Venkatarama Aiya, Giddu	1875
	Venkatarama Aiya, Thodla	1872
	Venkataraman, A. P	1875
	Venkataraman, R	1873
	Venkata Rau, G	1873
	Venkata Rau, Gollarcari	1876

Venkatasubba Aiyar, Madur 1873
Venkataratnam Nayudu, Madireddi 1878
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S 1873
210 Venkoba Rau, Doddi 1877
Virabadra Mudaliyar, Tiruppanankadu... 1878
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Saidapet 1873
Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur 1874
Viraswami Aiyar, A. S 1875
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur 1873
Visvanatha Aiyar, Mundacolattore 1875

MASTERS OF LAWS.

Third Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A. 1874
Devaraja Aiyar, Subbaraya Aiyar 1878
Narahari Rau, T 1871
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S., B.A. 1870

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam, B.A. 1869
Muttuswami Aiyar, Thiruvalur 1869
Rajagopalachariyar, Venbakkam 1861
Subramanyan Pillai, V 1861
Venkatapati Rau, C 1861

Second Class.

Aiyaswami Aiyar, Manargudi S., B.A 1872
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S., B.A. 1868
Babu Rau, U 1869
Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A. 1873
Coelho, Antoni John, B.A. 1877
Fischer, R 1862
Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A. 1870

	Gopalachariyar, S, B.A.	1876
	Grant, W., B.A	1868
10	Gurumurti Aiyar, P.	1869
	Kalyandasundra Aiyar, K., B.A.	1875
	Kuppuramaswami, C., B.A.	1867
	Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A.	1877
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R	1868
	Lacey, Joseph	1868
	Maskell, J	1862
	Murugesam Pillai, M	1860
	Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A.	1869
	Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada Ramakrishna, B.A.	1878
20	Parthasarathi, S., B.A.	1862
	Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R., B.A.	1877
	Ramachandra Aiyar, V	1868
	Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A.	1866
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A.	1865
	Srinivasachariyar, T	1862
	Sitarama Aiyar, A., B.A.	1870
	Subba Rau, Annambal, B.A.	1876
	Subramanya Aiyan, S.	1868
	Subramanya Aiyar, N., B.A.	1869
30	Subramanya Sastriyar, Conjeveram, B.A.	1874
	Subramanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium	1872
	Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi, M.A.	1872
	Tirumalachariyar, M. A., B.A.	1868
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A.	1867
	Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S	1869

Third Class.

Anantachariyar, Panappakkam	1869
Anantacharulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B.A.	1874
Anantasubramanya Sastriyar, S	1867
Arivanandam Pillai, John	1867
Arunachala Sastriyar, Conjeveram	1870
Balaji Rau, P., B.A.	1868
Balaji Rau, R	1869
Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A.	1863
Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W., B.A.	1871

10 Dosikachariyar, Cattangalathur, B.A. 1876
Devaraja Aiyar, Subbaraya Aiyar 1870
Duraisami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B.A... 1875
Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B.A. 1873
Evers, Josiah 1870
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A. 1877
Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A. 1876
Govinda Pillai. A 1873
Gurumurti, P., B.A 1874
Haridas, Nanabhai 1863
20 Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M., B.A. 1870
Kachapesvara Aiya, A. 1870
Kamesan, J 1869
Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A. 1877
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Carikalavakkam, B.A. 1866
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett 1876
Krishnamurti, P. N 1870
Krishna, E. K 1869
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M.A. 1875
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti V., B.A. 1872
30 Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A. 1874
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B.A. 1874
Madhava Rau, T., B.A... 1875
Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A. 1867
Naraheri Rau, T 1869
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B.A. 1876
Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A. 1870
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M., B.A. 1869
Raghunatha Aiya, Sujir, B.A... 1877
Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A. 1873
40 Ramachandra Aiyar, A 1869
Ramachandra Rau, P 1867
Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B.A. 1874
Ramachandra Rau, Saib, C 1870
Ramachandra Venkaji, Tanjore, B.A. 1878
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R., B.A. 1874
Ramanujachariyar, T. S 1868
Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B.A. 1874
Ramasubba Aiyar, S., B.A. 1875
Ramayya Punja, Attavar, B.A. 1878

50 Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli, B.A. 1878
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B.A. 1874
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, Chintadripetta, B.A. 1870
Rozario, J. L., B.A. . .. 1870
Sanjiva Rau, V., B.A. 1865
Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A. 1874
Satagopa Aiyangar, Raghava Aiyangar, B.A. 1878
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P., B.A. .. 1867
Sesha Aiyar, R., M.A. .. 1872
Seshacharulu, S., B.A. . . 1875
60 Snell, Edmund, B.A. . . 1864
Subba Aiyar, V., B.A. ... 1875
Subbarayan, C., B.A. 1868
Subbarayulu Chettiyar, Palakula, B.A. 1865
Subramanya Aiyar, V 1869
Subrayulu Reddiyar, Agaram, B.A. 1878
Sundaram Sastriyar, C V 1872
Thompson, Reginald 1864
Tirumalacharulu, B . . 1870
Venkataramana Punt, A. L, M.A . .. 1875
70 Venkatesan, R., B.A.... 1873
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A. 1876
Venkatasubbarayudu, S 1870
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam, B.A. 1877
Viraswami Aiyar, A. R ... 1869
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur, B.A . 1878

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E 1871
Flynn, George William 1858
Rockwood, G 1872

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E 1868
Gregory, W 1868

John, Mathew 1872
Nailer, H. A. F 1873

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Gorman, John 1867

BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Raghavachariyar, Thandalam Thatta, B.A . .. 1876

Second Class.

Lynn, Edwin George 1871
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A. . . 1876
Norris, Owen Vincent 1865
Rama Rau, Arcot 1865
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A 1874
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R., B.A. 1877

Third Class.

Adikesavalu Nayudu, Coka, B.A. 1878
Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R 1876
Grant, Alfred 1865
Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C 1865
Krishnamachariyar, S 1877
Simpson, James Thomas 1869
Subbarayar, Erode, R., B.A. 1871
Subbaraya Asari, S 1864
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonti, B.A. 1873

SCHOLARS, PRIZEMEN, AND MEDALLISTS.

Governor's Scholarship.

1870 Gopalachari, Mandayam D.....Presidency College.

1874 Srinivasachari, Tannirkulam....S.P.G.H.S., Vepery, & Pres. Coll.
1877 D'Cruz, Timothy Staintans.....St. Thomé Seminary, and Presidency College.

Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rau's Prizes.

1870 F. A.—Vaidyanadhan, N.....Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Mat.—Subba Aiyar, V..... Do. do.

1871 F. A.—Ramachandra Aiyar, S... Do. do. and S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore.
Mat.—Pattabhirama Aiyar, C.R.Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam.

1872 F. A.—Subba Aiyar, V..... } Do.
F. A.—Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. }
Mat.—Venkataraman, S..... Do.

1873 F. A.—Pattabhirama, Aiyar, C.R. Do.
Mat.—Visvanadha Aiyar, T. V... Do.

1874 F. A.—Swaminadha Sastri, S.... Do.
Mat.—Malhari Rau, S..... Do.

1875 F. A.—Sundaram, S..... Do.
Mat.—Rangaswami Aiyangar, S. Do.

1876 F. A.—Duraiswami Aiyar, R..... Do.
Mat.—Nilakantan, A..... Do.

1877 F. A.—Swaminadha Aiyar, R..... Do.
Mat.—Radhakrishnan, S..... Do.

1878 F. A.—Swaminatha Aiyar, K... Do.
Mat.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V. Do.

Maharajah of Travancore's Scholarship.

1872 Lafrenais, Joseph E..	Trivandram College, and Civil Engineering College, Madras
1875 Kuruvila, K. K.	Do. do. do.
1877 Kurian Jacob..	.....

Maharajah of Cochin's Scholarship.

1876 Govinda Menon, T	Prov School, Calicut, and Civil Engineering College, Madras

Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.

1874 Chandrasekharam, C	Presidency College
1876 Venkatarama Sastri, S.	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam
1877 Chandrasekharam, C	Presidency College.
1878 Chakrapani Rau	.....Prov College, Kumbhakonam

The Norton Prize.

1876 Gnanamuttu, Samuel . .	Private Study.
1877 Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N .. .	..Trivandram College & Private Study.

Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medal.

1877 Chndarasekharam, C.. . .	.Presidency College.

Members of Senate who have delivered the Address to Graduates at Convocation.

1858 A J. Arbuthnot, Esq.....Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

1859 E B Powell, Esq, M A ..... Principal of the Presidency College.

1860 J. D. Mayne, Esq., B A.....Barrister-at-Law.

1861 The Rev. A. R. Symonds, M.A.. Secy. to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

1862 The Rev. R. Halley, M.A.... .....Principal, Doveton Protestant College.

1863 J. B. Norton, Esq., B.A.....Barrister-at-Law.

1864 E Thompson, Esq.. M.A.... ..... Principal, Presidency College

1865 The Rev John Richards, M.A.....Chaplain, Madras Establishment.

1866 Hon'ble Sir A. Bittleston, Knight, Judge, High Court.

1867 Hon'ble W. Holloway .. ..Judge, High Court.

1868 Hon'ble A J. Arbuthnot, C.S I Member of Council.

1869 His Excellency Lord Napier, K.T...Governor of Fort St. George, and Chancellor of the University.

1870 Geo. Smith, Esq., M D., L R C S.E . Principal, Medical College, Madras.

1871 The Rev. W Miller, M A.....Principal, F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

1872 H. Fortey, Esq., M.A..... .....Ag. Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division.

1873 W. A. Porter Esq., M.A... .. .. .Ag. Principal, Presidency College.

1874 Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, M.A...Advocate-General.

1875 G. Thom, Esq., M A.. ..... Principal, Doveton Protestant College.

1876 Hon'ble L. C. Innes.....Judge, High Court, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

1877 Col R. M. Macdonald.....Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

1878 M C Furnell, Esq, M.D., F.R C S....Principal, Medical College

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1877.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English.	General..	C. Waters, M.A. Rev. T. E. Slater. T. Gopala Rau, B.A.
	Text.....	Geo. Bickle, Esq. D. G. Clarke, M.A. Rev. Geo. Patterson.
Sanskrit.....		K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Latin.....		R. B. Michell, M.A.
Persian and Urdu.....		Muhammad Ishock.
Tamil.....		V. Venugopalachariyar, B.A., B.L. C. Sundara Rau, B.A. V. Krishnamachariyar, P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar.
Telugu		S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B.A. Rev. M. Ratnam.
Kanarese...		M. Clapham, Esq. A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L.
Malayalam.....		R. S. Sheppard, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.

Mathematics :—

Arithmetic.....	Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
Algebra.....	V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A.
Geometry.....	J. Ross, M.A. J. T. Margoschis, Esq.

General Knowledge :—

Indian History..... ...	G. U. Pope, D.D. J. Colgan, D.D. A. L. Venkataramana Punt, M.A., B.L.
Physics..	W. H. Wilson, Ph. D. C. M. Smith, B. Sc.
Geography Physical & General.. .	Geo. Duncan, Esq. C. W. Pearce, Esq. D. M. Cruickshank, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

FIRST CLASS.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Orr, Sutherland	...Blackheath Private School and Winchester College, England.
Ramaswami Aiyer, E. Sesha Aiyar	...Central School, Madura, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V.	Taluq School, Trivadi, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnan, V.	...S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus..	St Thomé Seminary.
Ramaswami, A. R. ...	Puducotta Raja's Free School, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkataraman, M. ..	Wesleyan Mission School, Tritrapundi, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi.
Rajanna, Bodapati ...	Mission School, Narsapur, and Zilla School, Berhampore.
Vaidyanathaswami Aiyar, K.	School at Needamangalam and Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi.
Quinless, Franc' ...	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Wilkinson, Hanson Ragland Hope. ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Kenrick, William Henry Gordon. ...	Breeks' Memorial School, Ootacamund.
Sundaram, A ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami, K ...	Town School, Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami, Venkatasubba Aiyar. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Zilla School, Madura.
Bird, Frank Dacomb	Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.
Ramachendra Aiyan, Trikur Rama.	...Rate School, Trippurayar, and High School, Ernakulam.
Muttukrishna Aiyan, Trippurayar. ...	Do. do. do.
Sitarama Rau, Emmanenie	...Pachappa's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Subba Rau, Chikka Ballapur.	Wesleyan Institution, Bangalore.
Hobday, Josiah James ...	Wesleyán Mission School, Royápetta, and Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Gopalaswami, T. V. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Aiya, Jayanti ...	Town School and Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Nagesvara Sastri, Anikkavur ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Wallajapett, and Pachappa's High School, Madras.
SwaminathaMudali, Chinnu	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Gopalan, A ...	Do. do. do.
Swaminathan, S. A ...	Do. do. do.
Rajagopala Nayudu, S ...	Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar, and S. P. G. School, Porayar.
Chidambara Aiyar, K ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Krishnamacharulu, Akula Mannati	Noble High School, Masulipatam.

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Ramakrishna Aiyar, Devarayasamudram ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Srinivasachari, Malayankulam ...	Pachappa's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Wolfe, George Charles ...	Collegiate School, Gibraltar, and Doveton Protestant College.
Viyyanna, B ...	High School, Vijayanagaram.
Lakshminarasu Nayudu, Pakala ...	Hindu Proprietary School.
Natesa Aiyar, P. R ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Palmanair, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Sankunni Menon, Panikkavittil ..	District Circar School, Cochin, and High School, Ernakulam.
Raymond, Herbert Adolphus	Madras Christian College.
Vedavedya Rau, Odamalaipet Venkataramana Aiyar. ...	London Mission and High Schools, Coimbatore.
Jaladurgaprasatharayudu, Nidamarti ...	Town Sch, and Prov. Coll., Rajamandri.
Dias, Mathew Augustin ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S. ...	Fort and S.P.G. High Schools, Tanjore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, T. A ...	Taluq School, Trivalur, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Singaravelu Mudali, Ekkadu	Pachappa's Branch School, Conjeveram.
Sundaram Aiyar, K ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Tiruvenkatachari Madapusi	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Venkatachalam Aiyar, Pappakudi N. ...	Zilla School, Madura.
David, John Asirvadam ...	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Desikachari, Venbakkam Comandur. ...	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapur, and Presidency College.
Gow, Edith Annette ...	Miss Ferguson's and Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.
Narayanan, G. ...	Town School, Kumbhakonam.

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Rama Rau, Mysore ...	Zilla School, Cuddapah.
Venkatarangachari, Nelatur	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Seshachalapati, Kuppa ...	Government Practising and London Mission Schools, Vizagapatam.
Devanathachari, Olindiyampet Ambanji. ...	Veraperumal Pillai's School, Pondicherry, and Zilla School, Cuddalore.
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Shanmukhasundaram Pillai, Pananchcri ...	Pachappa's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Tamarapakkam ...	Hindu Proprietary School.
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Raghavan. A. ...	Town School, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Koneri Aiyangar . .	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Somasundara Mudali, Srivalliputtur. ...	Srivalliputtur School and Madras Christian College.
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Shortt, Thomas Good. ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar Sch., Madras.

NAME.	Where Educated
Srinivasa Rau, Chinnasamudram ...	Zilla School, Chittur.
Subramanya Sastri, T .A....	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Michaelswami Pillai, S. ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Aiyaswami, A.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Chinnayya Odayar, B. ..	Do. do. do.
Kalyanarama Aiyar, V. ...	Do do. do.
Ramachandran, T. .	Do. do. do.
Ramanuja Aiyangar, S ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, and Town School, Kumbhakonam.
Ramakrishna Aiya, Panampur ...	Normal and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.
Balakrishna Rau, Dod Ballapur	Central College, Bangalore.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. S...	Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi.
Etirajulu Mudali, Tottapalayam ...	Zilla School, Kurnul, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Mahadevalingam, Teki .	Onslow Institution, Chetterpur, and Zilla School, Berhampore.
Ranga Aiyangar, Casturi .	Maharaja's High School, Mysore.
Chandrasekharam Pillai, M	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Natesa Aiyar, P. .	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Sesha Aiyar, Palani V. ...	Taluq School, Dindigul, & Zilla School, Madura.
Narasimha Rau, Valluri ..	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam.
Kuppuswami Chetti, S. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Arumainayakam Samuel...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Toussaint, Thomas Rose ..	Central Schools, Trincomalli and Jaffna
Kuriyappan, John ...	Provincial School, Calicut, and High School, Malabar.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Salapakkam, Venkata Kuppu Aiyar ...	Taluq School, Oodumalapet, and High School, Coimbatore.
Swaminathan, H. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Varadaramanujam, M.R....	Do. do. do.
Chalapati, N. V.	...High School, Vijayanagaram.

SECOND CLASS.

Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S...	Zilla School, Madura.
Lokanathan, Pandesvaram	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Ranganatham Nayudu, Calpakkam .	Pachappa's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Kodandarama Aiyar, V. ...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Jogilingam Bragallapati ...	Mission School, Narsapur, and Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Anantan Nambiyar Moyarathu ...	German Mission School and Brennen Zilla School, Tellicherry..
Chandrasekhara Sastri, Valadi ...	Brennen Zilla School, Tellicherry, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Damodararam Nyara Mangattu ...	Taluq School, Badagara, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Krishna Rau, Sambaraju...	Onslow Institution, Chetterpur, and Zilla School, Berhampore.
Karunakara Menon, Puttukkulangava ..	Circar District School, Cochin, and High School, Ernakulam.
Graves, John Howard ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Fleischer, Michael William.	Maharaja's High School, Mysore, and Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
DeCruiz, Peter Louis ...	Roman Catholic and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Korukutti Nayar, Karutottiyil ...	Union School, Cherupalcheri, and High School, Palghaut.
Narasimhachari, Ramanujapuram, Anantampillai.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Rajagopalachari, Damal Villivalam. ...	Pachappa's Branch School, Conjeveram
Ramachandran, Appaswami Sastri. ...	Zilla School, Madura.
Gonslaves, John Salvador...	Provincial School, Mangalore
Kesava Aiyan, Naggihalli...	High School, Shimoga.
Ratnavelu Mudali, Annambedu. ...	Madras Christian College.
Krishnan, N. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanyan, R. ...	Do. do. do
Daniel Eleazar, S. V. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Swaminatha Aiyan, Tarakad Ana Pattar. ...	Mission and High Schools, Palghaut.
Ramaswami Aiyar, A. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sesha Aiyangar, R. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistalam, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Vaidyanathan, Subbarayar.	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramakrishna Rau, Pabbaraju ...	His Highness the Nizam's Government Anglo-Vernacular Sch., Hyderabad
Rebello, Francia Antony Cyril. ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Doig, Charles Wulham ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Siyagnanam, Manikka. ...	Zilla School, Cuddalore, and Pachappa's High School, Madras.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Sundaravaradachari, Pahaldivatti, Sirumailur. ...	Taluq School, Punamalli, and Madras Christian College.
Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Madura K. ...	Zilla School, Madura.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, C.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi.
Mahalingam Aiyar, P ...	Town School and Provincial College Kumbhakonam.
Subramanyan, P. N ...	Do. do. do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, M. S ...	Zilla School, Madura.
Chengala Rau, Nagadi ...	London Mission School, Bellary.
Kunju Menon, Eleyedattar	High School, Ernakulam.
Kuruvila, Murippurakkal Ippa. ...	Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam.
Ramakrishna Aiya, Hattyangadi. ...	Rate School, Busroor, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Krishna Rau, Hampapur...	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Somappa Sastri, Pappu ...	Central School, Narsapur, and Taluq School, Amalapur.
Jayaram Mudali, Arcot B...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripattur, and Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Nagalingam Mudali, Tesur	Government Normal School, Cannanore, and Zilla School, Chittoor.
Subramanya Sastri, Saraswati T. R ...	Zilla School, Salem.
Muttuchidambara Mudali. A	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramachandra Aiyar, P.L.	Kapistalam School and Town School, Kumbhakonam.
Santappa Benegal ...	Taluq School, Udipi, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Srinivasa Pillai, Kandivakkam C. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane. and Presidency College.

Name	Where Educated.
Kandaswami Pillai, M. ...	St Joseph's College, Negapatam
Krishna Aiya, Desiraju ..	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Venkata Perayya, Challa...	Do. do.
Krishnaswami Chetti, Kandipilli, S. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Madras Christian College.
Manavikraman Raja, Kayaka Covilakan ...	Raja's Sch., Kotakal, and Presy Coll
Subbaraya, Sulibeli ..	London Mission Institution, Bangalore
Subbuswami, G. ..	Raja's Free School, Puducotta, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Dakshinamurti, Vishnubhotla. .	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Atkinson, Edward Samuel Gardner ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar and St. Andrew's Schools, Madras
Chakrapani Nayudu, Papineni ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapetta
O'Hara, John William Lawrence ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar Sch., Madras.
Palmer, Edward ..	St. Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Subramanya Aiyan, Cavaseri Mahadeva Josiar...	Rate School, Alattur, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Dondu Rau, Conjeveram Kongovi ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Carur, and High School, Coimbatore.
Pattabhirama Aiyar, Dharma Raj Ananta Ranga Aiyar ...	Town School, Kumbhakonam, and High School, Coimbatore.
Srinivasa Raghavan, T ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Gahan, Charles ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Krishnados, Damodaram .	Ang.-Vernacular Sch., Ongole, & Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Nellore.
Rama Rau, Manjegani ...	Free Church Mission and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Nellore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Tanjore	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, and Wesleyan Institution, Bangalore.
Viraswami Nayudu, Trichinopoly Narayanaswami Nayudu ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, and High School, Coimbatore.
Sitaraman, S ..	Town School, Kumbhakonam.
Eapen, Collaparambil Kora.	Municipal School, Cochin, and Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam.
Krishna Aiyar, A. R	Literary Excelsior, Palamcotta, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Narasimhachari, Punamalli Mudumbai ...	Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Punamalli, and Presidency College.
Venkatachala Aiya, Yenamandram ...	Hindu Proprietary and Pachappa's High Schools, Madras.
RairuNambiyar, Vayakkara	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore, and Brennen Zilla School, Tellicherry.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Pollachi Airpatti Krishna Aiyar...	Taluq School, Pollachi, and High School, Coimbatore.
Mannaruswami Aiyar, N ...	Central High and Zilla Schools, Madura
Muttuswami Aiyar, D ...	Town School, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, A ...	Do. do. do.
Srinivasa Rau, Carur T ...	Do. do. do.
Subramanya Aiyar, K ...	Taluq School Trivalur, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Aiyar, Konnur Abmi ...	Taluq School, Periyakolam, and Zilla School, Madura.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Tirumalai Aiyangar ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kulitalai, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.

NAME.	Where Educated
Venkata Rau, Mangalore Bhandarkar ..	Anglo-Vernacular School, Car Street, and Provincial School, Mangalore
Venkata Ramados, Siram...	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Viresalingam, Nayani ...	Provincial College, Rajamandri
Raman Nambiyar, Ayillyattu ...	German Mission and Brennen Zilla Schools, Tellicherry.
Subramanya Aiyan, S ...	Provincial School, Calicut
Muttuswami, Dindigul ...	Mission School, Dindigal, and Native High School, Kumbhakonam
Narayana Rau, Dharmastal	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Krishnaswami, Perumbair	Government Normal School, Madras, & Presidency College
Palmer, Harry	Doveton Protestant College, Madras, and St. Andrew's School, Bangalore
Srinivasan, I ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudi
Kesavulayya, V ...	Zilla School, Salem.
Syed Abdul Latiff, G ...	Government Normal and S. P. G High Schools, Trichinopoly.
Anantarama Aiyar, V. A...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Seshachari, Kadambi ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapetta, and Presidency College.
Subramanya Aiyar, Varakur	Pachappa's High School, Madras.
Gopala Aiyangar, Bangalore	London Mission Institution, Bangalore
McLeish, Alexander ...	St. Joseph's Seminary and St. Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Sundaresvara Aiyan, Nurni Nilakanta Aiyan ...	Village School, Nurni, and High School, Palghaut.
Gopala Aiyar, M ...	Taluq School, Trivarur, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Panchapakesan, T ...	Taluq School, Puttucotta, and Town School, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Aiyar, S ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sadasivan Pillai, A ...	S. P G High School, Tanjore

NAME.	Where Educated.
Subramanya Sastri, Narayana ...	Pachappa's Branch School, Chidambaram.
Venkatasubba Rau, Vaidarsu ...	Town School and Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Muttiyalayya Battudu, Vellore ...	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Vellore, and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras
Tiruvenkatachari, Ulliyanellur Cadambi ...	Pachappa's High School, Madras
Krishnaswami Aiyangar Sivaganga R ...	Sivaganga and Private Study.
Subbarayan, I ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kapistalam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Kuppa Tambi Maraikkayar, M . .	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Narayana Rau, Mangalore.	Gokurnmatt and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.
Muttunayakam Pillai, Ariyanayakam Pillai Michael.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Narasimhachari, Vembakkam ...	St. Thomé Seminary.
Krishnan, D ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Janarthana Shenay, Cherikattu	High School, Ernakulam
Chokkalingam, Manoppakkam ...	Presidency College.
Cornelius, Thomas ...	High School, Saidapet, and S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Jagannatha Mudali, Wallajapet P. ...	Zilla School, Chittur, and Madras Christian College.
Pattabhirama Rau, Nemali	Presidency College and Private Study.
Rajaratna Pillai, Chingleput	Free Church Mission School, Conjeveram.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Taylor, Vincent Octavius...	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Vedantayya, Codati ..	Madras Christian College.
Agniswami Pillai, M ...	St. Mary's School, Trichinopoly, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Swami Aiyar, V ...	Wesleyan Mission and Native High Schools, Negapatam.
Chidambara Aiyar, Vaidyanatha ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Pachappa's Brch Sch, Chidambaram
Seshagiri Rau, Hussur ...	London Mission Institution and Provincial School, Bellary.
Lakshmana Rau, Mulerpatna ..	Provincial, School Mangalore.
Narayana Rau, Mysore ..	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Ranga Aiyangar, T. S. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Rama Rau, Colamarnakuppi Bangalore. ...	London Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Chidambara Mudali, S. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venku Aiyar, Nemam Iravatam Aiyar. ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Hadden, Henry Alexander.	Private Study and Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Huffton, John Bower ...	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Raghavulu Chetti, Mendu..	Madras Christian College.
Singaravelu Mudali, Trichinopoly. ...	Do.
Ramachandra Rau, T. Bhima Rau. ...	Trickalore School and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Sirnivasa Aiyangar, T. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkataramanuiachari, A.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Ranga Rau, Raghunatha Rau. ...	District School, Quilon, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Sesha Aiyangar, V.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Nathamuniswami Pillai, Ullavur ...	Taluq School, Punamalli, and Madras Christian College.
Vijayaraghavachari, Palayanur ...	Free Church Mission School, Chingleput, and Presidency College.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, S. Venkatakrishna Aiyar...	Zilla School, Salem.
Desikachari, Alleri ...	Do. Cuddalore.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, K. J....	Do. do. do.
Aravamudachari, K. ...	St Joseph's College and Native High School, Negapatam.
Guruswami Aiyar, Vaidyanatha ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Rama Rau, Polur ...	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Subbarama Aiya, Mallavarapu ...	Do. do. do.
Koil Pillai, Samuel ...	Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Venkatarayudu, Velamuri..	Taluq School, Amalapur, and Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Nesam, Porudiyudaya Sattya ...	Nagercoil Seminary and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Subramanya Aiyan, N. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Mathava Aiyan, Tarakkata Krishna Pattar. ...	High School, Palghaut, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Chokkalingam Pillai, Ganapati. ...	Zilla School, Madura.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Karisappatti S. ...	Do. do.
Sarraju, Veluvali ...	High School, Cocanada, and Mission School, Narsapur.
Jagannatha Mudali, Colappan Cheri ...	Madras Christian College.
Ailsworth, Mathuselah. ...	Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, C. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Sankara Rau, S. ...	Do. do. do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Sivarama. ..	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kuttalam, and Pachappa's Branch School, Chidambaram.
Anantarama Aiyan, Rama Pattar. ...	High School, Palghaut, and Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam.
Raghunatha Rau, Arni. ...	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Bezwada, and Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Bava Rau, T. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Raghunathaswamî, Popuri.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Jagga Rau, Pochiraju ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Rapur, and Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Suryanarayana, Vemulakonda ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Davalesvaram, and Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Ramalinga Aiyan, M. R....	Kulitora School and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Venkatasubba Aiyan, A. S.	High School, Ernakulam, and Private Study.
Venkatasastri, Ganti ...	Taluq School, Dimila, and Hindu High School, Vizagapatam.
Tiruvengadam Chetti, Yarasala. ...	Pachappa's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Srinivasa Rau, V ..	Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi, and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanyam, C. S. ..	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramalingam, Arikaravulla.	Zemindary School, Purlah Kimidy, and Zilla School, Berhampore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Manichan Eradi, Vazayur Tachayil ...	Provincial School, Calicut, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Jagannatha Mudali, Palur..	Anglo-Vernacular School, Arconum, and Free Church Mission School, Conjeveram.
Sama Rau, Eru ...	Madras Christian College.
Andrews, Arthur Stephen..	Doveton Protestant College, Madras, and St. Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Govindan, Cayalinda Kizil Manjakkal. ...	German Mission and Brennen Zilla Schools, Tellicherry.
Sundara Mudali, Appanayakkanpalayam Subbaraya Mudali ...	High School, Coimbatore.
Panchapakesan, K ...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Pushpanathan, A ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Jagannatha Rau, Tojomurtula ...	Zilla School, Berhampore.
Raghavendra Rau, Dronamraju ...	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
George, Pilo ...	Maharajah's College, Trivandram.
Chandrasekhara Mudali, Saidapet ...	Zilla School, Chingleput.
Ramaprasatha Rau, Pokala ...	Pachappa's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Venkatakrishna Aiyar, Coimbatore Appu Aiyar.	High School, Coimbatore.
Balakrishna Aiyar, A. G...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, M. .	Chatram School, Rajendram, and Native High School, Manargudi.
Rajagopalan, A ...	Town School, Kumbhakonam.
Kesava Pillai, C. .	District School, Hassam and Maharaja's High School, Mysore.

Name	Where Educated
Chatelier, Adam	St Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Govindarajulu Chetti, Saidapet	Free Church Mission and Zilla Schools, Chingleput
Margasahaya Chetti, Wallajapet	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mutyalupet, & Pachappa's High School, Madras
Srikantan, Kandayya	High School, Coimbatore, and S P G High School, Vepery
Chinnaswami Pillai, Palghaut Iyanarkutti Pillai	Private Study and High School, Palghaut
Tirumalai Aiyangar, Pandamangalam Srinivasa Aiyangar	High School, Coimbatore
Aravamutu Aiyangar, V	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Venkataramana Aiya, Potapragada	Zilla School, Berhampore
Lakshmi Venkataramana Aiya, Juluri	Mission School, Guntur, and Provincial College, Rajamandri
Velu Pillai, P	District School Aleppi, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Mahoney, Patrick George	St Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam
Vaidyanatha Aiyan Ellappulli Hari Hara	Private Study and Brennen Zilla School, Tellicherry
Rajam Aiyangar, V	Muppanar School, Capistalam, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Gopalachari Aiyangar, S	Anglo-Vernacular School, Thandangury, and S P G High School, Tanjore
Raghunatha Rau, Tanjore	Zilla School, Madura, and S P G High School, Trichinopoly
Sitar ma Aiya, Palaparti	Anglo-Vernacular School, Guraza and Noble High School, Masulipatam
Appaj ya Sastri, Jandhyala	London Mission and Hindu High Schools, Vizagapatam

NAME.	Where Educated.
Govindaswami Nayudu, Aregala ...	Church of Scotland Mission School and Madras Christian College.
Kotilingam, John ...	London Mission School, Madras.
Hanuman Sing, Gangaramji ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Krishnan Nayar, Kinattinkara ...	German Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Satyamangalam, Chaudappa Aiyar .	Taluq School, Satyamangalam, and High School, Coimbatore.
Adi Aiyar, C. G. ...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Amalanatha Pillai, T. S...	Private Study and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Swaminathan, A	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Venkataramanujulu Nayudu, Eddula	Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudi, and S. P G. High School, Tanjore
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Bhavani Chidambaram Aiyar ..	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Deva Rau, Kodangi ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Narasinga Rau, Ullal .	Do. do.
Naranappa, Holai Narsipur	Taluq School, Hale Narasapur, and Maharaja's High School, Mysore
Rangachari, R ..	District School, Katar, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Latchanna, Bulusu ...	London Mission School, Vijayanagaram.
Rajagopalachari, Tiruvendipuram ...	Zilla School, Cuddalore, and Wesleyan Mission School, Royapetta.
Rodgers, James Henry ...	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Singara Mudali, Mount ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Chintadripet, and Presidency College.
Sundara Rau, Villianur ...	Zilla School, Cuddalore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Bhujanga Rau, Agaram ...	Wesleyan Institution, Bangalore.
Ranga Rau, T. V. ...	Church Mission School, Srivilliputtur, and Town School, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatagiri Aiyar, V. ...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Visvanatha Sastri, Tuppal.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Pachappa's Branch School, Chidambaram.
Venkata Reddi, Koka ...	Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Bhemasaina Rau, Rama Rau ...	Maharaja's High School, Mysore
Narason, Carur Subbarayar	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Maharaja's High School, Mysore.
Srinivasachari, Nelatur .	Anglo-Vernacular School, Prodatur, and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Nellore.
Venkoba Rau, Dharmaji ...	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Periyanayakam, Abraham.	Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.
Narasa Raju, Veluvali	Mission School, Narsapur
Gurunatha Pillai, Velu Pillai, S. ...	Private Study.
Sama Rau, Chetpet ...	Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Stuart, Charles Henry Alexander ...	Doveton Protestant College.
Haddock, George William.	Bishop Cotton's and St. Andrew's Schools, Bangalore.
Nanjappa Chetti, Anupparpalayam Lukkayyal Chetti. ..	High School, Coimbatore.
Par ajodi, S. ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Bhu[illegible]ahachari, T.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Subba Aiyar, P. S. ..	Taluq School, Periyakolam, and Central School, Madura.
Eippa, Mottay Varugese...	Mission School, Tiruvella, and Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam.

NAME.	Where Educated.
James, Srikatla.	Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam, and Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Sesha Aiya, Tanikella ...	Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S. S. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Srivaikuntam, & Maharaja's Coll., Trivandram.
Rama Sastri, K. ...	High School, Vijayanagaram.
Balakrishna Sastri, Conjeveram. ..	Pachappa's Branch School, Conjeveram
Peddu Nayudu, Wallajanaggar. ...	Do. do.
Setu Pillai, Manjakuppam..	Presidency College and Private Study.
Subba Rau, Kandi. ...	Hindu High School, Masulipatam, and Presidency College.
Ganapati, Codanda. ...	Central School, Mercara, and Central College, Bangalore.
Krishna Menon, Chengalatt. ...	Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Muttukrishna Aiyar, C. .	Do. do. do.
Setu Rau, A. R. ...	Town School and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Ignatius, Eliezer. ..	Vediyarpuram Seminary, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. Ramaswami Aiyangar ...	Coimbatore and S. P. G. High Schools, Trichinopoly.
Subba Rau, C. .	Maharaja's High School, Mysore.
Paramesvaran Pillai, K. N.	District School, Cayankolam, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Rama Aiyar, T. A. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Samuel, John ...	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Sanjiva Aiya, Aiyinki ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Wallajapet, and Zilla School, Chittur.
Appayya. Koravandra ..	Central School, Mercara, and Central College, Bangalore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Raman Nayar, Palaut ..	Private School, Mankane, & Provincial School, Calicut.
Sankaran, Polingoli Churiyayi ...	Basel Miss. & Zilla Sch., Tellicherry
Appaswami Aiyar, Coimbatore Ramalinga Aiyar ...	High School, Coimbatore
Ramachandra Rau, T. N ..	Zillah School, Salem.
Guruswami Aiyar, S .	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Hydershah Sahib, H	Do. do
Muttuswami Chetti, Trichinopoly Ramalinganna Chetty ...	Do Trichinopoly.
Bhimayya, Chittaldroog ..	District School, Chittaldroog
Mascarenhas, John ...	High School, Shimoga.
Swaminatha Aiyan, Kumarapuram Narayana Sastri ...	Do. Palghaut, and Private Study.
Rajaratna Pillai, Vellore...	Government Normal School, Vellore, and Zilla School, Chittur.
Ramanujachari, Puduppakkam ...	Pachappa's High School, Madras, and Zilla School, Cuddalore.
Seshacharulu, Gattupalli...	Pachappa's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Venkatakrishnan, Ayanambakkam ...	Taluq School, Trivellore, and S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Guru Rau, Bangalore	High School, Shimoga, and Wesleyan Institution, Bangalore.
Gopala Aiyan Lakshminarayanapuram Narayana Patter ...	Municipal School, Kalpatti, and High School, Palghaut.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S.A	Town School, Kumbhakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, K. B ...	Do. Native High School, Kumbhakonam
Vaidyanathan, S. (Narayanaswami Aiyar). ...	Do do. do.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Asirvadam Pillai, D ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Raghavachari, P. V ...	St. Joseph's College and Native High School, Negapatam.
Mangesh Rau, Nagar ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Subba Rau, Padamanur Gadhada ...	Union School, Kundapur, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Sitanna, Kotamarti .	Samastanam School, Pittapur, and Provincial College, Rajamandri
Sitarama Aiya, Mangu ...	Hindu High School, Vizagapatam.
Kaliyana Chetti, Gindan...	St. Mary's Seminary and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Muhammad Muzaffer Khan	Madrasa-i-Auzam and Wesleyan Mission School, Royapetta.
Singara Mudali, Poikaippakkam. ...	Christian College and Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Chew, Allan John ...	Bishop's High School, Poona, & Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore
Vedamuttu Abraham, Bhakyanathan. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Devadasasikhamani, Gnanaprakasam. ..	Scotch Mission Institution, Madras, and Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamçotta.
Somayajulu, Mukkavilli...	Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Padmanabhachari, R. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Adinarayana Aiya, Pandipeddi. ...	Madras Christian College.
Arunachalam, Naikuppam.	Pachappa's Branch School, Conjeveram, and Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Chetti, Gumbudipudi. ...	Pachappa's High School, & Presidency College.
Tiruvengadam Nayudu, Kammalam Pundi.	Madras Christian College.

NAME.	Where Educated
Kunhi Raman Menon, Madattan Kandi Pudiya Purayil. ..	German Mission and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Cannanore.
Ramunni Menon, Tazakkotta	Municipal High School, Pannankara, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Dhattaji Rau, Tirukkalikundram Devalgar. ...	High School, Coimbatore
Narayana Menon, Kanakath.	Village School, Nellicherry, and High School, Palghaut.
Aiyaswami Sastri, V. .	Kapistalam School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Gopalaswami Aiyangar, K.	Town School, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Pranatartihara Aiyar, T S N ...	Taluq School, Trivadi, and S P. G High School, Tanjore.
Purushottama Mudali, Tika M ..	Anglo-Vernacular Town School, Tranquebar, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore
Malayappa Aiyar, Chinnanna Aiyar ..	Puducotta School and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ramanujam Chetti, Ellendram Govindurajulu Chetti ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
David, Kunnattankara Philippos ...	Mission School, Trichur, and Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam
Bhavani Rau, Mallapur ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Subbarayudu, Kollaparti ..	Aukuvidee School and Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Gnanamuttu, David ..	Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Narasimham, Kota ...	Samastanam School, Pittapur, and Provincial College, Rajamandri.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Kannayya Chetti, Saidapet.	Zilla School, Chingleput.
Raghavendra Rau, Amur...	Pachappa's High School and Christian College, Madras.
Raghunatha Pillai, Triplicane Reddipalayam ...	Pachappa's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Sadasiva Rau, Vellore Kota	Zilla School, Chittoor.
Subramanyam, Vishnampet	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Madras Christian College.
Flynn, Alfred Coyle ...	London Mission Institution, Bangalore, and Private Study.
Narayanan, Churiya ...	Provincial School, Calicut, and High School, Malabar.
Ramaswami Aiyan, Tulisalamattattil Narayana Aiyan ...	Provincial School, Calicut, and High School, Malabar
Subramanya Aiyan, Vettaikurumakankavu Krishna Aiyan ...	Union School, Cherupallachery, and High School, Palghaut.
Duraiswami Aiyar, S .	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Muttuswami Aiyar, Sivaganga K ...	Sivaganga and Private Study.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, V.	Taluq School, Trivarur, and Town School, Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K. S....	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subramanyan, G. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Swaminathan, S. ...	Do. do. do.
Subba Aiyar, S. ...	S. P. G. High School, Ramnad.
Ramakrishna Aiya, Manjeshwar	Union School, Manjeshwar, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Hanumanta Rau, Bellamkonda .	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Umamahesvaram, Banda	Mission School Narsapur.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, P. S.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Rajagopala Rau, Tanjore.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Somasundara Mudali, Angambakkam.	Madras Christian College.
Isvaran, D. V. ..	Native High School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Muttu Aiyar.	Town School, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, P.	Do and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V.	S. P. G. School, Porayer, and Town School, Kumbhakonam.
Mohanaranga Nayudu, V...	Zilla School, Madura.
Muttuswami Aiyar, Tenkarai Kunjana Aiyar.	Zilla School, Madura, and S P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Narayana Rau, Vulantankudi Subba. ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Rangachari, Madura S.	Zilla School, Madura.
Raghavendra, Rau, Kalyanapur.	Normal School, Mangalore, and Private Study.
Pattabhiramaswami, Bolichetti. ...	Hindu School, Cocanada.
Varada Aiyangar, K. C.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Raghavachari, Venbakkam.	St. Thomé Seminary.
Rajagopalachari, Mittanamili, N. ..	Free Church Mission Branch and Christian College, Madras.
Subbarava Mudali, Otari T.	District School, Tumkur.
Venkataswami, Etiraja, ..	London Mission Institution, Bangalore
Achyutha Menon, Muliyil...	German Mission and Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Raman Nambiyar, Manikkotha. ...	Provincial School, Mangalore, and Brennen Zilla School, Tellicherry.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Kondampatti Krishna Aiyar. ..	High School, Coimbatore.
Venkata Rau, Trichinopoly Krishna Rau. ...	Do. do.
Rathakrishna Aiyar, C. V...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami Nayudu, G. ...	Do. do. do.
Sesha Aiyangar, S. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Tiruvenkatachari, P. ...	Do. do. do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. S.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Somasundaram Pillai, Murugesa .	Pachappa's Branch School, Chidambaram.
Sundaram Aiyar, S. ...	Zilla and Central Schools, Madura.
Samuel, Vatasseril Kora .	Church Mission Socy.'s Coll., Cottayam.
Ananta Aiyar, Krishnagiri	Taluq School, Krishnagiri, and Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Subramanya Pillai, C. ...	Eraniyal and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Rama Chetti, Wallajapet Calatti ...	London Mission School, Madras.
Puttayya, Tumkur. ...	District School, Tumkur.
Nambar Nayar, Koroth ..	Provincial School, Calicut, and High School, Malabar.
Arunachala Aiyar, Manalurpet, K. ...	Zilla School, Salem.
Narasinga Rau, Callakurichi Rama Rau ...	Taluq School, Callakurichi, and High School, Coimbatore.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, M. S.	Central School, Madura, and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Namasivayam Pillai, M. S..	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, Komal. ...	Komal School and Pachappa's Branch School, Chidambaram.
Varadachari, Payyapakkam	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Srinivasan, R. ...	Wesleyan Mission High Schools, Negapatam and Manargudi.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Subramanya.	Pachappa's Branch School, Chidambaram.
Obala Rau, Kandukur	Local Fund School, Tadpatri, and Provincial School, Bellary.
Venkata Ramadas, Bachu .	Taluq School, Itchapore, and Zilla School, Berhampore.
Narasimha Rau, Kopparti..	Mission School, Narsapur, and Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Santappan, John ...	Sawyerpuram Seminary.
Krishnamurti Rau, Bhatlapenumurti. .	Practising and Hindu High Schools, Vizagapatam.
Anantachari, Sirivingiyur..	Zilla School, Chingleput.
Annaswami Mudali, Ekkadu	Pachappa's High and Church of Scotland Mission Schools, Madras.
Esudian, S. ...	Sawyerpuram Seminary and S. P. G., Sullivan's Gardens.
Swaminatha Pillai, Pondicherry.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Chintadripet, and Presidency College.
Tepperumal Aiyangar, Alappakkam.*	Madras Christian College.
Velu Mannati Nayar, Ankarutta. .	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras, and Presidency College.
Bappu. Pallikkandi ...	German Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Ran aswami Aiyan, Chidambara Aiyan. . .	Union School, Kottayi, and Provincial School, Calicut

NAME.	Where Educated.
Gurunatha Aiyar, Calicut	
Venkatasubba Aiyar. ...	High School, Coimbatore.
Krishna Rau, Madura Alagiri Rau. ..	Do do.
Nilamegha Aiyangar, A. R.	Chatram School, Rajendram, and Native High School, Manargudi.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Subbaraya Aiyar.	S P. G. High School, Tanjore
Krishna Aiyangar, Srirangam Narasingam Aiyangar. ...	Do. Trichinopoly.
Hayagriva Aiya, Puranam	Union School, Naidupet, and Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Narayana Pillai, Vayaluvidi Krishnan	District School, Sheraingil, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Bhujangarau Nayudu, Canakapalli. .	Pachappa's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Fox, Richard John ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras
Krishna Aiya, Vindlacheruvu. ..	Zilla School, Chittur.
Nicholas, Francis	St Mary's Seminary, Madras
Appaji Rau, Sattyamangalam. ...	District School, Tumkur.
Rangachari, S ..	Wesleyan Mission School, Velaguli, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi
Annaswami Aiyar, T. N..	Pattucotta School and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Annaswami Aiyar, Sabhapati. .	Pachappa's Branch Sch., Chidambaram
Kuppuswami Rau, Narayana Rau	Zilla School, Madura.
Rama Rau, Ambaladi	Normal and Provl., Schs., Mangalore.
Seshachalam, Adavicolanu	Hindu High School, Cocanada.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Kuppuswami Aiya, Chittipeddi. ...	Pachappa's Branch and Free Church Mission Schools, Conjeveram.
Satagopachari, Echambadi.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Pachappa's High School, Madras.
Subbaraya Mudali, Cuttambakkam. ...	Pachappa's High School and Christian College, Madras.
Krishna Aiyar, Battlakundu Muttuswami Aiyar	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Subramanya Aiyar, E. S....	Central School, Madura, and Private Study.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Mysore.	Maharaja's High School, Mysore.
Nambi Aiyangar, T. S.	Do. College, Trivandram.
Ramaswami Aiyar, G S	Trivandram and Tinnevelly.
Hay, Pulipaka Richard ..	London Mission School, Vizagapatam.
Kesava Pillai, Pattu	Taluq School, Guriyattam, and Zilla School, Chittur.
Kuppuswami Mudali, Tirunakesvaram.	Do. Kunnattur, and High School, Saidapet.
Madhava Rau, Tiruvayar...	Taluq School, Virdachalam, and Presidency College.
Srinivasa Mudali, Conjeveram	Pachappa's Branch School, Conjeveram, and Madras Christian College.
Seshagiri, Rau, Vastara ...	Wesleyan Institution, Bangalore.
Govinda Menon, Vedakka Puttur ...	German Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Koman Nayar, Kinattinkare	Do. do. do
Chinnatambi Chetti, Jaffna	
Kolandavelu Chetti ...	High School, Coimbatore.
Rajan Aiyar, P. K ...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam

NAME.	Where Educated.
Venkatesan, S ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Vijendra Rau, R. K ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi.
Subbarama Aiyar, A ...	Wesleyan Mission and Native High Schools, Negapatam.
Sesha Aiyangar, S ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Seshagiri Rau, Gopichettipalayam, S ...	High School, Coimbatore, and London Mission Central School, Salem.
Nagesvara Aiyar, Sivaganga R ...	Sivaganga School and Private Study.
Raman Menon, Elamane ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Ramalingam Pillai, M .	Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcotta.
Perraju, Vadakattu ...	Hindu High School, Cocanada.
Mallappa, Chikkamaggalur	District School, Chikkamaggalur.
Subba Rau, Naggar ...	High School, Shimoga.
Krishnamachari, Velamur	Zilla School, Chittur.
Muttukrishna, Frederick Nason	Wesleyan Mission Sch., Royapetta, and S.P.G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.
Subbaraya Aiyar, Callikkudi ...	Church of Scotland Mission, and Hindu Proprietary Schools, Madras
Vedamuttu, Samuel ...	Sawyerpooram Seminary and S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.
Venugopal Nayudu, Bandla	St. Mary's Seminary, Madras.
Annappa, Rajavelu ...	London Mission Institution, Bangalore
Krishna Rau, Palladam Kuppa Rau ...	Taluq School, Erode, and High School, Coimbatore.
Sesha Aiyangar, Coimbatore Krishna Aiyangar ...	High School, Coimbatore.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, P. T...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Venkataramanan, C. ...	Pachappa's High School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narasa Aiya, Yadatti. ...	London Mission School, Bellary, and Zilla School, Cuddapah.
Krishnayya, Bolar. ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venketanarayana, Davuluri. ...	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Narayana Pillai, T. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ratna Chetti, Triplicane...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Subramanya Aiyar, S. K...	Zilla School, Salem.
Annamalai Mudali, A.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.
Arokyaswami Pillai, M. ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, M. V...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Narayanachari, S. A. ...	Anglo-Vernacular and Central Schools, Madura.
Surya Narayana Rau, Bantwal. ...	Taluq School, Kasergode, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Venkatachari, Setluri. ...	Central and Mission Schools, Narsapur.
Aiyaswami Pillai, Tanjore.	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Duraiswami Mudali, Pondicherry. ...	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore
Hankins, Robert Forbes Hart. ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Saravanaperumal Pillai, Nagur. ...	Madras Christian College.
Sama Rau, Tumkur. ..	Wesleyan Institution, Bangalore.
Krishna Aiyangar, Orupoattur P. Swami Aiyangar.	Rama Rau's School, Tanjore, and High School, Coimbatore.
Krishnamachari, R. ...	S. P. G. High School Tanjore, and Private Study.
Rangaswami Aiyar, C. V...	Taluq School, Tiruvarur, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Narasimhachari, K. ..	Taluq School, Trivadi, and S. P. G High School, Tanjore.
Raghavendrachari, Narattur Srinivasachari.	S. P. G. High School, Trinchinopoly.
Gopalakrishna Aiya, Pratapagiri. ...	Local Fund School, Prodatur, and Zilla School, Cuddapah.
Ramanuja Rau, Kotipoyina	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Sitaram Aiya, Muktevi ...	Provincial College, Rajamandri, and Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Narayana Rau, B ...	Maharaja's High School, Mysore.
Abdul Azim, Munshi ..	Central and Mission Schools, Narasapur.
Narasimham, Chamarti ...	Mission School, Narasapur.
Krishnamachari, Attiyur...	Church of Scotland Miss. School, Madras
Tirunarayanachari, Mandayam Asuri ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Cuddappa ...	Pachappa's High School, Madras
Venkatakrishnama Chetti, Mutyala ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Sankara Marar, Mampayil	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore.
Panchanatham, V ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Aiyaswami Aiyangar, Venkatachari ...	S. P. G. High Sch., Trichinopoly, & Pachappa's Branch Sch, Chidambram.
Krishna Aiya, Yamarti ...	Hindu and Noble High Schools, Masulipatam.
Jagannatham, Paturi ...	Hindu High School, Cocanada, and Provincial College Rajamandri.
Narasimha Rau, Boddu ...	Vijayanagaram and Church Mission Schools, Ellore.
Venkatachalapati, Kommu	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kovur, and Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Venkatadri, Pullela ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Chicacole, and Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Rama Rau, Batni ...	High School, Shimoga.

Name.	Where Educated.
Srinivasachari, Alagam ...	Presidency College.
Venkatasubba Aiya, Vempalli ...	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Wells, Samuel ...	Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore, and Presidency College
Krishna Aiyan, Tarur Aiya Pattar ...	German Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, S Govinda Aiyar ..	Taluq School, Darampuri, and Private Study.
Krishnaswami, P ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, P. C ...	Central School, Madura, and do. do.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Sundara Aiyar. ...	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore.
Venkataramana Aiyar, M.S.	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Saravayya Nayudu, K. N...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Alagiriswami Pillai, Tiruchittambalam Trichinopoly. ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Marudur Srinivasa Aiyangar. ...	Do. do.
Nanjappa, Korovandra ...	Central School, Mercara, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Rangayya, Chalamala Chetti. ...	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Subramanyan, Parimi. ..	Hindu High School, do.
Vasudeva Rau, Bhogaraju..	Do. do.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Naggihalli. ...	District School, Hassam.
Sanjivayya Chetti, Krishnam. ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.
Kumaraju, Venualaganti...	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Cocanada.

Name	Where Educated.
Soma Raju, Digumarti ...	Viravasaram Government School and Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Sriramulu, Gokulapati	Anglo-Vernacular School, Davalesvaram, and Provincial College, Rajamandri
Venkatasivudu, Gotati. .	Mission School, Narasapur.
Kissen Lal, Salem	Madras Christian College
Narasimhachari, Mandayam Nayaka. .	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Srinivasulu Nayudu, Asappur Mekala.	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore
Subramanyam Chetti, Addapalli ...	Madras Christian College
Anugraham, S. S. D ...	S. P G High School, Tanjore.
Samuel, A N .	S P. G High School, Tanjore, and Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
Balakrishna Aiyar, T B Gopalakrishna Aiyar ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasulu Nayudu, A	Zilla School, Salem.
Ganga Aiya, Varanasi ..	Hindu High School, Muslipatam
Sambu Sastri, Pasumarti .	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Sivaprasadamurti, Devaguptapu. ...	Do. Cocanada.
Sankara Pillai, K. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram, and Private Study.
Tambiya Pillai, E. ..	Wesleyan Mission Central-School, Jaffna, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Francis Pillai, David S. ...	St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore
Kandaswami Mudali, Vayalakkavur. ...	Pachappa's High School and Church of Scotland Mission Inst., Madras.
Krishna Rau, Pudukotta	Zilla School, Chittur, and Madras Christian College. .
Bhima Rau, N .	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam

NAME.	Where Educated.
Christudasan Devakataksham. ...	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam, and Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Kodiyalam. ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, and High School, Saidapet.
Tapp, James, ...	Zilla School, Madura.
Lakshmanachari, Adur ...	Free Church Mission and Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Nellore.
Venkatasubbarayadu, Duvuri. ...	Grant-in-Aid School, Ramachendrapur, and Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Ranganatha Aiyar, Venkatadri Agram. ...	Government Normal School, Madras, and Presidency College.
Srinivasachari, Kadambi...	Free Church Mission School, Nellore, and Presidency College.
Singa Aiyangar, Denkanikotta. ...	London Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Kutti Chetti, Salem A. ...	Zilla School and London Mission Central School, Salem.
Subba Rau, A. ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudi, and Private Study.
Subramanya Aiyar, Pikshandar Covil A. ...	Wesleyan Mission School, Royapetta, & S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Kachapesvaran, Arinkundram. ...	Zilla School, Kurnool.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mysore	Maharaja's High School, Mysore, and District School, Hassam.
Narayana Rau, Dronamraju	Hindu School, Cocanada, and Provincial College, Rajahmandri.
Joga Rau, Bhagavatula ...	High School, Vijayanagaram.
Muhammad Aminuddin ...	Government Normal and London Mission Schools, Vizagapatam.
Narasimham, Malladi ...	Church Miss Socy.'s A.-V. Sch., Ellore, and London Miss. Sch., Vizagapatam.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Balakrishnaswami Nayadu, Gurrala ...	Zilla School, Chittur.
Godbier, Henry William .	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras.
Kelly, Henry Ebenezer ..	Doveton Protestant College, Madras.
Krishna Aiya, Nakshatirala	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Raghavulu Nayudu, Pavala	Pachappa's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Sivarama Sastri, Janamanchi ..	Do. and Free Church Mission Schools, Conjeveram.
Sundaram Mudali, Benjamin ...	Madras Christian College.
Viraraghavachari, Vakulabaranam ...	S. P. G. High School, Vepery.
Narayana Pillai, Bhagavati Pillai ...	German Miss. & Prov. Schools, Calicut.
Subramanya Aiyan, Noohur Samu Pattar	Government Taluq School, Badagara, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Ramachandran, Josi S ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Narayana Rau, K. S ..	Prov. Sch., Mangalore, & Private Study.
Rajendram, Joseph .	Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcotta.
Andiyappa Pillai, M ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Raman, Cumaran ...	District School, Quilon, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Govinda Rau, T ...	High School, Vijayanagaram.
Ramadas, Aratla ...	London Mission School, Vizagapatam.
Duraiswami Mudali, Puhamalli ...	Doveton Protestant College and Pachappa's High School, Madras.
Gopalakrishnama Nayudu, Pasupuleti ...	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Jagannatha Sing, Vellore...	Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore, and Presidency College.
Ramakrishnan, Gurram ..	S. P. G. High School, Vepery, and Presidency College.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Seshachalam Nayudu, Mamidi ...	Presidency College and Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane.
Venkata Rau, Tripattur .	Zilla School, Salem, and Presidency College.
Oppilamani Pillai, C. ...	Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, K. .	Do and Native High Schools, Negapatam.
Ramachandra Rau, T. M	Orthanand Chatram and S. P. G. High Schools, Tanjore.
Ranga Aiyar, Vaduvur Venkatarama Aiyar. ...	Government Normal and S P. G. High Schools, Trichinopoly.
Venkata Rau, Kassergode..	Union School, Mulky, and Provincial School, Mangalore.
Daivanayakam Pillai, G. ...	Church Mission Society's English Institution and Literary Excelsior, Palamcotta.
Raja Sastri, Amaravati ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Desikachari, Nandiyal ...	London Mission School, Madras
Padmanabha Aiyangar, Tiruvendipuram ...	Pachappa's High School, Madras.
Srinivasachari, Ramakrishna Rajupet Comandur...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Wallajapet, and Zilla School, Chittur.
Venkata Rau, Cayarampedu	Madras Christian and Presidency Colleges.
Anderson, Henry. ...	Government High School, Rangoon, and St. Andrew's School, Bangalore.
Narayana Rau, C. ...	Wesleyan Institution, Bangalore, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Raghunathachari, V. S.	Zilla School, Madura.
Ramachandran, G. ..	S P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Private Study.
Kamesvara Aiyar, Battlakkundu Venkuswami Ayar	Normal and S. P. G. High Schools, Trichinopoly.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Muhammad Usman Sahib, Nuthed. ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Somasubramanyan, M. R	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Kulitalai Rama Aiyar.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kulitalai, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Bhairavanandam Kasinathuni.	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Devaraja Arasu, Dalavayi	London Mission School and Private Study.
Venkatarama Aiyar, P. R.	District School, Tinnevelly, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Kilvidi ...	Pachappa's Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Duraiswami Pillai, John ...	Zilla School, Chittur, and Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Rajagopalachari, Colathur	High School, Coimbatore, and Presidency College.
Rangachari, Vanamamalai..	Anglo-Vernacular School, Triplicane, and Presidency College.
Seshachari, Orati Pattangi	St. Thomé Seminary.
David Abednego ..	Wesleyan Mission School, Calicut, and High School, Malabar.
Kunnunni Menon, Ittikkatta	German Miss. & Prov. Schools, Calicut.
Gopala A'yan, Kalpatti Aiya Pattar.	Municipal and High Schools, Palghaut.
Mahadeva Aiyar, G ...	Wesleyan Mission and Native High Schools, Negapatam.
Bronkhurst, Albert James	S P. G. School, Vediyarpuram, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasa Rau, Gadicherla	Zilla Schools, Cuddappa and Kurnool.
Narayana Pillai, V ..	District School, Kotar, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Subramanyam, Cammanellur. ..	London Mission Institution, Bangalore, and Presidency College

NAME.	Where Educated.
Subramanyam Chetti, Padarti ...	Pachappa's Branch, and High Schools, Madras.
Venkataswami Nayudu, Tirumushi. ...	Taluq School, Dharapuram, and Madras Christian College.
Tiruvengadattan Chetti, Charkundala, S. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
Subbarayar, G ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudi.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Srirangham Srinivasa Aiyangar ..	Taluq School, Srirangham, and S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Sundaram Pillai, K ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura, and S. P. G. High School, Ramnad.
Andrew, Titus ...	London Mission Institution, Bellary.
Curran, James F. ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Rama Rau, Garsappa ..	Do. do.
Saldanha, Camillo Norbart.	Normal and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.
Ramakrishna Aiya, Ambadapudi. ...	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
Herbert, George ...	Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah.
Ratnam, Chingleput ...	Free Church Mission School, Chingleput.
Krishnaswami Rau, Kumbhakonam Venkata Rau.	Wesleyan Mission and Central College, Bangalore.
Balaji Rau, Caverippakkam Venkoba Rau. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Carur, and High School, Coimbatore.
Krishna Rau, Tanjore N ...	Zilla and London Mission Central Schools, Salem.
Ranga Rau, Perundurai Rajagopala Aiyar. ...	High School, Coimbatore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Subramanya Aiyar, Lakshminarayana. ...	Normal and S. P. G. High Schools, Trichinopoly.
Ramanna Sulaya, Kodiyala Baila. ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Duraiswami Pillai, Anthony Solomon. ...	S. P. G. High School, Vepery, and Hindu Proprietary School.
Etiraja Mudali, Vaiyavur..	Madras Christian College.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Nutuvil Mattam. ...	Bishop Corrie's Grammar and St. Andrew's Schools, Madras.
Gopalakrishna Aiyan, P. C.	Union School, Alattur, and Provincial School, Calicut.
Chokkalingam Asari, R...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Krishna Rau, A. ...	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Sivarama Aiyar, K. S. ...	Central School, Madura, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ganapati, Shirali. ..	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Raghavendra Rau, Mathava Tarlakar.	Wesleyan Mission and Maharaja's High Schools, Mysore.
Siromani, David. ..	High School, Coimbatore, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Tiruvenkatachari, Uttaramallur Vaddiyar. ...	Church of Scotland Mission Institution and Madras Christian College.
Annamalai Mudali, Attuppakkam B. .	Central College, Bangalore.
Singaravelu Pillai, Cilampakkam S. ...	Wesleyan Institution, Bangalore.
Subramanya Aiyar, S. R....	Do. Mission and Native High Schools, Negapatam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, T. V. ...	Zilla School, Salem.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Eippa, Kovur Ponnusi. ...	Mission School, Tiruvella, and Church Mission Society's College, Kottyam.
Velayudhan Pillai, S. ...	Literary Excelsior, Palamcotta.
Sarvottama Rau, Tadpatri	Free Church Miss. Sch., Conjeveram.
Rangachari, Embar. ...	District School, Tumkur.
Gopalaswami Aiyar, K.	Provincial College and Native High School, Kumbhakonam.
Govinda Aiyar, N. S.	Wesleyan Mission High Schools, Nagore and Negapatam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, R. S. ..	Zilla School, Madura.
Appala Narasimham, Vepa	High School, Vijayanagaram, and Zilla School, Berhampore.
Ramachandra Rau, Bhavani. ..	High Sch. Coimbatore, & Private Study.
Lakshminarasimham, Iduri	St. Thomé Seminary.
Bashyam Chetti, Paruchur	Pachappa's High School, Madras.
Sultan Mohideen, Madras	Madras Christian College.
Subba Rau, Balamaranahalli.	Central College, Bangalore.
Srinivasa Aiyar, I.	S. P. G. School Porayar.
Appadurai Pillai, Solomon.	London Mission and Church of Scotland Mission Schools, Madras.
Duraiswami Pillai, M. Jesudas	High School, Coimbatore, and Private Study.
Chandu Nayar, Nalipparampet. ...	Taluq School, Badagara, and Brennen Zilla School, Tellicherry.
Gopala Menon, Ullattil	German Mission and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Raman, Kanotha Kunhi....	Do. do. do.
Raghava Aiyangar, R. ...	Nagore and Native High Schools, Kumbhakonam.
Madhava Rau, Trichinopoly Devaji Rau. ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Abraham, Vedanayakam .	S. P. G. Seminary, Sawyerpuram.
Venkata Reddi, Tayi .	Pachappa's High School, Madras, and Hindu High School, Vizgapatam.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Bashyakarlu Nayudu, Yenumula. ...	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras.
Ekambaram Aiyar, Inguva	Pachappa's High School, Madras.
Guruvappa Chetti, Vurumi	Do. Branch and High Schools, Madras.
Krishnaswami Aiya, Nadimpalli ...	Zilla School, Chittur, and Madras Christian College.
Puttanna Aiya, Tumkur Karnika ..	District School, Tumkur, and Wesleyan Institution, Bangalore.
Srikanta Aiya, Amirtur ...	London Mission Institution, Bangalore.
Chandu Nayar, Chengalkambiyam Valappil ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore.
Tulasayi Nayudu, V. ...	Zilla and London Mission Central Schools, Salem.
Ramaswami Sastri, S. ...	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narasimhulu Nayudu, R. ..	Pachappa's High School, Madras, and Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi.
Ellis, A. J. ..	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Ramakrishna Aiya, Yekkar	Normal and Provincial Schools, Mangalore.
Chidambaram Pillai, M. V.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly.
Ponnuswami Pillai, R. ...	Church Mission Society's English Institution, Palamcottah, and Private Study.
Dairiyanatha Pillai, Muttu.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, and Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.
Esudian, Gnanamuttu .	Sawyerpuram Seminary and S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.
Parthasarathi Nayudu, Chingleput Matas. ...	Free Church Mission School, Chingleput.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Sadasiva Mudali, Pondicherri. ...	Zilla School, Cuddalore, and Wesleyan Mission School, Royapetta.
Duraiswami Aiyar, T. C ..	Vediyarpuram Seminary and Private Study.
Ananda Rau, Huttiangadi.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Esudian, Ebenezer .	Nagercoil Seminary and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Subbayya Pillai, T. ...	District School, Kottar, and Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Rajagopalachari, Cattankolattur. .	Pachappa's High School, Madras.
Subbarayalu Reddi, Muligramapet.	St. Joseph's School, Cuddalore, and Wesleyan Mission School, Royapetta.
Narasimhachari, Nattappattu. ..	St. Joseph's & Zilla Schs., Cuddalore.
Panchapakesa Sastri, G	Town School and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Pattabhirama Aiyar, T. S	Tuticorin Anglo-Vernacular School and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Varkki, Puttanpurayakkal Kuriyan.	Church Mission School, Mavalikara, and Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam.
Raghavendra Rau, Gargishvara. ...	High School, Shimoga.
Ranganatham, Manali.	Pachappa's High School, Madras.
Visvanatha Rau, Vijayapuram.	Madras Christian College and Private Study.
Rau, Peruntoti Cariperampetta. ...	German Mission, and Provincial Schools, Calicut.
Sankara, Churyayi Karayi	Do. and Zilla Schools, Tellicherry.
Subbaraya Aiyar, P. C. ...	Anglo-Vernacular School, Palney, and Zilla School, Salem.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Vanjinatha Aiyar, Sorakkudi Ramaswami Aiyar.	High School, Coimbatore.
Ignacy, A. S. .	St. Mary's School, Trichinopoly, and St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Swaminatha Muppanar, Vettiyur Appaswami Muppanar. ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Ranga Rau, Canchi.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore.
Tammayya Adappa ..	St. Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1877.

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English . . .	H. B. Grigg, B.A. C. Cooper, M.A. Capt. W. H. Hallett.
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Latin. .	R. B. Michell, M.A.
Persian and Urdu.	Muhammad Ishock.
Tamil..	H. Bower, D.D. S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay.
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Malayalam. . . .	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.
History..	J. A. V. Bindon, M.A. C. D. Maclean, B.A., Mus. Doc.
Mathematics.	F. S. Evans, M.A. H. Fortey, M.A. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First Class.

Name.	Where Educated.
Kodandarama Aiyar, Tiruppaladurai	Panchapakesa Aiyar. Madras Christian College.
D'Rozario, Peter Paul	. Provincial School, Calicut.
Vinayakasundaram Pillai, S	. Maharaja's College, Trivandram

NAME	Where Educated.
Richmond, Thomas	...Provincial School, Calicut.
Anantan Nayar, T. V.	... Do. do.
Venkatasubba Aiyar, Erode	..Presidency College.
Rajagopalachari, Perunkavur	Do.
Subramanyam Aiyar, Tittakkudi	... Do.
Mukundarau Gayinedi	...Madras Christian College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, K.	...Provincial College Kumbhakonam.
Arogyaswami Pillai, Madras Gnanabharanam Pillai.	...Presidency College.
Nanjunda Aiyar, Hebbalalu.	Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami Nishtala ..	Provincial College, Rajamaudri.

SECOND CLASS.

Desikachari, K.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Karunakara Menon, Perumpulavil Pullonattu	...Provincial School, Calicut.
Krishna Aiyan, Mukkayil Sankaranarayana	...High School, Ernakulam.
Eapen Joseph ...	Do. do.
Swaminathan, K. S. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Aiyar, G. ...	Do. do.
Viraraghava Chetti, Manjahuppam. ...	Madras Christian College.
Ramachandra Aiya, Chitti.	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
VenkatasubbaRau, Rentala	Do. do.
Nilakantan, A. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, T...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Sankaran V.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Tiruvenkata Chari, S. ...	Do. do.
Buchanan, Alexander William John Thomas.	...Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.
Sankara Pillai, S.	...Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Subramanya Sastri, P. R ..	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Tiruvenkatachari, M. S ...	Do. do.
Duraiswami, A	...St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Jacques Joseph Leonard ...	Provincial School, Calicut.
Ramaswami Aiyar, A	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Muhammad Azam ...	Do. Rajamandri
Chakko, Puttanpurakkal Mattu	Madras Christian College.
Vaidyanatham, T .	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbarayan, Panamarattupatti Anna Aiyar	High School, Coimbatore
Rice, Thomas Cornelius	Do. Ernakulam.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T A	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Mallikarjanudu Duggirala	Do. Rajamandri.
Ramachandra Rau, Alamuri	Do. do.
Sriraghava Rau, Lingam	Do. do.
Yajulu, Bhagavatula ...	Do do
Kuppuswami Chetti, Mylapore	Presidency College.
Ramanujachari, Tirukovilur	Do. do.
Srinivasulu Chetti, Gadela	Do. do
Singaravelu Mudali, Arcot	Central College, Bangalore
Nataraja Pillai, K ..	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Tirumalai Pillai, M	Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Desikachari, Punamalli	Madras Christian College.
Sundararaja Aiyar, Sattanamcheri ...	Presidency College.
Vasudeva Rau, Palladam Seshagiri Rau ..	High School, Coimbatore
Narasimhaswami, Bachu ...	Provincial College, Rajamandri
Venkatachara Aiyar, Mayilrangam Ganapati Aiyar.	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly
Gopalaswami Chetti, Granthi .	Madras Christian College.
Venkatanarasa Aiya, Challa	Presidency College.
Govinda Menon, Pudiya Vittil ...	Provincial School, Calicut.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Krishnagiri Tuppil ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Sukumaran, Puttanpurayil	Provincial School, Calicut.
Panduranga, Mangalore ..	Do. Mangalore.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Raman Menon, Vadakke Kurupath ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Gopalachari, T. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Nilakanta Sastri, T. K. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Srinivasan, R. C.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Vieyra, Alfred John. ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rangaswami Aiyar, Subba Rayar, Trivalur ...	S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly.
Rangaswami Mudali, Arcot	Madras Christian College.
Duraiswami Pillai, N. M...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Venkatarama Aiyar, M.	...Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Venkata Rau, Sattyamangalam Subba Rau. ...	High School, Coimbatore.
Gopala Aiyar, N. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Bhatta, Ullal Chavadi. ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Ramaswami Dikshitar, A..	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Achyutan Nayar, Kavinkal	Provincial School, Calicut.
Krishnaswami, P. S. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Rangachari, Comandur	...Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Govindarajulu, Agastya ...	Noble High School, Masulipatam, and Private Study.
Abhirama Aiyar, Valavanur	...Madras Christian College.
Annaswami Aiyangar, Mannargudi ...	Do.
Seshagiri Prabhu, Mathava Prabhu ...	Provincial School, Calicut.
Ananta Rau, Maddirala ...	Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Jagannatha Rau, Digumarti...	Do. do.
Kodandarama Aiyar, S ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Subbaraya Aiyar, P. ...	Do. do.
Rama Rau, Kilpadi ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Kanaka Raju, Budhiraju...	Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Gopala Aiyar, R ...	Do. Kumbhakonam.
Kesava Menon, ...	Provincial School, Calicut
Sirakolundu Mudali, Arunachala ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

Name	Where Educated
Ramaswami Kottadiyar, Trichinopoly Sivasankar	Madras Christian College
Nelliyappa Pillai, Tinnevilly Navanita Krishna Pillai	High School, Coimbatore
Ramaswami, S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S	S P. G High School, Tanjore, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Raghava Aiyar, Peter Braidwood	Madras Christian College
Chamu Menon, Ngalur K	Provincial School, Calicut.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Ramaswami Aiyangar...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Purna Aiya Pantulu, Jiddu	Private Study
Venkata Rau, Yarramalli	Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Kallappiran Pillai, Srivaikuntam, T.	Madras Christian College.
Govindaswami Nynar, V	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Narasinga Rau, Nott	Presidency College
Raghavachari, Trivellur	Madras Christian College.
Kamesvara Rau, Bonala...	Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Natesa Aiyar, S M ...	Do Kumbhakonam
Raghavulu Nayudu, Nutalapati	Madras Christian College
Sambasiva Aiyar, K.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Venkata Rau, Bijur.	Provincial School, Mangalore, and Private Study
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Narayana Aiyan, Raghunatha Aiyan	Provincial School, Calicut
Krishna Aiyan, Aiyappankavu	High School, Ernakulam
Aiyappan Pillai, K	Maharaja s College, Trivandram
Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.	Do. do
Ramachandra Rau, Dronamraju	Noble High School, Masulipatam, and Private Study.

NAME.	Where Educated.
Adinarayana Aiya, Cambampati ...	Madras Christian College.
Tulasingam Mudali, Tiruvapadi. ...	Do.
Venkataramayya, William Laughton ...	Do.
Venkataswami Pillai, Bandipalayam ...	Do.
Tirumalachari, Mandayam Krishna Aiyar ...	Presidency College.
Ramachandran, M. S. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramanujam Pillai, P. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Narasimhachari, Mandayam Anantan Pillai ...	Presidency College.
Vaidyanatha Sastri, R. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayana Rau, Ankola ...	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Mathew, Philipose ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Sesha Aiyangar, S. ...	Do. do.
Hanumanta Rau, Valluri ...	Provincial College, Rajamandri.
Krishna Aiyar, Mandakolattur ...	Madras Christian College.
Sundaresa Pillai, M. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Balasundara Mudali, Samudra. ...	Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, Puti ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Runga Aiyangar ..	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Prabhalanathan, A ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Somayajulu, Nishtala ...	Provincial College, Rajamandri
Rangaswami Aiyengar, S. V. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V. ...	Do. do.
Kandayya Pillai, Sabhapati Pillai ...	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Nallur ...	Do.

NAME	Where Educated.
Ramachandra Sastri, V. P	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Sama Rau, Mysore	Maharaja's High School, Mysore
Ephraim, Joseph	Madras Christian College.
Singaravelu Pillai, Tranquebar	Presidency College
Venkata Rau, Vellore	Madras Christian College.
Srinivasa Rau, Erode S	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Swaminatha Aiyar, R	S P G High School, Tanjore
Rajangam Aiyar, P N	Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Krishna Rau, Chennagiri	Central College, Bangalore, and Madras Christian College.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, K	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Kodandarama Aiyar, T S	Do do
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Garur Adoni	Maharaja's High School, Mysore
Narayana Aiyar, A	S P G High School, Tanjore
Narayana Pillai, P	Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Rajaratna Mudali, Punamalli	Madras Christian College
Kuppuswami Aiyar, A	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Srinivasa Aiyangar, A	Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandur	Presidency College
Peck, William Huntly Mason	Doveton Protestant College
Rajagopalachari, Trivellore Sundara	Madras Christian College
Gopalan Nayar Taravatta	Provincial School, Calicut, and Private Study
Pattabhirama Chetti, A. K	Do do
Narayanaswami Aiyar, V	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Sama Rayar	
Ramanujachari Sriperma-tur Gomatam ...	Presidency College
Rangappa, Hattikudur ...	Provincial School, Mangalore, and Private Study

NAME.	Where Educated.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Prabala ...	Madras Christian College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Bindiganavali, S. ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Ramanatha Aiyar, G. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam and Private Study.
Palla Aiya, Ilavajhala ...	Do. Rajamandri.
Janardhana Rau Pantulu, Mandapati ...	Madras Christian College.
Ganapati Aiyan, R. ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Narasimhachari, S. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Devappa Punja, Attavara.	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Sundaram Aiyar, N. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Arumukha Mudali, Tyamagondalam Vellore ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Srinivasa Rau, Maddagiri...	Do. do.
Raghavacharulu, Chettipunyam ...	Maharaja's High School, Mysore.
Rama Aiyan, Chattapuram Subbarama ...	High School, Ernakulam.
Lakshimipati, Sattyavolu...	Provincial College, Rajamundri
Subba Rau, Trichinopoly...	High School, Shimoga.
Clarke, Charles Innes ...	Bishop Cotton's Schs. & Coll., Bangalore.
Krishna Rau, Salem ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Vedavyasa Rau, Conjiveram	Do. do.
Ramaswami Pillai, A. S. ...	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Mangesh Rau, Katri ...	Prov. Sch., Mangalore, & Priv. Study.
Panchanatha Aiyar, S. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Abraham, Abraham ...	Madras Christian College.
Raghunatha Rau, Mangeshwar ..	Provincial School, Mangalore.
Kalyana Sundaram Pillai, Vridhachalam ...	Madras Christian College.
Narasimha Aiyar, Bangalore Pappu ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Subramanyam, Tota ...	Noble High School, Masulipatam.
Panchapakesa Aiyar, T. S. K. ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

APPENDIX.

The following Rules of Affiliation and modified reading of Bye-laws 49 and 64 adopted by the Senate have received the sanction of His Grace the Governor in Council. They will come into force as regards the F. A. Examination in 1879, and as regards the B. A. in 1880.

Rules of Affiliation.

1. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University of Madras in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, subject to the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

3. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the province in which it is situated; in the case of any other institution, by the Principal or other responsible authority.

4. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate.

5. The application must contain—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of teachers and the course of study in the Faculty in which affiliation is desired.

(*b.*) A declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*c.*) Satisfactory assurance of there being a fair prospect that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years.

6. The Syndicate will, once in three years, revise the list of affiliated institutions; and, in the event of an institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to possess the means of educating up to the prescribed standard, the Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from such institution.

Bye-law 49.

Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October. Each Candidate not specially exempted by the Syndicate from so doing must forward with his application his Matriculation certificate and a certificate from the Head of some College or school authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the Matriculation Examination. The optional language in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be specified.*

* The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation.

Bye-law 64.

Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November. Each Candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Examination in Arts and a certificate from the Head of some College or school authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the First Examination in Arts. The optional language and subject in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be notified.*

The undermentioned Institution has been affiliated up to the F. A. standard.

The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Institution, Tinnevelly.

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* The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation

EXAMINATION PAPERS, DECEMBER, 1877.

MATRICULATION.

SATURDAY, 15TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

C. WATERS, M A.: REV. T. E. SLATER: T. GOPALA RAU, B A.

PART I.

I. Paraphrase:—

How richly glows the water's breast
Before us, tinged with evening hues,
While, facing thus the crimson West,
The boat her silent course pursues!
And see how dark the backward stream,
A little moment past so smiling;
And still, perhaps, with faithless gleam
Some other loiterers beguiling.

II. (*a.*) Form one short sentence distinguishing between the meanings of *remember* and *remind*; *gentle* and *genteel*; *too much and very*; *by and by* and *by the by*.

(1.) Give the two forms of the comparative of *late* and *old*, and the positives of *most*, illustrating their use by a sentence in each case.

(2.) Point out the difference in meaning between *he arrived late* and *he arrived lately*; *I dare say* and *I dare to say*, and distinguish between the two uses of the verb *do* in *how do you do*.

III. (*a*) Write correctly these words which are spelt according to pronunciation.—

presede, beleeve, commershal, proseed, neyboring, pamflit.

(*b*) Give:—

(1.) the plurals of *canto, flagstaff, donkey.*

(2.) diminutives from *man, dear, part, convent, brace, swan.*

(3.) Saxon equivalents for *puerile, amicably, malefactor, dismiss.*

(*c.*) Explain the suffixes in *songstress, godly, youngster.*

IV. (*a.*) Give the meanings of the italicized words in :—all of *a* size, every *other* day, you *should* be sorry, he *would* sit for hours, *would* he were here, you never *mind* what I say, but I do not *mind* that if I can only *instil into your mind* good principles.

(*b.*) Substitute other words for those italicized :—take me *on your way there,* and *fetch me on your way back.*

PART II.

V. Re-write the following dialogue in the indirect form of speech, beginning thus :—A met B, when A began by &c.

A. Good morning, how do you do ?

B. Pretty well, Sir, thank you ; but these are hard times.

A. Yes to be sure, they are ; but we have all to do the best we can. If you haven't employment you'd better get some.

B. Willingly ; and if you hear of any one who can help me, please let me know.

A. Suppose I help you, it is not for you to say what you will or what you won't do, it is for you to do what I will.

B. Certainly.

A. Mind, as soon as you begin to grumble, you leave my service.

VI. (*a.*) Analyze the following sentence, and give the construction of the subordinate clauses :—

The fact that he has been absent has been established beyond a doubt, so that it is unnecessary to bring forward any other proof that he is innocent.

(*b.*) Write the above as a *simple* sentence.

VII. (*a.*) Point out and remove the ambiguities in the following :—

(1.) I do not promise to grant any request that you may make.

(2.) There are a great many rich men in the world who forget they were once poor.

(3.) I think you will find my spelling at all events as good as his.

(*b.*) Supply the ellipses in the following, so as to complete the construction :—

(1.) He arrived last night.

(2.) I will give this to whom I please.

(3.) Famine did its work better than the sword.

(4.) He is not so silly as to believe this.

VIII. (*a.*) Correct the following sentence :—

I have heard persons, whom, I know, were in the habit of saying, 'It is I,' say instead, 'It is me.'

(*b.*) Convert, by means of affixes, the following words into adjectives, and give the meaning of each affix :—

Brother. Gift. Boy. Toil. Water.

PART III.

IX. Parse briefly the italicized words in the following sentences :—

(1.) His answer was not so absurd as *that* of the boy *that* said *that that that* was a relative.

(2.) Two old men sat at *one* end of the table, *one* of whom showed a vivacity rare in *one* of his years.

(3.) He loves to *read* and reads to *know*.

(4.) With him *saying* was *doing*.

X. (*a.*) Expand the italicized phrases in the following sentences into subordinate clauses, without using the conjunction *that* or *if* :—

(1.) He persisted *in spite of the opposition of his friends*.

(2.) He fled *to avoid falling into the hands of his enemies*.

(3.) No man can do any good *without labour*.

(*b.*) Correct the following:—

(1.) I asked him how old is his brother.

(2.) He could not recommend both, for both were dishonest.

(3.) If the thing is possible, there must be any one able to do it.

XI. Change the following sentences as indicated by the italics under each:—

(1.) The man from whom I got it is absent

Drop the relative.

(2.) The judge will go into the case to-morrow

Turn into the passive voice.

(3.) (*a.*) How old is he?

(*b.*) How old he is!

Express in an affirmative form.

SATURDAY, 15TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH TEXT.

G. BICKLE, ESQ.: D. G. CLARKE, B.A.: REV. G. PATTERSON.

PART I.

I. What allusions to historical events occur in the Sixth Canto, that shew the period of the story of Rokeby?

II. (*a.*) Who or what is meant by the words italicized in the following extracts?

(1.) May I but meet thee on *that peaceful shore!*

(2.) Grayling and trout *their tyrant* knew.

(3.) Where once the priest, *of grace divine*
Dealt to his flock *the mystic sign.*

(4.) This *mimic show* of thee.

(5.) *That angel's* interposing hand.

(6.) And *the leader of the war*
At eve unhelm'd was seen.

(*b.*) Explain the following expressions:

(1.) Dupe of to-morrow.

(2.) The world's uncertain span.

(3.) The bow of the desert.
(4.) The weather-gage of fate.
(5.) The shooted maid.
(6.) Serried power.

III. (*a*.) Give the construction of the words in italics:

There were knights five hundred *went* before.

And I could mark they toiled to raise
A scaffold, hung with sable baize,
Which the grim headsman's scene display'd,
Block, axe, and sawdust *ready laid*.

(*b*.) Name the figures of speech in the following passages, and explain them with reference to those passages

(1.) The chapel sent the hymn to God.
(2.) .... The secret cave
To rapine late a shelter gave.
(3.) With a silent step went the cuirass'd bands,
Like a lion's tread on the burning sands.
(4.) When the echoes shout through the snowy world.

IV. Give the force of *to* in each of the following extracts—

(1.) And still to be so to my latest age.
(2.) The peasant to his labour bound.
(3.) A shapeless mass lie keep and tower
.....hissing to the morning shower.
(4.) And through the forest gloom
Flash'd helmets to the day.
(5.) And the war-horse dash'd to the reddening lake.

PART II.

THE LITTLE MERCHANTS.

V. *Change the following from direct to indirect narration* :—

"I should take you for an Englishman by your way of dealing. I'll come to your village, only write me down the name; for your Italian names slip through my head; I'll come to your vineyard if it was ten miles off: and all the time we stay in Naples (may it not be so long as I fear it will!) with my master's leave, which he never refuses me to anything that is proper, I'll deal with you for all our fruit, as

sure as my name's Arthur; and with none else, with my good will. I wish all your countrymen would take after you in honesty, indeed I do."

VI. *Give other words for those italicized below, and punctuate.*

"Something like this was the *sentiment* of our *cunning* hero when he *experienced* the evils of a bad *reputation* and when he saw the *numerous* advantages which Francisco's good character *procured* such had been Peidro's *wretched* education that even the hard lessons of experience could not *alter* its *pernicious effects* he was sorry his *knavery* had been *detected* but he still *thought* it clever to cheat and was secretly *persuaded* that if he had *cheated* successfully he should have been happy but I know I am not happy now said he to himself one morning as he sat alone *disconsolate* by the sea shore dressed in *tattered garments*."

VII. *Explain the following expressions:—*

(*a.*) Turn a few pence.
(*b.*) Liliputian tradesman.
(*c.*) Youth and white paper take all impressions.
(*d.*) He is a bankrupt in honesty.
(*e.*) Summary justice.
(*f.*) National prejudices.
(*g.*) Rising Genius.
(*h.*) He desired him to try if he could make any hand of it.
(*i.*) They will change their note when they see my change of fortune.
(*j.*) I know him from a child.

VIII. Give the derivation of

(*a.*) Effrontery.
(*b.*) Mercenary.
(*c.*) Scandal.
(*d.*) Dexterous.

PART III.

DICKENS' CHILD'S HISTORY.

IX. (*a.*) Derive *maudlin, parasite, churlish;* and show how in their modern significations those words illustrate a universal tendency of language.

(*b.*) Give the meanings of the verbs *rue, dote, cower*, and illustrate the use of each by a sentence of your own.

(*c.*) Explain the phrases—*To make good cheer, to wear the veil, to get the lion's share.*

X. Re-write the following sentences bringing out, as clearly as possible in other words, the meaning of the italicized portions :—

(1.) *This was scarcely done* when the outlaws harassed York.

(2.) *There was little to choose between* the priests and the Red King.

(3.) The King had made him Bishop of Durham *of all things in the world.*

(4.) She was, *I dare say*, the loveliest girl in all the world.

XI. (*a.*) Criticise the following extracts as to consistency of thought or conformity to English idiom :—

(1.) Rufus, though far from being an amiable man in any respect, was keen and not to be imposed upon.

(2.) His heart was more deficient in a single touch of tenderness than any wild beast's of the forest.

(3.) And so he died at twenty-seven years old.

(*b*). Re-write (1) and (2) expressing accurately the meaning of the author.

XII. Give in your own words a short and simple account of :—

(1.) The loss of Prince William in the White Ship, *or of*

(2.) The murder of Thomas à Becket.

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT, GRAMMAR, &c.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL.D.

एतां पश्य दुराधर्षां मायाबलसमन्वितां ।
विनिवृत्तां करोम्यद्य हतकर्णाग्रनासिकां ॥
न ह्येनामुत्सहे हन्तुं स्त्रीस्वभावेन रक्षितां ।

अलं ते घृणया राम पापैषा दुष्टचारिणी ।
यज्ञविघ्नकरी यक्षी पुरा वर्धेत मायया ॥
वध्यतां तावदेवैषा पुरा सन्ध्या प्रवर्त्तते ।

I. *a.* Give the Samása and meaning of मायाबलसमन्वितां, हतकर्णौग्रनासिकां, यज्ञविघ्नकरी ।

b. What is the meaning of विनिवृत्तां ? Is there any difference between the words यज्ञविघ्नकरी and यज्ञविघ्नकारी ?

c. Give the meaning of the following phrases:

स्त्रीस्वभावेन रक्षितां

अलं ते घृणया

पुरा वर्धेत मायया

पुरा सन्ध्या प्रवर्त्तते

d. Give the roots of करोमि, हन्तुं वर्धेत, and प्रवर्त्तते, and their 3rd person singular Imperative (लोट्) and Perfect (लिट्)

e. Give the 3rd person singular Aorist (लुङ्) of सह

अभिदुद्रुवे काकुत्स्थं लक्षणञ्च विनेदुषी ।

II. *a.* Parse and give the meaning of विनेदुषी and give the 3rd person singular Aorist (लुङ्) of द्रु.

b. Who was Kakutstha, and why was he so called?

III. अरक्षाणां त्वहमिच्छामि संहारान् मुनिपुङ्गव ।

What is the signification of संहारान् and the literal meaning of मुनिपुङ्गव ?

अथ तौ देशकालज्ञौ राजपुत्रावरिन्दमौ ।
देशे काले च वाक्यज्ञौ अब्रूतां कौशिकं वचः ॥

IV. *a.* What is the difference between देशकालज्ञौ and देशे काले च वाक्यज्ञौ ?

b. Parse कौशिकं and वचः ।

V निरीतिका दिशो दृष्ट्वा काकुत्स्थमिदमब्रवीत् ।

Parse निरीतिका; and give its meaning.

VI. *a.* अद्भुतञ्च धनूरत्नं तत्र त्वं द्रष्टुमर्हसि ।

Why is the terminal vowel long in धनू ?

b. Give the 3rd person singular of दृश् in all moods and tenses.

c. Decline स्त्री, रत्नं and त्वं in all numbers and cases.

VII. सर्षिसङ्घः सकाकुत्स्थ आमन्त्र्य वनदेवताः ।

a. Separate the word सर्षिसङ्घ and give its component parts.

b. Parse वनदेवताः

VIII. What are the feminine terminations of the present participles called शतृ and शान respectively ?

Give the feminines of the following nouns इन्द्रः रुद्रः अग्निः बुद्धिमान् पापीयान् भद्रः and the masculines of विदुषी and रूपीयसी। Of what gender are महिमा अर्थी यशस्करी and वरदा ?

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.
SANSKRIT—TRANSLATION, &c.
K. M. BANERJEA, LL.D.

I. Translate the following into English :

a. वायसोऽवदत्। सखे मन्थर सविशेषपूजामस्मै विधेहि। यतोऽयं पुण्यकर्म्मणां धुरीणः कारुण्यरत्नाकरो

हिरण्यको नाम मूषिकराजः । एतस्य गुणस्तुतिं जिह्वासहस्रद्वयेन सर्पेश्वरः कर्त्तुं यदि समर्थः स्यात् । इत्युक्त्वा चित्रग्रीवोपाख्यानं वर्णितवान् । ततो मन्थरः सादरं हिरण्यकं सम्पूज्याह । भद्र आत्मनो निर्ज्जनवनागमनकारणमाख्यातुमर्हसि । हिरण्यको ऽवदत् । कथयामि श्रूयताम् । अस्ति चम्पकाभिधायां पुरि परिव्राजकावसथः । तत्र चूड़ाकर्णो नाम परिव्राजकः प्रतिवसति । स च भोजनावशिष्टभिक्षान्नसहितं भिक्षापात्रं नागदन्तके ऽवस्थाप्य स्वपिति । अहं च तदन्नमुत्सृत्य प्रत्यहं भक्षयामि । अनन्तरं तस्य प्रियसुहृद् वीणाकर्णो नाम परिव्राजकः समायातः । तेन सह नानाकथाप्रसङ्गावस्थितो मम चासार्थं जर्ज्जरवंशखण्डेन चूड़ाकर्णो भूमिमताड़यत् । तं दृष्ट्वा वीणाकर्ण उवाच । सखे किमिति मम कथाविरक्तो ऽन्यासक्तो भवान् ।

७ पञ्चभिर्याति दासत्वं पुराणः कोऽपि मानवः ।
कोऽपि लक्षैः क्षती कोऽपि लक्षैरपि न लभ्यते ॥
३६ ॥

मनुष्यजातौ तुल्यायां भृत्यत्वमतिगर्हितम् ।
प्रथमो यो न तत्रापि सो ऽपि जीवत्सु गण्यते ॥
३७ ॥

वाजिवारणलोहानां काष्ठपाषाणवाससाम् ।
नारीपुरुषतोयानामन्तरं महदन्तरम् ॥ ३८ ॥

c. सत्यमेव जयते ।

पापोऽहं पापकर्म्माहं पापात्मा पापसम्भवः ।
स्वदेशे पूज्यते राजा विद्वान् सर्व्वत्र पूज्यते ।
तावच्च शोभते मूर्खो यावत् किञ्चित् न भाषते ।
राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बान्धवः ।
मौनं सम्मतिलक्षणं ।
न ह्यमूला जनश्रुतिः ।
वाणिज्ये वसते लक्ष्मी ।
सत्यं ब्रूयात् प्रियं ब्रूयात् ।
अनृतन्तु न ब्रूयात् प्रियं ।
विद्यारत्नं महाधनं ।

II. Translate the following into Sanskrit:

"In the northern country is a hill named Vidyadhar. There, on a tree, dwelt a crow and his wife; and at its root, a snake. When the hen-crow laid eggs, then the snake climbed the tree and ate them, and from desire of the eggs he continually climbed the tree and went and sat in the nest. Again the hen-crow conceived. Then she said to the crow, 'Husband, leaving this tree, let us go and live elsewhere; this will be better, because it is said that if a man's wife be wicked, his friend ignorant, his servant quarrelsome, and the dwelling of a snake be in his house, he will certainly die. Wherefore to remain here is not proper.'"

O son, always read your book.
That father is an enemy by whom his son is not made to read.
The king is the father of his people.
I will give him a pen.
Rishyasringa was brought to Ayodya by Dasaratha.
Away with panegyric.

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c.
R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. How is the want of a Past Participle Active in the majority of Latin verbs made up for? Illustrate your answer by translating into Latin the following:

"Having conquered Gallia, he crossed over (transiit) into Britannia."

II. How does Oratio Obliqua differ, grammatically, from Oratio Recta?

III. In what Case is the noun governed by (*i. e.* standing as the object to) the following verbs, respectively, put:—Indulgere; cavere; minari; carere; orare; fungi; meminisse?

IV. (1.) What are the Comparative and Superlative forms used in the cases of the following words:—malus; dives; acer; facilis; prope?

(2) What are the forms of (*a*) the Perfect Active Indicative, and (*b*) the Past Participle Passive in the cases of the following verbs:—afferre; spernere; secare; serere; miscere; tollere?

and (3) What are the Genitive and Accusative Cases Singular of the following Nominatives (Singular)—iter; vulgus; pedes; nemo; alter-a-um.

V. Distinguish, in meaning, vis from vires; nec from neve; alii from cæteri; forte from fortasse; videor from appareo.

VI. Translate into English the following extracts, and explain the use of the words in italics.

(1) sævus *tendebat* Achilles.
(2) Hoc Ithacus velit, et *magno* mercentur Atridæ.
(3) *Fuimus* Troes, *fuit* Ilium et ingens gloria Teucrorum
(4) Dolus an virtus quis *in* hoste requirat.
(5) Ergo age, care pater, cervici *imponere* nostræ.
(6) Nos pavidi *trepidare* metu, crinemque flagrantem *Excutere*, et sanctos *restinguere* fontibus ignes.

VII. Translate into English the following extracts, and explain, in a grammatical point of view, the parts in italics:—

(1) et scelus expendisse merentem Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum *qui* cuspide robur *læserit*.
(2) *sensit* medios *delapsus* in hostes.
(3) quaque *ostendit se dextra* (Fortuna), sequamur.
(4) *vulnere* tardus *Ulixi*.
(5) *confessa deam*.
(6) (senior) *inutile ferrum cingitur*.
(7) nos contra *effusi lacrimis*.
(8) ubi Lydius arva inter *opima virum* leni fluit agmine Thybris.

VIII. What is narrated, in Sallust's history of the conspiracy of Catiline,

(1) about Quintus Curius;
(2) about Publius Umbrenus;
(3) as having taken place at Fæsulæ?

IX. Give a short account of the earlier conspiracy in which Sallust states Catiline to have been concerned prior to the great conspiracy.

X What is said in the 2nd Book of the Æneid about

(1) Calchas; (2) Tenedos; (3) Helen?

MONDAY, 17th DEC., 2 to 5 P.M.

LATIN: TRANSLATION

EXAMINER.—R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Translate into Latin:—

After the battle the Gauls withdrew to their own country, quite unconcerned about the further progress of the war, just as if they had been mercenaries. The Samnites again executed an exceedingly bold undertaking; Gellius Equatius himself had fallen in the battle or during the retreat; and the Samnite army was again obliged to march round that of the Romans or through the midst of it, pursued by Volumnius, and attacked by the people through whose territory they passed, and which they were obliged to plunder in order to obtain subsistence. When they reached Samnium their number was reduced to five thousand or six thousand men.

II. Translate into English:—

(1) Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
(Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt;
Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta jubæque
Sanguineæ exsuperant undas; pars cetera pontum
Pone legit, sinuantque immensa volumine terga;
Fit sonitus spumante salo. Jamque arva tenebant,
Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni,
Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora
Diffugimus visu exsangues; illi agmine certo
Laocoonta petunt.

(2) "At tibi pro scelere," exclamat, "pro talibus ausis,
Di, si qua est cœlo pietas, quæ talia curet,
Persolvant grates dignas, et præmia reddant
Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
Fecisti, et patries fœdasti funere vultus.
At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles
Talis in hoste fuit Priamo; sed jura fidemque
Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulchro
Reddidit Hectoreum, meque, in mea regna remisit."
Sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu
Conjecit; rauco quod protinus ære repulsum,
Et summo clipei nequidquam umbone pependit.
Cui Pyrrhus: "Referes ergo hæc, et nuncius ibis
Pelidæ genitori: illi mea tristia facta
Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento
Nunc morere." Hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem
Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
Implicuitque comam læva, dextraque coruscum
Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.

(3) Sed memoriâ meâ ingenti virtute, diversi moribus fuere viri duo, M. Cato et C. Cæsar: quos, quoniam res obtulerat, silentio præterire non fuit consilium, quin utriusque naturam et mores, quantum ingenio possem, aperirem.

Igitur his genus, ætas, eloquentia prope æqualia fuere: magnitudo animi par, item gloria; sed alia alii. Cæsar beneficiis ac munificentiâ magnus habebatur; integritate vitæ Cato. Ille mansuetudine et misericordiâ clarus factus; huic severitas dignitatem addiderat. Cæsar dando, sublevando, Cato nihil largiendo gloriam adeptus. In altero miseris perfugium; in altero malis pernicies: illius facilitas, hujus constantia laudabatur. Postremo Cæsar in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare; negotiis amicorum intentus, sua negligere; nihil denegare, quod dono dignum esset; sibi magnum imperium, exercitum, novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset. At Catoni studium modestiæ, decoris, sed maxime severitatis erat. Non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso; sed cum strenuo virtute, cum modesto pudore, cum innocente abstinentiâ certabat; esse, quam videri, bonus malebat; ita quo minus gloriam petebat, eo magis sequebatur.

(4) Quid dicam de thesauro (store-house) rerum omnium, memoriâ? Quæ nisi custos inventis cogitatisque rebus adhibeatur, intelligimus omnia, etiam si præclarissima fuerint in oratore, peritura. Quamobrem mirari desinamus, quæ causa sit eloquentium paucitatis, quum ex iis rebus universis eloquentia constet, in quibus singulis elaborare permagnum est; hortemurque potius liberos nostros, cæterosque, quorum gloria nobis et dignitas cara est, ut animo rei magnitudinem complectantur, neque eis aut præceptis aut magistris aut exercitationibus, quibus utuntur omnes, sed aliis quibusdam se id, quod expetunt, consequi posse confidant.

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
PERSIAN: GRAMMAR, &c.
MUHAMMAD ISHOCK SAHIB.

I Name the eight letters of the Alphabet which are purely Arabic.

(a) Into how many parts is the Persian Alphabet divided? Give their respective names.

II. Name the three different kinds of امر (imperative) and give an example of the امر مداعي

(a.)

ابی حکم شرع آب خوردن خطاست — وگر خون
بفتوی بریزی رواست

What is the technical term of the Alif (ا) used in the word ابي and give an example of the Alif-i-rabit الف رابط

(b)

چو بیتي پسند آیدت از یزار — بمردي که دست از
نعنت بدار

What is the meaning of the particle بم in the second hemistich o the above line, and give its technical term?

III. Translate the following into English :—

مرغ جاے پرد کہ چینہ بود — نہ بجاے رود کہ چي نبود

(a.)

چاہ کن را چاہ در پیش مثلے است مشہور کہ بر قانون کلیۂ مکافات عمل مبتني است

Parse کہ in the above Prose—

(b.)

کمالست در نفس مرد کریم—گرش زر نباشد چہ نقصان و بیم

وگر در نیابد کرم پیشہ نان — نہادش تو نگر بود ہمچنان

IV. Give the Arabic plurals of the following nouns :—

عِلم — عَلَم — حکیم — حاکم — صنعت — حقیقت — محنت — راے — وجہ عاشق — قاری — نتیجہ *

V. کارم بکام است الحمدلله / خدا یا تو برکار خیرم بدار } Define the م used in کارم and in خیرم

VI عارض است این یا قمر یا لالۂ حمراست این
یا شعاع شمس یا آئینۂ دلہا ست این.

State the particular kind of تشبیہ in the above line.

VII. Define the different kinds of اضافت in the following expressions.

معشوقِ آتش مزاج — درویش گوشه نشین — فرزند سعادت آثار- مرد نیک کردار*

VIII. Describe the صنعت in the following quotation—

عاقلي را پرسیدند که نیکبخت کیست و بد بخت چیست گفت نیک بخت آنکه خورد و کشت وبد بخت آنکه مرد و هشت *

IX. Give a brief account of the life of فردوسي not exceeding ten lines in Persian.

X. Write down the imperatives of the following verbs :—

آموختن — آمیختن — افروختن — فروختن — دریافتن — انداختن — آسودن — دیدن — دوختن — شستن — گذاشتن — ریختن *

XI. Give the singular of the following plural nouns :—

ارکان — اولاد — ازواج — مَلَکات — ملوک — مسائل—تماثیل—تصاویر— اماکن ازمنه — امثله— منابر*

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN ; TRANSLATION.

MUHAMMAD ISHOCK SAHIB.

I. A. Translate into Persian—

It is said that "Ill-gotten wealth is quickly spent ;" and so it proved in this instance. Both father and son lived a riotous life as long as their money lasted ; and it did not last many months. What his

bad education began, bad company finished, and Piedro's mind was completely ruined by the associates with whom he became connected during what he called his *prosperity*. When his money was at an end, these unprincipled friends began to look cold upon him, and at last plainly told him—"If you mean to *live with us*, you must *live as we do*." They lived by robbery. Piedro, though familiarised to the idea of fraud, was shocked at the thought of becoming a robber by profession. How difficult it is to stop in the career of vice!

B. Turn into idiomatic Persian—

1. I can never bring myself to do it.
2. He took the law into his own hands.
3. He is well worth hearing.
4. She showed me a pot of oil and one of milk.
5. I have received little help, but did the Pundit assist me a little, I could write very well.
6. It will be necessary to act with caution lest we fail again.
7. I thought he would never give over talking, but after much persuasion he gave in to my wish.

Composition—

II. Write a short essay in Persian on the following lines:—

"Let none but those who live in vain,
The useful arts of life disdain."

[The composition is not to exceed two pages in length. Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression.]

III. Translate into English:—

(*a*.)

آورده اند که شبان زاده بود بمکر و دغا فغان بر
داشتي گرگ آمد گرگ آمد و باعث او برین غوغا
پدید آمدن گرگ نبود بلکه براي فریب دادن
دهقانان بلهولعب شو رکردي مدت دراز بدین منوال

بدروغ شور بر میداشت و مردم آن ناحیه التفات نمیکردند روزي في الحقیقت گرگ آمد و دمار از رمهٔ گوسفندان بوآورد راعي بجهة از بهر مدد همسایگان راندا کرد چون اینها بارها فریب خورده بودند پنداشتند که مزاج این نوجوان بمزاح مائل است کسي پرواي حال او نکرد ـ خلاصه ـ آنکه بدروغ گفتن مشهور شود اگر وقتي راست گوید کسي سخن اورا باور نمیکند *

(b.)

یکي آهنین پنجه دراورد بیل
همي بگذرانید بیلک زبیل
نمد پوشي آمد بجنگش فراز
جواني جهانسوز پیکار ساز
بپرخاش جستن چو بهرام گور
کمندي بکتفش براز خام گور
به پنجاه تبر خدنگش بزد
که یک چوبه بیرون نرفت از نمد
دلاورد رآمد چو دستان گرد
بخم کمندش درآورد و برد
بلشکرگهش برد رخیمه دست
چو دزدان خوني به گردن به بست

(c.)

چون را بطهٔ محبت و وداد و واسطهٔ تود و واتحاد فیمابین سرکار والا تبار اود هه و سرکار دولتمدار کمپني زیاده تر ازدیاد و ترقي پذیرفت نظر بمصالح ملکي و مراعات روابط تو احد و یکجهتي ازین سو ازغایت دریا دلي علاقجات بنارس وجونپور وغیره معهٔ متعلقات و مضافاتش بسرکار کمپني مفوض کرده شد واز طرف سرکار کمپني درجلدوي اینگونه احسان نمایان افرار جدید بخصوص حفظ ملک و مال جناب وزیرالممالک ازقسم مخالفان دورني و برونی موثق گشت *

VI. Translate into English—

میخواهم یک زوج اُرسي بخرم *
این کارپیش پا افتادهٔ من است *
اینها راتوي کاغذ به پیچ *
این صندلی را باوطاق دیگر بگذار *
من از ژاژخائي اوبستوه آمده ام *

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TAMIL: GRAMMAR, &c.

V VENUGOPALACHARIYAR, B.A., B.L.; C. SUNDARA RAU, B. A.

PART I.

TAMIL POETRY.

I. Analyse and explain the terms நீதிநெறிவிளக்கம் and பாரத வெண்பா; and mention the names of any other works written by the author of நீதிநெறிவிளக்கம்.

II. Enumerate the several characters introduced into Bharata Venba within the portion prescribed for the examination. Explain fully, *in Tamil*, what part is played by each of those characters, and account, as far as you can, for his taking such part.

III. Paraphrase in Tamil—

A. அருந்தவங்கள் செய்வாரருநிதியமீவார்
பெருந்தவங்கண் மேற்கொண்டு நிற்பார்—
திருந்தியகன்
மக்கட்பெறுவாரோவான்றுயரந்தாந்தீர்ப்பார்
மக்கள் பெரும்பேறு மண்.

B. எம்முடைய தாய்மாரெனச்சொல்லிவந்தவர்
கள்
தம்மெலும்பு தாங்கினார் தாமில்லை—எம்மு
டைய
தாயே படாம்போர்க்கின் மற்றெம்மைப்பெ
ற்றெடுத்த
தாயே யெனவுரைத்தான்றான்.

C. புறங்கட்டகம்வேர்ப்பார் நச்சுப்பகைமை
வெளிபிட்டுவேறுதல் வேண்டும்—கழிபெ
ரும்
கண்ணோட்டஞ்செய்யேல் கருவியிட்டாற்று
வார்
புண்வைத்து மூடார் பொதிந்து.

D. கற்புடைத்தன்பு முடித்துநாண்மெய்ப்பூசி
நற்குணநற்செய்கை பூண்டாட்கு—மக்கட்
பே
றென்பதோர் செல்வமுமுண்டாயினில்லன்
றே

கொண்டாற்குச்செய்தவம் வேறு.

(*a.*) Who is the speaker in A? To whom are the words addressed? What is the occasion?

(*b.*) What other reading is there of the last line of A? Distinguish the two readings.

(*c.*) Parse திருந்திய, வான், தாயே, நட்டு, and செய்யேல்.

(*d.*) How is பேறு formed? Mention words of a similar formation.

(*e.*) Why is மக்கள் changed into மக்கட் in the 3rd line of A and in the 2nd line of D, when it is not so changed in the 4th line of A? Quote the rules of Grammar supporting your answer.

(*f.*) In the word தாய்மார், what does மார் signify? And what other signification has that affix? Exemplify.

(*g.*) What is the force of ஏ in பெறுவாரோ, தாயே, இல்லன்றே?

(*h.*) What figure of speech is used in D? By what name is it known in Tamil? Explain clearly the several parts of the figure used in this stanza.

(*i.*) What is the history of the படாம் referred to in B?

IV. Explain the allusions contained in the following passages, viz.:—

(*a.*) குருக்கை மதவேழக் கொம்பொசித்த மாலே.

(*b.*) ஒற்றைத்திகிரி யொளியோற்குத் தான் படைந்த கொற்றக்குமரன்

What other periphrasis is used in the text to denote the same object that is meant by ஒற்றைத்திகிரியொளியோன்?

V. Give the meaning of செவ்வி, அசதி, சிங்கி, கொடிறு, படி, குடில், உப்பால, பெற்றி, களிறு, சந்து, கவயமா, and மறவி.

VI. Give an example or two from the text of தன்வினை used as பிறவினை. What peculiarity do you note in the expression தேகியெனக்கை யேற்றால் ? What does தேகி mean ?

VII. Quote couplets from the text-book conveying the following meaning :— (1) புலிபசித்தாலும் புல்லைத்தின்றாது. (2) விறகுமாண்டால் தீ அணையும்.

PART II.

VIII. What was the origin of Panchatantra ? Name the five parts of the work, and state what they teach. Show how the first two Tantras enter into a Prince's education. What lessons may be gathered from the first book with respect to (1) the qualifications of a minister, (2) the duties of a king to a refugee at his court, (3) the four parts of kingcraft.

IX. (1.) Explain the following terms analysing them into their component elements :—

சுதர்சனன், சுகிர்லாபம், சீவகாருணியன், தமனகன், நிர்மூலம், லகுபதனன், கம்புக்கிரீவன், தாரதம்மியம், காலபலம்.

Give Tamil equivalents to these. What belief does காலபலம் indicate ?

(2.) Give synonyms for ஆற்றல், வேட்டல், துணி (verb), இறை, இரை, வைகறை, அண்ணல், செறு, துறை.

X. Re-write the following passage in the indirect form :—

சிங்கம்——நெடுநாளாய் உன்னைக்காணோம்.

நரி——தேவரீரிடத்தில் வரத்தக்கஈரியம் இட்

போது நேரிட்டது - ஆகையால் தங்கள் திரு வடியண்டைவந்தேன் - இல்லாவிட்டால் வந்த தற்குப் பலன் என்ன.

சி. நல்லது நீ வந்தகாரியமென்ன?

ந. ராஜாக்களுக்கொருவராலும் பலனில்லாவிட் டாலும், ஒருவேளை சிறு துரும்பும் பல்லு க்குத்தவுதவும். மற்றவைகளுக்குக் கே ட்பானேன். மேலும் ஒருவேளை அரசர் கள் குணவானை யசட்டைபண்ணித் தள் ளிவிடடாலும் அவன் சற்குணம் போகு மா. நெருப்பைத் தலைகீழாகப்பிடித்தா லும் அதன் சுவாலை கீழாகுமா. ஆகை யால் என்னைச் சிறு நரி என்று அவமதிக் காமல் நான்சொல்வதைக் கேட்டருளும்.

Parse வந்ததற்கு, கேட்பான் and give the force of உம் in the passage.

XI. Re-write with Sandhi the following passage in two compound sentences :—

அப்போது சந்நியாசி என்னைதடியாலடித்தான். நான் மிகவும் துக்கப்பட்டு, உன் சிநேகித னுடனே கூடவந்தேன் என்றது. அதை க்கேட்டு மந்திரன் சொன்னதாவது. மித்தி ரா நீ இதனால் அதைரியப்பட்டு உறைவிடம் துறந்தோமென்று வருத்தப்படவேண்டாம், சாதுக்கள் எங்கேபோனாலும் மரியாதை பெறுகிறார்கள். சிங்கம் வேறொரு காட் டுக்குப்போனபோதிலும் புல்லை தின்கிறதி ல்லை, யானையையேதின்னும். உற்சாகமுள்

ளவன், சந்தோஷமுள்ளவன், தைரியசாலி இவர்களிடத்திலேயே லட்சுமிவந்தடைகிறாள், நீ பணம் இழந்தாலும் எப்போதும் சந்தோஷத்தோடேகூட இருக்கிறாய் ஆகையால் உனக்கிருக்கிற சுகம் பணத்தாசையால் மயங்குகிறவர்களுக்கு இல்லை.

Correct the faults you notice in the following sentence and expressions :—

(1.) முன்னே பகையாழி களாயிருக்கிறவர்களுடைய விசுவாசத்தில் நம்பிக்கை வைக்க வேண்டாம். நம்பினேயோ காக்கம் கோட்டான் கொகையே கொழுத்து ஞசம்பண்ணிநார்ப்போலாகும்.

(2.) உக்கார்ந்தான், (3) சுடுதெண்ணீறு, (4) யோக்கியமான மனிதன், (5) வேளைத்தப்பி. (6) கணர் (well) (7) தலைகாணி.

XII. (a.) Write sentences illustrating the use of—

(1.) போல to denote proportion,

(2.) எங்கே to imply negation,

(3.) ஓ with its different shades of meaning,

(4.) றும் as a verb-termination,

(5.) Past tense to denote future time.

(b.) Justify, quoting rules from Grammar அவன்யார், என்னையலலாமல், அவன்செய்யும் and அவனுக்கு அது செய்யத்தகும்.

(c.) Derive from— வஞ்சனை an உயர்திணைப்பெயர், from போல a பெயர் meaning counterfeit, from பெறு a

தொழிற்பெயர் without விகுதி, from சால a வினையால ணையும்பெயர்.

(*d.*) Analyse பொல்லாத, மீண்டு, காப்பாற்று, and எச்சம்.

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

V. KRISHNAMACHARIYAR; P. VIJAYARANGA MUDALIYAR.

PART I.

1-A. Translate into Tamil—

It is said that "Ill-gotten wealth is quickly spent;" and so it proved in this instance. Both father and son lived a riotous life as long as their money lasted; and it did not last many months. What his bad education began, bad company finished, and Piedro's mind was completely ruined by the associates with whom he became connected during what he called his *prosperity*. When his money was at an end, these unprincipled friends began to look cold upon him, and at last plainly told him—"If you mean to *live with us*, you must *live as we do*." They lived by robbery. Piedro, though familiarised to the idea of fraud, was shocked at the thought of becoming a robber by profession. How difficult it is to stop in the career of vice!

B. Turn into idiomatic Tamil—

1. I can never bring myself to do it.
2. He took the law into his own hands.
3. He is well worth hearing.
4. She showed me a pot of oil and one of milk.
5. I have received little help, but did the Pandit assist me a little I could write very well.
6. It will be necessary to act with caution lest we fail again.
7. I thought he would never give over talking, but after much persuasion he gave in to my wish.

II. Composition—

Write a short essay in Tamil on the following lines :—

"Let none but those who live in vain,
The useful arts of life disdain."

[The composition is not to exceed two pages in length. Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression.]

PART II.

III. Translate the following into English :—

(a.) இளைய முதுதவ மாற்றது நோற்றென்
றுளைவின்று கண்பாடு மூழே-விளிவின்று
வாழ்நாள் வரம்புடைமை காண்பரோற்
காண்பாரும்
தாழாமே நோற்பார் தவம்.

(b.) முன்னை யிரவலர்கட் கீந்தவெல்லா முன்
னினஃ
தென்ன பயனுண் டிருநிலத்தில் - ஒன்
னலரை
ஆகந் தொளைத்தவடி வேலா யெனக்க
ளித்தால்
மாகந் தனைப்பெறலாம் வந்து.

(c.) ஒரு கிழப்புலி பலவினத்தா லாகாரஞ்
சம்பாதிக்கக் கூடாம லோரோரி கரை
யி னீராடிக் கையிற் றர்ப்பை வைத்து
க்கொண் டுட்கார்ந்திருக்கையி லொரு
பிராமண னந்த வழியில் வந்தான்.
புலி யவனைப்பார்த்து, ஓ பிராமணா!
இந்தப் பொற்காப் புத் தருகிறேன் வா
வென; இதைக் கேட் டந்தப் பிரா

மணனப்புலியைப் பார்த் திந்தக் காப்பு நமக்கு வலியக் கிடைக்கிறது; மரணத்துக் கிடமாகிய புலியின் கிட்டப் போகலாகா தாகையா லிந்தக் காப்பிலாசை வைக்க லாகா தென்போ மானுன் மரணத்துக்கு நாலண்டையும் வழி யாகையா லிதைக்குறித்துப் பிரயத்தின மவசியம் பண்ண வேண்டுமென்று தன்றுராசைக் கேற்பத் தனக்குள்ளே யாலோசித்து நிச்சயித்துக் கொண்டு புலியைப்பார்த்து, ஐயா புலியாரே! காப்பெங்கே யிருக்கிற தெனப் புலி கையில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிதோ பாராய் பிராமணேந்தமா! எனக் காண்பித்தது.

(d.) இந்தக் குகைக்குள்ளேயே யிருந்துவிட்டா லிதி லிருக்கிற புலிக்குட்டிகளுடனும் முணவில்லாமற் பட்டினியினு லிறக்கவேண்டியது. அப்படியல்லாவிட்டா லிந்தப் பாறையை யொதுக்கி, நம்முடைய வுதிரத்தைக் குடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று வெளியிற் காத்துக்கொண் டிருக்கிற புலிக் குள்ளேவர வழிவிடவேண்டும்; விட்டால் நம்முடைய வேலை தாமஸப்படாம லேதோ ஒரு விதமாய் முடிந்துபோய்விடு மென்று சொன்னுன். அப்படிச் சொல்லிவிட்டு, அப்போது எங்களுக்கு மறை

வாயும் காக்குங் கருவியாயு மிருந்த பாறைக் கருகி லிருந்துகொண்டு மின்னல்போல் தளதளவென் றிருக்கிற புலியின் கண்களுக் கெவ்வளவு மஞ்சாம லதையே யுறுக்கிப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டேயிருந்தான்.

IV. Give English equivalents to—

(1) அசம்பிரேக்ஷியகாரித்துவம்; (2) மித்திரபேதம்; (3) தீங்குரல்; (4) அமர்க்களம்; (5) மெய்யுணர்ச்சி; (6) மாதவனைச்செற்றேன்; (7) முந்தாயாநின்றேன்; (8) முற்றத்துறந்தார்; (9) கண்ணுப்புலங்காப்பார்; (10) கொண்டிடுதி.

V. (a) Give the purport of the following in idiomatic English—

(1) உப்பிட்டவரை யுள்ளளவு நினை.

(2) கிணற்றுத் தவளைக்கு நாட்டு வளப்பமேன்.

(3) அபாயஞ் சொன்னவனே யுபாயஞ் சொல்ல வேண்டும்.

(4) எவன் றன்வலியும் பிறன்வலியும் பார்க்கிறதில்லையோ வவன் விபத்தை யடைவான்.

(b) (1) அவனவன் றொழிலை யவனவன் செய்யவேண்டும்.

(2) மெல்லெனப் பாயுந் தண்ணீர் கல்லையு முருவிச் செல்லும்.

(3) பூனைக்குட்டியானது வேங்கைப்புலியை வெல்ல வருவதுபோலக் கவிச்சிங்

கமாகிய நம்முடன் சுண்டுவிரலத்த
னை சிறு பையலாகிய நீயா வாதுக்கு
வரத்துணிந்தாய் ?

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

S. RUNGIAH CHETTIYAR, B.A.

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1. (*a.*) Is there any version of ఉత్తర రామాయణము in the Telugu language besides your text? What do you know of its authorship?

(*b.*) Name the ten Princes, giving their parentage, from whom your text (Prose) derives its title.

In his introduction to the Dasakumara Charitha, Professor Wilson remarks:—.

(1.) "Apaharavarma's story is perhaps the best in the collection, being more rich than the others in varied incidents."

(2.) "The heroes are described as endowed with inviolable devotedness to their friends and kindred."

Prove either (1) *or* (2) by simple *references* to your text, without narration.

II. Paraphrase.

(*a.*) బాలికలూఁచుచుంగదిసి పాడఁగమేడలలోన రత్నశో
భాలలితంపుటుయ్యెలలపై సుఖముండెడు నీళు నేఁడు లా
నేల నరణ్యమధ్యమున నిర్భరలీలల నిద్రఁబోయెదా
భీలస్వగాలరావములు పెల్లుగ నెల్లెడ నుప్పతిల్లఁగన్.

(*b.*) ఓపికవాణి నీకుఁగలయోపిక వాణికి లేదు వార్ధివే
లాపరివేష్టితక్షితితలంబున నీసరిలేరు భామినుల్
నీపతిభక్తియు క్తియును నీమనిశుద్ధియునీవివేకవా
క్పైపుణమున్నజంగకుల నాథునకైన నుతింపశక్యమే.

(c.) నీసతి విలిచి తలంకకదానింగా నేలునతఁడు తర్కింపంగా
భూసురుఁడుగాఁడు మాయావేసపుఁ గలిరాజుగాని
విమలచరిత్రా.

(1.) Name the only two nouns in the Telugu language that contain the letter యె, besides ఉయ్యాల. Notice the letter elided in తా నేల and the letter inserted in లలితంపుటుయ్యాల.

(2) Explain the play on the words ఓపికవాణి in the second verse. How is Saraswathi a model for patience? Explain the Sandhi in వాజ్మయము.

(3.) Criticise the use of the word వేసపు in the compound word మాయావేసపుఁ గలిరాజు. What ought to be the proper word in its place? Show the propriety or otherwise of using it.

III. Give the force of the words underlined in the expressions below :—

(1.) శాముని ం గీముని ం బ్రశంసింపరు.

(2.) తర్కమీమాంసాది సామాన్యశాస్త్రములు.

(3.) నీతి జ్యోతి షాది విశేష శాస్త్రములు.

(4.) మన్మథుని యాఅవబాణమనఁదగుచూపు.

(5.) లోభాదులు నీయెడ మందునకైనంగానము.

(a.) Name the other Shastras implied by 'ఆది' in (2) and (3). Enumerate what are implied by 'ఆది' in (5). What other letter has the same force as గీ in (1) and when?

IV. Explain the meaning of the following extracts from your Prose :—

(a.) అర్థమునకు ఆగ్జనవర్ణనరక్షణములు స్వరూప

పున్నమనాటిరేయి పరిపూర్ణసుధాకరురాకగాంచినం
పన్నకుతూహలస్ఫురణ పర్వఁగ నంబుధిరాజుదానెదు
ర్కొన్నవిధంబునన్న ప్రశిరోమణిరాకకు సత్యకీర్తియ
త్యున్నత భక్తియుక్తి చెలువొందనెదుర్కొనియెం బ్రియం
బునన్.

What natural phenomenon is thus described? What mythological explanation could you give for describing the Ocean as rejoicing at the rise of the Moon?

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV. M. RATNAM.

I-A. Translate into Telugu:—

It is said that "Ill-gotten wealth is quickly spent;" and so it proved in this instance. Both father and son lived a riotous life as long as their money lasted; and it did not last many months. What his bad education began, bad company finished, and Piedro's mind was completely ruined by the associates with whom he became connected during what he called his *prosperity*. When his money was at an end, these unprincipled friends began to look cold upon him, and at last plainly told him—"If you mean to *live with us*, you must *live as we do*." They lived by robbery. Piedro, though familiarised to the idea of fraud, was shocked at the thought of becoming a robber by profession. How difficult it is to stop in the career of vice!

B. Turn into idiomatic Telugu:—

1. I can never bring myself to do it.
2. He took the law into his own hands.
3. He is well worth hearing.
4. She showed me a pot of oil and one of milk.
5. I have received little help, but did the Pundit assist me a little I could write very well.

6. It will be necessary to act with caution lest we fail again.

7. I thought he would never give over talking, but after much persuasion he gave in to my wish.

II. Composition—

Write a short essay in Telugu on the following lines :—

" Let none but those who live in vain,
The useful arts of life disdain."

[The composition is not to exceed two pages in length. Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression.]

III. Translate into English :—

(1.) (*a.*) పుష్పోద్భవునితోడ రాజవాహనుం డావనంబుఁ బ్రవేశించి యక్కడక్కడఁ జిగుళ్లతోను బూవులతోను గాయలతోను బలిసియున్న మామిళ్ల మందమారుతంబునకుఁ గదలుచుండ వాని మీఁదఁ గలకంఠంబులు చిలుకలు తుమ్మెదలు మధురనాదంబులు సేయ వాని వినుచు వికసించిన తామరపూవులయందు విహరింప నాసక్తంబులయి కలకలరావాయుచున్న హంససారసాది జలపక్షినిచయంబులతోఁగూడి శీతలవిమలసలిలంబుల లలితంబులగు సరస్సులను జూచుచును వేదుకమీఁదఁ జని చని యాపూవుబోండ్ల చేరువం జేరిరి.

(*b.*) ధర్మశాస్త్రములు విని నిష్కాముఁడనై యిప్పుడు చాంద్రాయణవ్రతము చేయుచున్నాఁడను. నేనిట్టిపాపము చేయుదునా. పరస్పరవిరుద్ధములైన ధర్మశాస్త్రములు సహిత

మహింసాపరమోధర్మయనుచో నైకమత్యము గలిగియున్నవి. ఏ హింసగాని చేయక సర్వభూతములయందు దయాళువులయి వర్తించువారికి స్వర్గము కరస్థము. భూతదయ గలవాఁడే సర్వధర్మములుచేసినవాఁడు. అది లేనివాఁడు చేసియుఁ జేయనివాఁడె. కడపటఁ దాను జేసిన ధర్మము తనకు సహాయమైవచ్చునుగాని తక్కినది యేదియు లోకములో నిది తోడ రాఁబోదు.

(c.) అమందానందతుందిలహృదయ - శోకాపనోదన వచనములు - ఆముష్మికసుఖము - రథ సచ్ఛిన్నశృంఖలంబు.

(2.) (a.) ప్రళయార్ణవభృతాంతభీకరకరాజ్జస్థూలపాశంబుతోఁ
దులఁదూగంగల యాకృతిం బొదివివాతూలాశన స్వామినా
ల్కలు పెల్లార్చుచుఁ బుట్టలో వెడలి యుగ్రస్ఫూర్తిమైఁ గోపమ
గ్గలమైపర్వఁగ రానుతుం గఱచె ఘూత్కారంబుతోరంబుగన్.

(b.) అకటా చేరెఁడు నేలకుందగఁడెసప్తాంభోధివేష్టిభవ
త్సకలద్వీపకలాప భూపమకుటాంచత్పద్మరాగోజ్జ్వల

ప్రకటానర్గళసిర్గళత్కిరణ శుంభత్పాదుఁడైన
ట్టిరాజు
కుమారుండని యేడ్చెఁ గన్నుఁగవ నశ్రుల్కార్వ
లై పాఱఁ గన్.

(c.) ఆర్జవశాంతిదాంతినియమాదిగరిష్ఠగుణైకనిష్ఠనై
నిర్జితచిత్తవృత్తలయినిర్మలధర్మపరంపరా ప్రభా
వార్జములెల్ల లోకములు నద్భుతముందుచుసంస్తుతిం
పనా
వర్జితబుద్ధిఁజేసి రనవద్యతపంబునఁ బద్మసంభ
వున్.

(d.) నిషాదకోదండ మూర్వీనాదంబు వినినసారంగి-
వాసరవల్లభప్రకట వంశమనోహర శుక్తిశూ
క్తికా - భవ్యశ్రుతిబోధితా చరణము.

(e.) Translate literally :—

కలకంఠము - పూలుబోఁడి - ఆజానుబా
హువు - సాగరము - ద్వీపము - ప్రాతరం
భోజబాంధవ తేజ.

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: GRAMMAR, &c.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

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1. Paraphrase the following passages :—

(a.) దురులరింకౌరవరు, నీవిలే
గరువరవదిరు సాపకర్మరు ;
పరమపుణ్యరునీవు తన్నవదిరుకుమంత్రిగళు।

ಯರಳೆತೋಳನ ಸಾದುಸುಣ್ಣದೆ
ನೆರವಿಗದುವಾವಗೆಯ ಸೇರುವೆ
ಯರಸನಿನ್ನೊಡನೆನ್ನ ಕುನ್ನಿಗಳೆನು ತಬಿಸು
ಸೂಯ್ದ ॥

(b.) ಮುನ್ನ ಬೆಂದೆನಲಾಪುರೋಚನ
ಕುನ್ನಿಯದುಲೇಸಾಯ್ತು ದೆಹನಾ
ಪನ್ನ ರಾದೆರೆಯುವ್ವೆಯರುಸಹಿತಕಟಪಾಂಡವರು।
ಇನ್ನು ಸುಡುಸುಡು ಧರ್ಮಸಂಪ್ರತಿ
ಪನ್ನ ಗುಣದಾಚಾರ ಗಳಸಂ
ಪನ್ನ ತೆಯನೆಂದೊರಲಿ ಮರುಗಿತುನಿಖಿಳಪರಿವಾರ॥

II. Name the ದೋಷಗಳು that a ಸತ್ಕವಿ should not have?

III. Give the meaning of :—

(a.) ವನಜವನದೆಲಿತುರುಚೆ, ಕಬ್ಬಿನ
ಬನದಿಕಡಸಿಗೆ, ಚೂತಮಯಕಾ
ನನದಿಬೊಬ್ಬುಳಿ ಭೀಮಸೇನನ ಇರವುತವ್ಮೊಳಗೆ
ಇನಿತುಪಾರ್ಥನಮೇಲೆ ಯಮಳರ
ಜಿನುಗಿನಲಿಜಾರೆನು ಯುಧಿಷ್ಠಿರ
ಜನಪನಾಗಲಿಮೇಣು ಮಾಣಲಿಭೀತಿಯಿಲ್ಲೆಂದೆ.

(b.) ಹಬ್ಬುಗೆಯಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ಲೋಕದ
ಮಬ್ಬುಗಳನೀಡಾಡಿ, ನಭದೊಳ
ಗೊಬ್ಬನೇರವಿತೊಳಗಿ ಬೆಳಗುವವೋಲು, ಪಾಂಡ
ವರ
ಕೊಬ್ಬುಗಳನಿಲಿಸುವೆನು ! ಧರೆಯೊಳ
ಗೊಬ್ಬನೇದುರ್ಯೋಧನನು ! ಮ
ತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರಿಲ್ಲೆಂದೆಣಿಸಿ ತೋರುವೆನೆಂದನಾಕರ್ನ.

IV. What moral lessons is the perusal of the following stories intended to inculcate :—

(*a.*) "The vain Jackall." ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಬಂದೆನರಿಯಕಥೆ.

(*b.*) "The Elephant and the Rats." ಆನೆಯಿಲಿಗಳಕಥೆ.

(*c.*) "The Swans and the Turtle." ಹಂಸಕೂರ್ಮಗಳ ಕಥೆ.

V. Write the ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ of the following—

ಶಿಬಿಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯಕಥೆ, ಸುದರ್ಶರಾಯನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಕಥೆ.

VI. State briefly what you know of—

ಶಕುನಿ, ಹರಿದತ್ತ, ಕರ್ನ, ಪುರೋಚನ, ಪಂಚಪುತ್ರಿಕೆ.

(*a.*) What other names are the following called by in your text :—

ಸುಯೋಧನ, ಧರ್ಮರಾಯ, ಭೀಮ, ಶಕುನಿ, ವೇದವ್ಯಾಸ, ಅರ್ಜುನ.

VII. Explain the allusions in—

(*a*) ದ್ವೈಪದನತಂದು ದಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇತ್ತುಗುರುವಿಗೆ ಸಂದರೈ ;

(*b.*) ಕೇಳಿದೆನು ಜನಮೇಜಯ ಕ್ಷಿತಿಪಾಲಕನು ಸರ್ಪ ಯಜ್ಞಸ್ಥಾಲ ಪಾಪವಿಘಾತಿ ಗೊಸುಗವೀ ಮಹಾಕಥೆಯ.

(*c.*) ತದೀಯ ವಂಶಕ್ಷ್ಮೋದೆವಾರ್ಗವನು ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿ ಕಳಿಂಗಲೋಕವ ಕೊಂದೆನೈ.

(*d.*) ಹಿಂದೆಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಹೆತ್ತುದಶರಥ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಬಹಳದುಃಖ್ಖಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು ನೀನುಕೇಳಿ ಅರಿಯಾ ?

VIII. Name and explain the different kinds of ಸಮಾಸ that occur in—

ಸಾಷ್ಟಾಂಗ, ಅಮಾನುಷವೈಭವ, ವೇದಾಧ್ಯಯನ, ಪ್ರಭಾ ನೀರಾಜಿತಪಾದಪೀಠರು, ಖಂಡಪರಶು.

(a.) Define:—ಕೃದಂತಗಳು, ತದ್ಧಿತಾಂತಗಳು, ಸಮಾಸಕ್ರಿಯೆ.

(b.) Name the different kinds of ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು, and give an example of each kind.

(c.) Write the ಕನ್ನಡ ಸ್ವರಸಂಧಿಸೂತ್ರಗಳು.

IX. Name and explain the four kinds of ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥಗಳು, and the ಷಟ್ಕರ್ಮ.

X. Give the meanings of—

ಸಪಕ್ಷ, ವಿಪಕ್ಷ, ಐಸಲೇ, ಚಪ್ಪರಿಸು, ಕರ್ಮನಿಷ್ಠರು, ಜ್ಞಾನನಿಷ್ಠರು, ಜಂಜಡ, ಧೌತ, ತಿರದಹುಲಿಗೆ ವಿತ್ತಶಾಠ್ಯ, ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರಶ್ಮಿ, ದೇಶಿ.

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

A. SUBBA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I.A. Translate into Kanarese—

It is said that "Ill-gotten wealth is quickly spent;" and so it proved in this instance. Both father and son lived a riotous life as long as their money lasted; and it did not last many months. What his bad education began, bad company finished, and Piedro's mind was completely ruined by the associates with whom he became connected during what he called his *prosperity*. When his money was at an end, these unprincipled friends began to look cold upon him, and at last plainly told him—"If you mean to *live with us*, you must

live as we do." They lived by robbery. Piedro, though familiarised to the idea of fraud, was shocked at the thought of becoming a robber by profession. How difficult it is to stop in the career of vice !"

B. Turn into idiomatic Kanarese—

1. I can never bring myself to do it.
2. He took the law into his own hands.
3. He is well worth hearing
4. She showed me a pot of oil and one of milk.
5. I have received little help, but did the Pundit assist me a little, I could write very well.
6. It will be necessary to act with caution lest we fail again.
7. I thought he would never give over talking, but after much persuasion he gave in to my wish.

II. Compositions—

Write a short essay in Kanarese on the following lines —

" Let none but those who live in vain,
The useful arts of life disdain."

[The composition is not to exceed two pages in length. Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression]

III. Translate into English :—

(a.) ಸಿರಿಯುಹೇಳ್ವರೆ, ಹಸ್ತಿನಾಪುರೆ
ದರಸುಗಳಸಂತಾನ ಶೌರ್ಯದೆ
ಪರಿಯನೋಳ್ವರೆ, ಚಂದ್ರಸೂರ್ಯರತೇಜ ಕುರೆ
ಮಿಗಿಲೂ।
ತಿರಿದೆಕೂಳನುತಾಯಿ ಹಸುಗೆಯ
ಲೆರಡುಭಾಗವವಾಡಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ
ಹೊರದೆಳಿನ್ನು ಳಿದವರಪಾಡೇನರಸಕೇಳೆಂದಾ॥

(b.) ಸಾಕಲಾರೆನು ಮಗನನಾತನ
ನೂಕುವೆನುನಿಮ್ಮಸುರನೂಟಕೆ
ಸಾಕುತನಗುಳಿದವರೆನಲ್ದ್ವಿಜನದೆಕೆ ಬೆರಗಾಗಿ।
ಸಾಕಲಾರದೆಮಗನನುರಿಯೆಲಿ
ನೂಕಿದೆವರುಂಟೆ ಮಹಾಸತಿ
ಯಾಕೆವಾಳತನಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಿಸಿದೆನೆನುತಕ್ಕೈಮುಗಿದಾ॥

(c.) ಒಂದಾನೊಂದು ದಿವಸ ಈ ರಾಜಕುಮಾರನು ಗುಜ್ಜರೀಹೊತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೇಜಿಯನ್ನೇರಿ ವೈಯಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಾಡಿದ ಮೊಗಗಳ, ಬಳಿದೆಮ್ಮೆಗಳ, ಒಣಗಿದ ತುಟಿಗಳ, ತಲೆಮುಸುಕುಗಳ, ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಕೋಟೆ ಒಳಗೆ ಬರುವ ತನ್ನ ಗುರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೋಟೆ ಬಾಗಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಝಕ್ಕನೆ ತೇಜಿಯನ್ನಿಳಿದು, ಅವರಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಬಿದ್ದು ಚಿಂತೆಯ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದನು. ಅವರು—ನಾವು ಇಂದಿನವರಿಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪ್ರಸಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಸೋತುಬರಲಿಲ್ಲಾ. ಈಗ ಅಳಕಾವತಿಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಅಳಕಶೇಖರರಾಯನ ಮಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಜರಿಯೆಂಬವಳು,—ತನಗೆ ಆರವತ್ತುನಾಲ್ಕು ವಿದ್ಯೆದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಟ್ಟವನನ್ನೇ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗುವೆನೆಂದು ಸ್ವಯಂವರ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸುದ್ದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಹುಚ್ಚುತನದಿಂದಹೋಗಿ ಐದಾರು ವಿದ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾರದೆ ಪರಾಜಿತರಾಗಿ ಬಂದೆವು. ನಂಮಪಾಡೇನು? ಛಪ್ಪನ್ನೈವತ್ತಾ

ರು ದೇಶದ ಮಹಾ ಮಹಾ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ಕೂಡಾ ಬಂದು ಸೋತು ಹೋದರು.

(d.) ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಯೆ ಯಥಾಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆಡುಗೂಲಜ್ಜಿ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು, ಅಪ್ಪಾ ಕೇಳೋ, ಈ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ಸುದ್ದಿ, ನಿನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸರಾತ್ರಿ ಸ್ಮಶಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾವಲಿದ್ದವರು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಯೆ ಅರಸಿನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಅಡಿದೆಂಡ ಪಡಿದೆಂಡ ಬಿದ್ದು ಬುದ್ಧೀ, ಕೆಲವು ದುರುಳರು ಧನಪಾಲಕೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದಾರೀಕೊಡದೆ ಹೋದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸೆಟ್ಟುಸಾವಿರಾರು ಹೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಂಕಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಸುಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಪಾದದೆಚಾಕರರು ನಾವೊಬ್ಬರೂ ತಪ್ಪುಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂತಾ ಹೇಳಲು ಅರಸು ಅವರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ನಕ್ಕು-ಪಕ್ಕಾ ಕಳ್ಳ! ಅವನು ಮುಂಡದೆ ರುಂಡವನ್ನು ಹೇರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಇದ್ದು, ಕೂಡಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟನು.

IV. Render into English :—

(a.) ಕೊರಳು ಸುತ್ತಿದ ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚದೆ
ಮರಳುವದೆ ಮಾಯಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಿ
ಹೊರಳುತಿಹ ಜೀವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವದೆ ಭವ
ಬಂಧಾ।
ಕುರುಡಕಾಣದೆ ಘಾತಕೂಪದೊ
ಳುರಳುವಂತೆ ವಿವೇಕಶೂನ್ಯರು
ತಿರುಗುವರು ಭವಮಾಲೆಯಲಿ ಮೋಕ್ಷವನಪೇಕ್ಷಿ
ಸದೇ॥

(b.) ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದೇವಕಟಾಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ಬದುಕುವರು ಮನುಷ್ಯಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಆಗದು; ಇಂತೆಂಬ ನೀತಿಯುಂಟಾಗಿ ಆ ಸಂಜೀವಕ ಆವನಾಂತರದೊಳು ಸುಖದಿಂದ ಎಳೆ ಹುಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಮೆದ್ದು, ತಿಳಿನೀರನ್ನು ಕುಡಿದು, ಸಂಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿರಲು; ಆವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಪತಿ ಎನಿಸುವ ಪಿಂಗಳಕನೆಂಬ ಸಿಂಹರಾಜನು ತನ್ನ ಭುಜಬಲಪರಾಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಕರಟಕದಮನಕರೆಂಬ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳು ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವುಕಾಲ ಸುಖದಿಂದಿರಲು ಈ ಈರ್ವರು ಪ್ರಧಾನರು ದೋಷದ್ರೋಹಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಆ ಸಿಂಹರಾಜನು ಅವರ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಕೆಯಂತೆಗದು ವಿಶ್ರುತನೆಂಬುದೊಂದು ಮೊಲಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸುಖವಾಗಿದ್ದನು. ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಸಿಂಹರಾಜನು ಮಹಾತೃಷಿಯಿಂದ ಯಮುನಾತೀರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಉದಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರಲು ಆ ಸಂಜೀವಕಮನೋತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಧ್ವನಿ ಗೈವುತ್ತಿರಲು – ಸಿಂಹರಾಜನು ಕೇಳಿ ಮಹಾಭೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡುನಡುಗಿ ಉದಕವನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಚಿಂತಾಕ್ರಾಂತನಾದನು.

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM · GRAMMAR, &c.

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

Paraphrase in simple Malayalam—

ജംഗമസ്ഥാവരപ്രപഞ്ചം

ദ്ധിമാക്കിസ്ഥടത്തുംഗഭംഗിയോടെ

പ്രളയാംബുധിചേൎന്നയോഗനിദ്രാ
മുളവാകുന്നതുമിന്ദിരാപതെനീ.
തദനുവിപിനവഹ്നിക്ലേശനാശെവിവസ്വാ
നുദയഗിരികരേറിപ്രൌഢമാവിൎഭവിച്ചു
മുദിതമതിമുകുന്ദൻനന്ദവൃന്ദേനസാകം
സദനമനുഗമിച്ചാനുത്തമംതത്രരേമെ.

II. Mention some of the Miracles of Krishna recorded in the 4th Sargam—Manipravalam.

III. Explain—

കുറൊത്തിരിക്കുന്നകാലത്തു.

വിഷയാൎണ്ണവകൎണ്ണധാരനാകുംവി ക്ഷുഭ്യന്നാ
ശനകേതു.

കചിദസ്ഥടതൂപനായതുംനീ

കചനപ്രസ്ഥടതൂപനായതുംനീ.

ഉപകാരവിധാനയോഗ്യനാംഞാൻ.

വിതതക്രോധഭരേണ.

IV. Distinguish between മനോജ്ഞതം, and മനോഭിരാമം: രമണീയം and കമനീയം.

V. യമുനാതടകാനനെമനോജ്ഞെ &c., what is the rule of construction here adhered to? How far is this rule regarded in Malayalam prose and poetry?

VI. Parse സത്യമെഞാൻ ചതിച്ചിട്ടുമെഭൂപതെ! By whom and to whom is the above addressed? Relate the circumstances which led to the address. What would you call such speech?

VII. Analyse the following into principal and subordinate clauses, and give the construction of both :—

നവരത്നകേയൂരംധരിക്കും സ്കന്ധത്തിൽ ശവക്കാവടിവെച്ചു വേദനസഹിച്ചു മലിനമായ ഹീനമാർഗ്ഗത്തൂടെ യാത്രചെയ്തു രാജാവ അവൻ ഇരിക്കുന്ന എത്രയും ആഭാസക്കൂടിലിൽചെന്നു കയറി അശുചിയായ മാംസഭാരം താഴെ ഇറക്കിവെച്ചു വിശ്രമിച്ചു ഉടൻഅവൻ ഓരൊ ശാസനകൾതുടങ്ങി.

VIII. Turn the following into one compound sentence without altering the sense :—

മുപ്പത്തിരണ്ടുധൎമ്മങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നും പിഴയാതെചെയ്തുവന്നു - എളിയവരിൽ ഒരുവഞ്ചനചെയ്തില്ല - ഷഷ്ഠാംശത്തിൽ അധികം രാജഭോഗം സ്വീകരിച്ചില്ല - അസത്യം ചൊന്നതില്ല - ന്യായസ്ഥർചൊല്ലു ബഹുമാനിച്ചുപോന്നു - നീതിയായി പാലിക്കുന്നവരെ ഉപദ്രവിച്ചു അവരുടെ രാജ്യങ്ങൾ അപഹരിച്ചില്ല - നീതിജ്ഞനല്ലാത്ത മന്ത്രിയെ വെച്ചില്ല - ദുഷ്ടരെരാജ്യത്തിൽ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യാനയച്ചില്ല.

IX. Mention some of the ധൎമ്മങ്ങൾ referred to in the first sentence in VIII; or state what kind of ധൎമ്മങ്ങൾ they are. Explain what you understand by the third sentence.

X. Expose the errors in the following passage :—

ദുരിയായ വാചകമെഴുതുവാൻ കഴിവുണ്ടാക്കാത്ത വ്യാകരണസൂത്രങ്ങളും, പിഴകൾതീൎപ്പാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത വ്യാകരണ പരിചയമുണ്ടായിരിക്കയും, സൂത്രപാഠ ഫലചിന്തകൂടാതെപഠിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും, പ്രയൊ

ജനമില്ലെന്ന അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കേണ്ടതും അത അറിവാൻ അത്രപ്രയാസവും ഇല്ല.

XI. Give the meanings of നന്ന, ഭൃശം, ചട്ടല, പട്ടഭാവം, കമനീയം, സുഹൃൻ, പ്രസഭം, കന്ദരം, അഭിസാരിക, കൃതമാലം, ന്യഗ്രോധം and ഇംഗ്ലദി.

XII. State your opinion about the characters of Chánákya and Rákshasa.

XIII. Who was ത്രിശങ്കു? Had he anything to do with Viswamitra? Did the Rishi ever attempt to justify his proceedings? What do you understand by ഏകമായ മൂർത്തിത്രയം?

XIV. What kinds of Sandhis and Samasams do you find in the two slokas in question I?

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. S. SHEPPARD, B.A.

I.-A. Translate into Malayalam—

It is said that "Ill-gotten wealth is quickly spent;" and so it proved in this instance. Both father and son lived a riotous life as long as their money lasted; and it did not last many months. What his bad education began, bad company finished, and Piedro's mind was completely ruined by the associates with whom he became connected during what he called his *prosperity*. When his money was at an end, these unprincipled friends began to look cold upon him, and at last plainly told him—"If you mean to *live with us*, you must *live as we do*," They lived by robbery. Piedro, though familiarised to the idea of fraud, was shocked at the thought of becoming a robber by profession. How difficult it is to stop in the career of vice!

B. Turn into idiomatic Malayalam—

1. I can never bring myself to do it.
2. He took the law into his own hands.
3. He is well worth hearing.

4. She showed me a pot of oil and one of milk.
5. I have received little help, but did the Pundit assist me a little I could write very well.
6. It will be necessary to act with caution lest we fail again.
7. I thought he would never give over talking, but after much persuasion he gave in to my wish.

II. Composition—

Write a short essay in Malayalam on the following lines:—

"Let none but those who live in vain,
The useful arts of life disdain."

[The composition is not to exceed two pages in length. Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression.]

III. Translate into English—

(a.) ദുർജ്ജനങ്ങൾക്കുബഹുസല്ക്കാരംചെയ്യുകിലും സജ്ജനസ്വഭാവമുണ്ടാകയില്ലറിഞ്ഞാലും - എപ്പോഴുംഅമൃതകൊണ്ടാകവെന്നുനച്ചാലും സൽഫലംപുറപ്പെടിച്ചീടുമൊവിഷദ്രുമം ? എപ്പോഴുംക്ഷീരംകൊണ്ടുനനച്ചുവളർത്താലും വേപ്പിൻെറകൈപ്പു ശമിച്ചീടുമൊചിന്തിച്ചാലും.

(b.) നാം കരമേൽ നില്ക്കുന്നവരെങ്കിലും വലുതായിട്ടുള്ളൊരു സമുദ്രത്തിൻെറ അടിയിൽതന്നെ വസിക്കുന്നു - ആ സമുദ്രത്തിന്നു ആകാശമെന്നു പേർ - ആകാശത്തിന്നു ഘനവും തടിയും ഉണ്ടെന്നും ആകാശം ഒഴുകുന്ന സാധനമാകുന്നുവെന്നും ചിലർമാത്രം കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെങ്കിലും ആയത പൂർണ്ണസത്യംതന്നെ - ഒരം

ആകാശത്തിൽ പക്ഷികൾ പറക്കുന്നതുക ണ്ടാൽ അവറെറപോലെ കയറുവാൻ സംഗതിവരുമൊ എന്നു മനുഷ്യർ കൂടക്കൂടെ വിചാരിച്ചു ഓരൊ കൌശലം പരീക്ഷിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

(c.) വിപുലബലമഹിതനയനിപുണതകലന്നൊരു
ഭദ്രഭടാദിപ്രധാനിജനങ്ങൾക്കും
ചരതിൽ അതിവിരുതുടയസിദ്ധാൎത്ഥകനായ
ജീവസിദ്ധാഖ്യൻക്ഷപണകനുംതദാ
മനസിമതിവരുമളവുചന്ദ്രഗുപ്തൻനൃപൻ
മാനിച്ചുപട്ടകൾആഭരണങ്ങളും
കനകമണിഗണമറുതിക്കുടാതെനൽകിനാൻ -
അധികമുദമകതളിരിൽവാച്ചവർഒക്കവെ
ആൎയ്യചാണക്യനെയുംനൃപൻതന്നെയും
പ്രണയഭരഹൃദയമൊടുവന്ദിച്ചുമോദേന
വാഴ്ത്തിസ്തുതിച്ചുസന്തോഷിച്ചുപോയിതെ.

(d.) വിശ്വാമിത്രന്റെ വഞ്ചനാസിദ്ധമായ ദോഷങ്ങളെല്ലാം നീങ്ങി ശാണഘൎഷണംചെയ്യുമാണിക്യരത്നംപോലെ വിളങ്ങി ഹരിശ്ചന്ദ്രമഹാരാജാവ - "എന്നെപോലെ ഹരിശ്ചന്ദ്രനു നന്മചെയ്യുവർ ആർ ?" എന്നു ചൊല്ലി പ്രസന്നമുഖനായി ജയംകൊണ്ടപോലെ വിശ്വാമിത്രൻ കൊണ്ടാടി. മനം വാടി ദിനന്തോറും സങ്കടപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടി

ആന്ന വസിഷ്ഠമഹാമുനി പുളകാങ്കി തനായി
ആനന്ദിച്ചു.

(e.) അശ്ചുംബതകണ്ടുനന്ദഗോപൻ
പശ്ചുപന്മാരുമശേഷനാരിമാരും
ബലഭദ്രനുമാശ്ചുതത്രവന്നാർ
അലമിക്രീഡിതമെന്നുനിന്നുചൊന്നാർ.
ഫണിബന്ധമഴിച്ചുവാസുദേവൻ
പണികൂടാതെകരേരിതീരഭാഗെ
ഫണിതൻഫണചക്രമേറിനിന്നങ്ങ
അണിനൃത്തങ്ങൾതുടങ്ങിഭംഗിയോടെ.

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU: GRAMMAR, &c.

MUHAMMAD ISHOCK SAHIB.

I. Define فعل صحيح and فعل غير صحيح and give two examples of each.

(a.) Explain the use of the three negative particles or adverbs

مت - نہیں - نہ

II. How is the respectful or honorific form of the imperative made; and what is that equivalent to in English?

(a.) وہ عورت یہاں آتے ہے Parse آتے ہے and state why it should not be آتي ہے the nominative being عورت

III. Name as many Persian affixes (not less that five) which denote nouns of agency.

(a.) Define مضاف and مضاف الیہ; and what are they termed when composed in a sentence.

(*b.*) Name the particles used to denote اضافت

IV. Give the Arabic plurals of the following nouns :—

ولی — مالک — خرچ — دخل — وصي — وعظ *

V. Give the names of the following jumlas (جملہ)

کاش کل مین آ یا ہوتا — اگر وہ ہوتا تو ایسا نہ کرتا *

کیا ایسا ہونا ممکن ہي — وہ کام کرنے راضي تھا مگر اسکو کرنے نہ دئے *

(*a.*) جو گھوڑا Parse جو گھوڑا کہ اسنے کل بیچا تھا and what relation does there exist between جو گھوڑا and the rest of the sentence.

(*b.*) گر یار نہو تو ساقي میخانہ ہوا تو کیا
— معمور شرابون سے پیمانہ ہوا تو کیا

How is کیا used in the above couplet.

VI. What figure of speech is used in the following couplets—

تمہین بھی خدا کو مین سونپا سنا — میرا بخشیو تم کہا اور سنا

خواہ تم پانو گھسو یا کہ رکھو سر بسجود — بات پیشاني کي جو کچھہ ہي سو پیش آتي ہي

(*a.*) State the difference in the صنعت between the former line and the latter.

VII. With what do the signs کا - کے - کي (of the genitive case) agree? Prove by examples.

VIII. Give the active and causal forms of the following verbs :—

کٹنا — نکلنا — جینا — کھیلنا — نہانا — لینا *

IX. Correct the following sentences :—

وہ اس عورت کو چنگي کر سکتا ہي - جتنے تالاب ندیان حوضین باولیان شہر کے اطراف تھے پاني سے لبریز ہو گئے - اب دیکھہ کہ حال تجھہ سا دلدار کا گنہگار کے سا ہو گا ہماري باتون نے انکے دل مین یہہ تاثیر پیدا کئے *

X. Correct the spelling of the following sentences, &c.—

میري راے اسکے خیانت کے الررغم رہنے سے وہ اسکو مزور نہ کیا *

امید خوي ہي کہ ایک دو مہینے مین خہات دفا ہو جائیگا اؤر ہر شہر مین ارضاني ہو جا ئیگي *

اگر سرکار مفلصون اؤر نادار ریتون کے حال پر نزر کرم نہ فرماتے تو کوئي اس عافت سے جان بصلامت نہ رہتا *

تخازا — کاویشي — خوبي‌اجسم — استبل — فیلواخع — پہونچہنا — سونیري — گاٹھي اچہنبا — انگھوٹہا — کسیرالایال — نیچھہ — پھیچہ — گھیگانا — پچھتانا — لہڑکھڑانا — لوڑوکنا *

XI. Define کنایہ and give two examples denoting the same.

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

MUHAMMAD ISHOCK SAHIB.

I-A. Translate into Urdu—

It is said that "Ill-gotten wealth is quickly spent;" and so it proved in this instance. Both father and son lived a riotous life as long as their money lasted; and it did not last many months. What his bad education began, bad company finished, and Piedro's mind was completely ruined by the associates with whom he became connected during what he called his *prosperity*. When his money was at an end, these unprincipled friends began to look cold upon him, and at last plainly told him—"If you mean to *live with us*, you must *live as we do*." They lived by robbery. Piedro, though familiarised to the idea of fraud, was shocked at the thought of becoming a robber by profession. How difficult it is to stop in the career of vice!

B. Turn into idiomatic Urdu—

1. I can never bring myself to do it.
2. He took the law into his own hands.
3. He is well worth hearing.
4. She showed me a pot of oil and one of milk.
5. I have received little help, but did the Pundit assist me a little I could write very well.
6. It will be necessary to act with caution lest we fail again.
7. I thought he would never give over talking, but after much persuasion he gave in to my wish.

II. Composition—

Write a short essay in Urdu on the following lines:—

"Let none but those who live in vain,
The useful arts of life disdain."

[The composition is not to exceed two pages in length. Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing, and accuracy and appropriateness of expression.]

III. Translate into English :—

(a.) القصہ جس دن وہ دن آیا صبح کو جوگي
مانند آفتاب کے نکل آیا اور دریا مین نہایا
اور پٹیرا پار جا کر پھر آیا اور بھبوت بھسم تمام
بدن مین لگایا وہ گورا بدن مانند انگارے کے راکھہ
مین چھپایا اور ماتھہ پر ٹیکا دیا لنگوٹ باندھکر
انگوچھا کاندھے پر ڈالا بالون کا جوڑا باندھا موچھون
پر تاؤ دیکر چڑھوان جوتا پہنا اسکے چہرے سے یہہ
معلوم ہوتا تھا کہ ساري دنیا اسکے نزدیک کچھہ
قدر نہ رکھتي تھي ایک قلمدان جڑاؤ بغل مین لیکر
ایک ایک کي طرف دیکھتا اور نسخہ دیتا ہوا میرے
نزدیک آپہنچا جب میري اور اسکي چار نظرین
ہوین کھڑا رہکر غور مین گیا اور مجھہ سے کہنے لگا
ہمارے ساتھہ آؤ۔ مین ہمراہ ہولیا جب سب کي
نوبت ہو چکي میرے تئین باغ کے اندر لیگیا اور
ایک مقطع خوش نقشے خلوت خانے مین مجھہ
فرمایا تم یہان رہا کرو اور آپ اپنے استھان مین
گیا *

(b.) طائر کے یہہ سن کلام صیاد
بن دام ہوا غلام صیاد
بازو کے جو بند کھول ڈالے
طائر نے تڑپ کے پر نکالے

ایک شاخ پہ جا چہک کے بولا
کیون پر میرا کیا سمجھ کے کھولا
ہمت نے میری مجھہ اوڑایا
غفلت نے تری تجھہ چھوڑایا
دولت نہ نصیب مین تھی تیرے
تھا لعل نہان شکم مین میرے
دیکر صیاد نے دلاسا
چاہا پھر کچھہ لگائے لاسا
بولا وہ کہ دیکھہ کر گیا جعل
طائر بھی کہین نگلتے ہین لعل
ارباب غرض کی بات سنکر
کر لیجئے یک بیک نہ باور

(c.) اسوقت جنگ عظیم ہونے لگی اور بلا توقف ایگارہ گھنٹے بازار جدال و قتال گرم رہا - مگر فوج کا ایک حصہ مارے تھکاوٹ اور ماندگی کے فقط پہاڑ کی چونٹی کی صیانت و حفاظت مین مشغول رہا - دوسری فجر عربون کا ایک غول کثیر اور جم غفیر پہاڑ پر چڑھکر انگریزی موقعون کو مسخر کر لیا اور قریب تھا کہ شکست انکے لاحق حال ہووے - مگر اتنے مین ایسی ایک عجیب و غریب شجاعت و مردانگی سالار فوج نے دکھلائی کہ جس سے جنگ کا نقشہ بدل گیا اور وہ آفت جو رو بظہور لانے

والي تهي مندفع هوگئي - يعني جب اسنے اپنے سواران
منتخب کے ساتهه دشمن پر حمله کیا تو وے تاب
مقابلت نه لا کا فور هو گئے اور سب جنگی اسباب
وآذوقه پیچهه چهوڑدئے

IV. Translate into English the following idiomatic phrases.

درخت پاتون لگے *

سانگ لانا *

کهیت رهنا *

جا کا کام تاهي کو چهاجے *

وه بهت کیا تو کیا کریگا اسکو معزول
کریگا *

تین بیس ساتهه ایک هي *

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 12-30 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

CAPTAIN W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. A merchant buys 264 gallons of spirit at Rupees 12-8-4½ per gallon: 378 gallons at Rupees 9-10-7 per gallon: and 420 gallons at Rupees 12-15-6¼ per gallon. If he sell the whole quantity at Rupees 12-4-0 per gallon, what profit will he make by the transaction?

II. If 2 men and 5 women can do a piece of work in 8 days of 9 hours each; how long will it take 3 men and 6 women to do a piece of work twice as great working 8 hours a day; the work of a man being double that of a woman?

III. Extract the square root of ·0002890: and find in yards to four places of decimals, the side of a square field containing ·254 of an acre.

IV. Find the value of $\cdot 01\dot{6}$ of Rupees 260-2-6+$\cdot 3\dot{5}1$ of Rupees 13-14-0+$\cdot 00\dot{0}3\dot{3}$ of Rupees 7-14-3.

V. A merchant buys cloth at such a price that by selling it at Rs. 2-3-0 per yard he will gain 5 per cent. on his outlay. What percentage will he lose if the cloth be sold at Rupees 1-13-0 per yard?

VI. Find the interest (simple) at 4 per cent. per annum on Rs. 595-9-0 for 4 years and 17 weeks, reckoning 52 weeks equal to a year.

VII. A sum of Rupees 18,240 is remitted to England at the rate of exchange of 1 shilling and $8\frac{3}{4}$ pence per Rupee, and is invested in 3 per cent. consols at 95. Find the yearly income in pounds sterling.

VIII. A man bequeaths $\frac{5}{12}$ of his estate to one son, $\frac{7}{12}$ of the remainder to another son, and the balance to his widow. The children's shares differ by Rupees 1,320; find the widow's share.

IX. A merchant buys in Madras 210 bags of rice at Rupees 10-12-0 per bag of 164 pounds. He sends them by rail 320 miles at $6\frac{1}{2}$ pies per ton per mile, but during the journey $7\frac{3}{4}$ pounds are stolen from each bag. Find at how many measures per Rupee he must sell the remainder in order to clear Rupees 95-15-0 by the transaction. (One measure=$3\frac{1}{3}$ pounds.)

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 3-30 P.M.

ALGEBRA.

V. SRINIVASA AIYAR, B.A.

I. Resolve into factors

$$(2a + 2b - ab)^2 - (b^2 - 4a)(a^2 - 4b).$$

II. Simplify

$$\frac{a+b}{2ab}(a^2 + b^2 - c^2) + \frac{b+c}{2bc}(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) + \frac{c+a}{2ca}(c^2 + a^2 - b^2)$$

and shew that, if $a + b + c = 0$,

$$\frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{a^3 + b^3 + c^3} + 3\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) = 0.$$

III. Find the Greatest Common Measure of

$$x^4 - 39x - 22 \text{ and } 11x^4 - 39x^3 - 8$$

and the square root of

$$(x^3 + 4)(x - 1) + \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x}\right)^2$$

IV. Solve $\dfrac{(x+1)^5 + (x-1)^5}{(x+1)^3 + (x-1)^3} = 10.$

V. A person being asked his age replied—"Ten years ago I was five times as old as my son, but twenty years hence I shall be only twice as old as he." What is his age.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DEC., 10 TO 12 A.M.

GEOMETRY.

J. ROSS, M. A.; J. T. MARGOSCHIS, F.R.G.S.

PART I.

I. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them of the other, the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.

II. To a given straight line to apply a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

Bisect a quadrilateral figure by a straight line drawn through a given angle of the figure.

III. ABCD and BEFG are two squares on the same side of the line ABG, but on opposite sides of the line BEC. BC is produced to H so that BH is equal to AG, and from AG, AK is cut off equal to BC; then KDHF is a square equal to the sum of the two given squares.

PART II.

IV. To divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part.

Show by reference to the figure you have constructed in solving the above problem, that when a straight line is divided in the manner stated, the rectangle contained by the sum and difference of the parts is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts.

V.* If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them shall be equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other. *Prove that case where one of the lines passes through the centre and cuts the other which does not pass through the centre, but does not cut it at right angles.*

Two circles cut one another; if through any point in their common chord, two other chords, one in each circle, be drawn, prove that the four extremities of these chords all lie in the circumference of a circle.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DEC., 1 TO 4 P.M.

INDIAN HISTORY.

REV. G. U. POPE, D.D.: THE VERY REV. J. COLGAN:
A. L. VENKATARAMANA PUNT, M.A.

PART I.

I. Write notes upon the words *Bramhâvarta and Bramârshidêsa.*

II. What female rulers have been remarkable in Indian History? Give a summary of the history of *one* of these.

III. Write a short life of ONE of the following: Warren Hastings, Sivajî the great, Allâ-ud-dîn—Khiljî, or the founder of the Bâhminî dynasty.

IV. What battles were fought, when, between whom, and why, at Tanêshwâr, Porto Novo, Sirhind, and Ambûr?

V. Who were Firdûsi, Sankara Achârya, Khâfi Khân and Bernier?

VI. Write a short account of the sieges and hostile occupations of Delhi you have read of.

PART II.

VII. (*a.*) When and by whom was the Mogul Dynasty founded?

(*b.*) Give the name of the Sovereign whom its founder conquered.

(*c.*) What prepared the way for the conquest?

VIII. (*a.*) Name two of the most remarkable Emperors of this dynasty and give an outline of their history.

(*b.*) What were the peculiarities of their characters?

IX. (*a.*) Give a short account of the establishment of the Portuguese dominion in India.

(*b.*) What advantages did the Mahrattas gain over them?

(*c.*) When, and under what circumstances, did Bombay fall to the English.

X. (*a.*) State the terms on which Lord Cornwallis concluded peace with Tippu Sultan in 1792.

(*b.*) How long did this peace last?

(*c.*) How was it broken?

(*d.*) Give an account of Tippu's death.

(*e.*) How was his kingdom disposed of?

PART III.

XI. Narrate briefly the circumstances that led to the battle of Plassey.

XII. Give the leading incidents in the South-Indian career of Clive.

XIII. Enumerate in chronological order the chief battles and sieges in which the Mahrattas and the English were engaged during the period 1800 to 1820 A. D.

XIV. Discuss the claims of Lord William Bentinck, Sir C. Metcalfe and Sir T. Munro to the gratitude of the people of India.

XV. What do you know concerning the following places, Amboyna, Buxar, Bassein, Wandiwash and Diu?

XVI. By what steps did the Panjâb become British territory?

THURSDAY, 20TH DEC., 10 TO 12 A.M.

W. H. WILSON, PH. D · C. MICHIE SMITH, B. SC.

PHYSICS.

PART I.

I. Define *volume, mass, weight* and *density*.

Compare the *mass*, *weight*, and *density* of equal *volumes* of water at 4° C and 40° C.

II. The Sp. G. of sea water being 1·025 and that of Ice 0·9, what will be the total bulk of an Iceberg of which 100 cubic yards are above the surface of the water?

III. The atmospheric pressure remaining unchanged, will the mercurial column in the barometer be higher on a warm or a cold day?

IV. The Magdeburg hemispheres have a portion of their contained air removed by the air pump. Upon warming them they are found to separate with greater facility than before warming, and if they be sufficiently heated they offer no resistance whatever to separation. Give an explanation of this phenomenon and state what the effect of the application of cold instead of heat would be.

PART II.

V. Distinguish between a liquid and a gas.

A bladder full of air is placed in a large vessel of water and weights are fastened to it so as to make it float with its highest point just on the surface of the water. By means of a stick it is pushed down to the middle of the vessel; the stick is then removed and the bladder left to itself. In what part of the vessel will the bladder ultimately be found?

VI. A body shot upwards with a certain velocity rises to a height of 256 feet; how high will it rise if shot upwards with three-quarters of the same velocity? and by how many times will the energy of the body in the first case exceed the energy in the second case?

VII. What are the three principal ways in which heat is distributed? Give an example of each different from that given in your text book.

VIII. A vessel containing some ice and some water has a thermometer placed in it. The vessel is then put over a fire, and heated gradually till all the water has been turned into steam. Describe carefully in what way the height of the thermometer will have changed during the experiment.

THURSDAY, 20TH DEC., 1 TO 4 P.M.

GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL AND GENERAL.

GEORGE DUNCAN, ESQ.: C. W. PEARCE, ESQ.: D. M. CRUICKSHANK, M.A.

PART I.

1. (*a.*) Explain the statement "The earth is our great time-keeper."

(*b.*) What changes (1) as to time and (2) as to climate would result if the earth should continue to revolve round the sun as now, but cease to rotate on its axis?

II. What is wind? Classify the winds.

III. Can rain fall when the sky is cloudless? Can dew? Explain your answer.

IV. What inference can be drawn from each of the following facts:—

(*a.*) A mountain is found formed of sea-shells.

(*b.*) The sea of Aral has for many years past been stationary in breadth and depth.

(*c.*) On a certain day a cold wind blows over London; on the next the wind changes to a warm moist one.

(*d.*) Two lakes very near each other are at the same height above the sea, and subject to the same atmospheric conditions; one freezes, the other does not.

PART II.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

V. Mention (1) five rivers that water the Punjab and four that fall into the Bay of Bengal.

(2) the districts in India which produce cotton and the ports from which it is exported.

(3) the chief towns in the North West Provinces.

VI. Where and what are the following:—

(*a.*) Akyab, the Megna, Aboo, Nasik, the Runn, Galle, the Annamalis, the Ghoorkhas, Yokohama, the Bhore Ghaut?

(*b*) For what are the following respectively remarkable? Khiva Bushire, Babelmandeb, Symrna, the Obi, the Caspian.

VII. What colonies belong to England in Australia and in North America? Mention in each case the principal article of export and the seat of Government. What possession has England in Polynesia? Why was it found necessary to take possession of it? What other European nations have settlements in Australasia or in Polynesia?

VIII. Which is the most powerful state in North America? What circumstances have combined to make it so? Give some account of its Government.

PART III.

IX. (1.) Mention the three manufactures in which Great Britain is most extensively engaged, the chief seat of each, and the places from which the materials for these manufactures are principally obtained.

(2.) What are the principal exports of France? Name and describe the situation of its two largest commercial towns, and say what French town has the most extensive metallic manufactures.

(3.) Give the name by which the large lakes at the mouths of certain German rivers are known, and mention three rivers which form such lakes.

X. Name in order, beginning with the most easterly, the states that border on the portion of Brazil that lies north of the Amazon. What are the *llanos*, the *selvas*, and the *pampas*, and in what parts of South America do they occur?

(2.) What three African rivers form deltas, and into what seas do they flow?

(3.) Describe the position of the following, and give a fact in connection with each:—

Ceuta; Avignon; Monte Video; Nauplia; Khartoom; Munich.

XI. Name the following:—

(1.) The two rivers which unite to form the La Plata, the Gironde, and the Humber respectively.

(2.) The provinces of the Turkish Empire along the south banks of the Save and the Danube.

(3.) The strait that separates Funen from Denmark; the largest island in the Mediterranean; and the mountains that stretch from the Black Sea to the Caspian.

XII. Draw an outline map of the Spanish Peninsula. Insert (*a*) four ranges of mountains that run almost parallel to one another; (*b*) four rivers that flow into the Atlantic, and one that flows into the Mediterranean; and (*c*) Salamanca, Lisbon, Seville, Cadiz, Carthagena and Barcelona.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, DEC., 1877.

SATURDAY, 15TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

H. B. GRIGG, B. A.

I. Describe in simple language the several scenes of the Morte d'Arthur, quoting aptly as you proceed.

II. Annotate the following extracts with special reference to the words italicized, explaining the construction in *(c)*.

(*a.*) "The *sequel* of to-day *unsolders* all
The goodliest fellowship of famous knights"

(*b.*) "As thou art *lief* and dear"

(*c.*) Yet I thy *hest* will all perform at full"

(*d.*) "where the *moving isles of winter shock*"

(*e.*) "In whom should meet the *offices* of all"

III. Paraphrase the following pieces :—

1. The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfils himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.
Comfort thyself : what comfort is in me?
I have lived my life, and that which I have done
May he within himself make pure ! but thou
If thou shouldst never see my face again
Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep or goats
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

2. "All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded; Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discountenanced, and like folly shows;
Authority and Reason on her wait,
As one intended first, not after made
Occasionally; and, to consummate all,
Greatness of mind, and nobleness, their seat
Build in her loveliest, and create an awe
About her, as a guard angelic placed."

IV. Describe the meeting between Alp and Francesca on the eve of the attack.

V. Give the allusions in the following passages;—

(*a.*) "Yet better had he neither known
A bigot's shrine, or despot's throne"

(*b.*) "Or baffled Persia's despot fled."

(*c.*) "While Sobieski tamed his pride
By Buda's wall and Danube's side."

(*d.*) "What of them is left to tell,
Where they fought and how they fell?
Not a stone on their turf, nor a bone in their graves,
But they live in the verse that immortality saves"

VI. What is an epic poem? Name three great writers of this kind of poetry and their epics.

VII. Derive and give the meanings of ten of the following words, No extra marks will be given for any excess.

(1) Pagod, (2) magazine, (3) renegade, (4) church, (5) carnival, (6) masque, (7) sovran, (8) propitious, (9) epicycle, (10) deconcies (11) clarion, (12) quintessence, (13) Hierarchies, (14) empyrean, (15) samite, (16) carol?

VIII. (1)..... "Meanwhile the Son
On his great expedition now appeared"

Relate briefly the work done during this "great expedition."

(2) State fully what Raphael has said which leads Adam to reply
"but to know
That which before us lies in daily life

Is the prime wisdom; what is more is fume,
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,"

Discuss this conclusion with special reference to Milton's own character and opinions.

N. B.—Only one of these questions need be answered.

IX. How does Milton depict or describe the following things in his story of their creation? Give his epithets.

(1) the Dolphin, (2) the Stork, (3) the Swan, (4) the Lion, (5) the Sun, (6) the Trees.

X. Explain carefully the meanings of the expressions in italics.

(1) "Of Heaven and Earth *conspicuous*."

(2) and *infer*
Thee also *happier*"

(3) "*infernal dregs*
Adverse to life

(4) *in sculls* that oft
Bank the mid sea"

(5) "This to attain, whether heaven move or earth,
Imports not"

(6) "Among unequals what society
Can *sort*"

(7) "With *cordial* spirits warm"

(8) "The one *intense*, the other still *remiss*"

XI. How does Milton speak of himself and his opponents in Book VII?

XII. Note any important idiosyncracies in Milton's grammar, language, and construction of sentences. Illustrate your answer by quotations from the Paradise Lost.

SATURDAY, 15TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

CHARLES COOPER, M.A.

I. From the various references to the subject in the "Cicero," draw up the scheme of a liberal education in Cicero's times, when

the subject of such education was intended to take part in public affairs.

II. (*a.*) What are the advantages and the disadvantages of modern readers of Cicero's Orations as compared with those of his Roman hearers?

(*b.*) Distinguish between the "Oriental" and the "Attic" styles of Oratory.

III. "The gown wins grander triumphs than the sword."

(*a.*) Give the meaning of "gown" in the above passage.

(*b.*) Quote a somewhat similar expression of the same sentiment from Macaulay's "Lord Clive," and show how it was exemplified in the career of Clive in India.

IV. State the "Burgoyne Syllogism," and the grounds on which Macaulay defends the British Parliament for not drawing the conclusion of that syllogism when they had voted its premises.

V. (*a.*) Give a good example from Macaulay's "Lord Clive" of the author's literary characteristic of at once displaying his erudition and illustrating his subject by an accumulation of "real comparisons," or "instances of the same kind."

(*b.*) Give a good example from Cicero's compositions of each of the following: "Sarcasm," "Climax," "Pun," "Argument addressed to the feelings."

VI. Explain the following:

(*a.*) Your "Epicurean turns Epicure," *(b)* The grand climacteric, *(c)* The Maccaroni, *(d)* The steps of the official ladder, *(e)* The little finger of the Company was thicker than the loins of Surajah Dowlah, *(f)* Cicero held retainers from Dyrrachium.

VII. Explain the following allusions:

(*a.*) The fruitless appeal of Gavius will always be remembered as having supplied Lord Palmerston with one of his most telling illustrations.

(*b.*) Sir John Malcolm gives us a letter worthy of Sir Matthew Mite.

(*c.*) The story which Ugolino told in the sea of everlasting ice.

(*d.*) A nation whose legendary and historical heroes could thrust their hand into the flame and see it consumed without shrinking; or come from captivity on parole, advise their countrymen against peace, and then go back to torture and certain death; or devote themselves by solemn sacrifice.

VIII. Give a brief outline of Cicero's argument in his Essay on "Old Age."

IX. Quote a witty compliment to each of the following:

(*a.*) The persuasive power of Cicero's oratory (by Milo).

(*b.*) The moral ascendancy (or awe-inspiring power) of Clive over the natives of India (by a native chief.)

(*c.*) The justness of Cicero's rule as Governor of Cilicia (by Cicero.)

X. State briefly the opinions of Cicero on [1] The Ballot, [2] Suicide, [3] The Origin of Society.

XI. Write a paragraph, of not more than a page and a half in length, on the value of a taste for literary pursuits as a source of happiness, pointing out how your argument is illustrated by the cases of Cicero and Clive, respectively.

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1.P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

CAPT. W. H. HALLETT.

(You are recommended to consider well before committing your answers to paper. *Quality* is required—not quantity.)

I. Put the following into *simple, idiomatic*, English, taking care to make the meaning quite clear. Employ one sentence for each verse.

We watched her breathing through the night,
Her breathing soft and low,

As in her breast the wave of life
Kept heaving to and fro.

So silently we seemed to speak,
So slowly moved about,
As we had lent her half our powers
To eke her living out.

Our very hopes belied our fears,
Our fears our hopes belied—
We thought her dying when she slept,
And sleeping when she died.

For when the morn came dim and sad,
And chill with early showers,
Her quiet eyelids closed—she had
Another morn than ours.

Point out and explain every figure of speech in the above.

II. (*a.*) For whan a man hath overgret a wit
Ful oft him happeth to misusen it.

(*b.*) And whan they were all on an hepe
Tho behind gonne vp lepe
And clamben vp on other fast.

(*c.*) He was ware, as he cast his eye aside;
Wher that thei kneled in the highe wey
A compagnie of ladies, twey and twey.

(*d.*) Whan that it remembreth me
Upon my youth, and on my jolitee,
It tikleth me about myn herte-rote.

Re-write the above *word by word* according to modern spelling. Where the insertion of a fresh word is necessary according to modern usage, place it in parenthesis.

III. (*a.*) What is the present state of English as regards inflections? Note and explain any important change in this particular since the days of Anglo Saxon.

(*b.*) It was not till nearly three centuries after the conquest that French words were to any considerable extent embodied in the English language. Explain this delay.

IV. (*a.*) Give the origin and meaning of the following prefixes, illustrating each by two examples—con, de, dis, ac, sym, un.

(*b.*) Distinguish between—laid, lain; taught, taut; born, bourn, borne; straight, strait; ought, aught; ere, e'er.

(*c.*) Explain briefly these expressions—to beg the question; to argue in a circle; a contradiction in terms; splitting hairs; drawing on the imagination; to cook accounts.

V. Point out anything incorrect, inelegant, or ambiguous, in the following—

I do not drink because I am thirsty.
I will not believe anything I am told.
He eat the food slowly expressing his thanks.
A habit of smoking bad tobacco, which he acquired at school, ruined his health.
He is painfully ignorant, though taught by a Professor who is very clever, being scarcely able to read.
Among all his other vices he at least possesses the virtue of Temperance.

VI. Name and describe four metres which are respectively suitable in poems of the following descriptions—(*a*) tragic, (*b*) humourous, (*c*) didactic, (*d*) heroic narrative. Give reasons.

VII. Write a letter (two pages) to your nearest male relative, describing in some detail any out door game with which you are acquainted, and pointing out its merits 1st as a means of exercise, 2nd as a test of skill.

MONDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

J. M. STRACHAN, M.D.

I. Derive and explain the following terms:—Physiology, Artery, Semilunar valve, Molar, Peristaltic, Racemose gland.

II. Describe (*a*) the structure, (*b*) the function of a "villus," a "Malpighian capsule," a "Sweat gland."

III. Mention the chemical constitution of Saliva, Gastric juice, Bile. State the action of each of these in the process of digestion.

IV. What is meant by "reflex action?" Give three instances.

V. What amount of water does a man of average size excrete in 24 hours by (*a*) the lungs; (*b*) the kidneys; (*c*) the skin?

VI. What is the cause of the heat in the human body, and how is the temperature controlled?

VII. Describe the "Atlas" and "Axis" vertebræ with their articulations.

VIII. What cubical space should be provided in a house for a family consisting of two adults and four children, and why?

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: GRAMMAR, &c.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL.D.

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1. अनाकृष्टस्य विषये विद्यानां पारदृश्वनः ।
तस्य धर्म्मरतेरासीद्वृद्धत्वं जरसा विना ॥
प्रजानां विनयाधानाद्रक्षणाद्भरणादपि ।
स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः ॥

(*a*.) How do you distinguish the meaning of वृद्धत्वं from from that of जरसा in the above extract?

(*b*.) Give the nominative singular of पारदृश्वन: and जरसा

(*c*.) What is the meaning of विषये: and विनयाधान in the above extract?

(*d.*) Parse आसीत् Is it from the same root as that of आसिष्ट

II. यतिपार्थिवलिङ्गधारिणौ
ददृशाते रघुराघवौ जनौ।
अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयोः
भुवमंशाविव धर्म्मयोर्गतौ ॥

(*a.*) What persons and objects are put in antithesis in this extract?

(*b.*) Parse ददृशाते.

(*c.*) What is भुवं governed by?

(*d.*) By what is अंशौ governed and with what does it agree?

(*e.*) Give the 3rd singular Present Aorist (लुङ्) and the 2nd future (लृट्) of दृश्

III. शमितपक्षबलः शतकोटिना
शिखरिणां कुलिशेन पुरन्दरः।
स शरवृष्टिमुचा धनुषा द्विषां
खनवता नवतामरसाननः ॥

(*a.*) Give the meaning of this extract in English.

(*b.*) Explain the Samasa in शमितपक्षबलः शरवृष्टिमुचा and तामरसाननः

(*c.*) Who was पुरन्दर and why was he so called?

(*d.*) What is the literal meaning of शिखरिणां?

IV. अथोपरिष्टाद् भ्रमरैर्भ्रमद्भिः
प्राक् सूचितान्तः सलिलप्रवेशः ।
निर्धौतदानामलगण्डभित्तिः
वन्यः सरित्तो गज उन्ममज्ज ॥
निःशेषविक्षालितधातुनापि
वप्रक्रियामृक्षवतस्तटेषु ।
नीलोर्द्धरेखाशबलेन शम्भन्
दन्तद्वयेनाश्मविकुण्ठितेन ॥

(*a.*) Render the last four lines into English.

(*b.*) What is the force of प्राक् in the second line?

V. ज्याबन्धनिष्पन्दभुजेन यस्य
विनिःश्वसद्वक्त्रपरम्परेण ।
कारागृहे निर्जितवासवेन
लङ्केश्वरेणोषितमाप्रसादात् ॥
तस्यान्वये भूपतिरेष जातः
प्रतीप इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी ।
येन श्रियं संश्रयदोषरूढां
स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टं ॥

(*a.*) In what voice is उषितं, what is its root? Give its 3rd person singular Aorist (लुङ्) and Perfect (लिट्)

(*b.*) What is meant by वक्त्रपरम्परेण and आप्रसादात्?

(*c.*) Give the sense of the last two lines in English.

VI. कश्चिद्विषत्खड्गहतोत्तमाङ्गः
सद्यो विमानप्रभुतामुपेत्य ।
वामाङ्गसंसक्तसुराङ्गणः स्वं
नृत्यत् कबन्धं समरे ददर्श ॥

(*a.*) Give the meaning of विमानप्रभुतां and कबन्ध

(*b.*) Explain the Samasa in विषत्खड्गहतोत्तमाङ्गः

(*c.*) Why is सुराङ्गणा in the masculine here, since it must be naturally feminine?

(*d.*) What agrees with नृत्यत्?

(*e.*) Give the roots of the following verbs, and their 3rd singular Present, Aorist (लुङ्) and 2nd Future

(लट्) मनज्ज उपेत्य नृत्यत् प्रमृष्टं।

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION, &c.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL.D.

I. Translate the following into English:

लवः । तात किमेतत् ?

वाष्पवर्षेण नीतं वो जगन्मङ्गलमाननम् ।
अवश्यायावसिक्तस्य पुण्डरीकस्य चारुताम् ॥

(a.) कुशः । अयि वत्स !

विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः
प्रियानाशे कृत्स्नं जगदिदमरण्यं हि भवति ।
स च स्नेहस्तावानयमपि वियोगो निरवधिः
किमित्यवं पृच्छस्यनधिगतरामायण इव ॥

रामः । स्वगतम् । अये पटस्थित आलापः कृतं प्रश्नेन । दग्धहृदय कोऽयमाकस्मिकस्ते पारिप्लवो विकारः । एवं निर्भिन्नहृदयावेगः शिशुजनेन अनुकम्पितोऽस्मि । भवतु तावदन्तरयामि । प्रकाशम् । वत्सौ रामायणमिति श्रूयते । किञ्चित् कौतूहलेन श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

कुशः । स कृत्स्न एव सन्दर्भोऽस्माभिरावृत्तः स्मृ-

त्यपस्थितौ तावदिमौ बालचरितस्यान्त्येऽध्याये श्लोकौ।

रामः। उदीरयतु वत्सः।

कुशः। प्रकृत्यैव प्रिया सीता रामस्यामीन्महात्मनः।
प्रियभावः स तु तया स्वगुणैरेव वर्द्धितः॥
तथैव रामः सीतायाः प्राणेभ्योऽपि प्रियोऽभवत्।
हृदयं त्वेव जानाति प्रीतियोगं परस्परम्॥

(b.) नदीकूले च ये वृक्षाः परहस्तगतं धनं।
कार्य्यं स्त्रीगोचरो यस्य सर्व्वं तद्विफलं भवेत्॥
पुस्तकस्था तु या विद्या परहस्तगतं धनं।
कार्य्यकाले समुत्पन्ने न सा विद्या न तद्धनं॥
प्राज्ञे नियोज्यमाने तु सन्तु राज्ञस्त्रयो गुणाः।
यशः स्वर्गनिवासश्च विपुलश्च धनागमः॥

(c.) कश्चिद्द्विजातिप्रवरः पुरेऽभूदरुणास्पदे।
मृदुस्वभावः सद्वृत्तो वेदवेदाङ्गपारगः॥
तस्य बुद्धिरियं त्वासीदहं पश्ये वसुन्धरां।
अतिरम्यवनोद्यानां नानानगरशोभितां॥
अथागतोऽतिथिः कश्चित्कदाचित्तस्य वेश्मनि।
नानौषधिप्रभावज्ञो मन्त्रविद्याविशारदः॥

II. Write out the following words in prose order, using other words than those in the text as far as possible.

तमर्चयित्वा विधिवद्विधिज्ञ-
स्तपोधनं मानधनाग्रयायी ।
विशाम्पति र्विष्टरभाजमारात्
कृताञ्जलिः कृत्यविदित्युवाच ॥
अग्रणी मन्त्रकृतामृषीणां
कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते ।
यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं
लोकेन चैतन्यमिवोष्णरश्मेः ॥
कायेन वाचा मनसापि शश्वत्
यत्सम्भृतं वासवधैर्यलोपि ।
आपाद्यते न व्यथमन्तरायैः
कच्चिन्महत्स्त्रिविधं तपस्तत् ॥

III. Translate the following into Sanskrit:—

There is a hill, named Himachal, on which there is a city of celestial musicians, and Raja Jimutketu governed there. On one occasion he offered great adoration to the Kalpabriksh, praying for a son. The tree being pleased, said to him, "I have been gratified by beholding thy assiduous attendance; ask any boon that thou wishest." The Raja replied, "Give me a son in order that my government and name may continue." The tree said, "Be it so." After some time the Raja had a son; he was highly delighted, and gave very splendid and joyful entertainments. Having bestowed many gifts, and performed many acts of charity, he sent for Brahmins, to give him a

name. The Brahmins named him Jimutavahana. When he was twelve years of age, he began to offer worship to Shiva; and having read all the Shastras, became very learned, brave, religious and wise. At that time there was no one equal to him; and under his government all his subjects were attentive to their moral and religious duties

He went up to a cloud-tipped hill.

That is a sky-touching pillar.

That row of birds looks like an unpillared arched wreath.

That female's appearance is that of one that never looks at the sun.

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Comment on anything worthy of note, in a grammatical point of view, in the following:—

(1) Altum ire iter.

(2) pascuntur et arbuta passim, et glaucas salices.

(3) concubitu indulgent.

(4) Saxosumque sonans Hypanis.

II. The word *res* is used in several different senses or applications. What are those senses, or as many of them as you know from your text-books? Give illustrations out of your text-books, if you can remember any.

III. Distinguish iter from via; opus from opera; anima from animus; silere from tacere; moriturus from moribundus; vereor ne veniat from vereor ut veniat; sunt quos juvat from sunt quos juvet.

IV. Translate into Latin:

(1) I have nothing to do with him.

(2) There is nothing to prevent you from doing this.

(3) He repents of the deed.

(4) The conquered are to be spared—(use the verb parcere).

(5) The darkness (obscuritas) was a help to the enemy, (use the verb "esse," with a substantive, for "was a help")

(6) If any (si quid) evil happens.

(7) Not even here will you be safe.

V. What is the line of defence taken by Cicero in his speech for Milo, and what are the principal arguments by which he backs that line of defence?

VI. What events are narrated by Livy, in the 26th Book, as having taken place at Tarentum?

VII. What incident does Livy narrate, in the 26th Book, by which Publius Scipio gained the affection of the Celtiberi?

VIII. Give a concise account of the constitution of the Comitia for election of Consuls, at Rome, and the mode in which the votes of that assembly were taken.

IX. (1) What other forms are used by Terence for the Subjunctive Present of the verbs esse and dare, besides sim and dem?

(2) In what senses do you find

(*a*) the verb *videor*; and

(*b*) the substantive *vis* used by Livy?

X. Translate into English the following extracts, and explain the use of the words in italics:—

(1) tu interea *loci* locupletasti te, Antiphila.

(2) *in aurem utramvis* otiose ut dormias.

(3) At fessæ multa referunt se nocte minores.

(4) Ceterum equidem istuc, Chreme, *æqui bonique* facis

(5) Vah! gloriare evenisse ex sententia.

(6) hortatur, imperat quæ in rem sunt.

(7) Raro alias tantis animis *justæ* concurrerunt classes.

(8) ut prope collato pede gereretur res.

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN: TRANSLATION.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Translate into Latin:

For some days no enemy appeared; but at length scattered groups of horsemen began to hover on their flanks; and the soldier who quitted the line but for a moment, was surrounded and put to death ere his comrades could rescue him. The rapidity with which the Mamelukes rode, and their skill as marksmen, were seconded by the character of the soil and the atmosphere; the least motion or breath of wind being sufficient to raise a cloud of sand, through which nothing could be discerned accurately, while the constant glare of the sun dazzled almost to blindness.

II. Translate into English:—

(1) Ipsa autem, seu corticibus tibi suta cavatis,
Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta,
Angustos habeant aditus: nam frigore mella
Cogit hiems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit.
Utraque vis apibus pariter metuenda; neque illæ
Nequidquam in tectis certatim tenuia cera
Spiramenta linunt, fucoque et floribus oras
Explent, collectumque hæc ipsa ad munera gluten
Et visco et Phrygiæ servant pice lentius Idæ.

(2) Ac veluti lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis
Quum properant, alii taurinis follibus auras
Accipiunt redduntque, alii stridentia tingunt
Æra lacu; gemit impositis incudibus Ætna;
Illi inter sese magna vi brachia tollunt
In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe ferrum:
Non aliter, si parva licet componere magnis
Cecropias innatus apes amor urget habendi,
Munere quamque suo.

(3) CH. Ubi Clitipho nunc est? SY. Eccum me! inquc.
CL. Eccum hic tibi!
CH. Quid rei esset, dixti huic? SY. Dixi pleraque omnia.

CH. Cape hoc argentum, ac defer. SY. Hei, quid stas? lapis!
Quin accipis? CL. Cedo sane. SY. Sequere hac me ocius.
Tu hic nos, dum eximus, interea opperibere;
Nam nihil est, illic quod moremur diutius.

CH. Minas quidem jam decem habet a me filia,
Quas pro alimentis esse nunc duco datas;
Hasce ornamentis consequentur alteræ.
Porro hæc talenta dotis apposcunt duo.
Quam multa injusta ac prava fiunt moribus!
Mihi nunc, relictis rebus, inveniendus est
Aliquis, labore inventa mea cui dem bona.

(4) Quid? Si ipse Cn. Pompeius, qui ea virtute ac fortuna est, ut ea potuerit semper, quæ nemo præter illum; si is, inquam, potuisset, ut quæstionem de morte P. Clodii ferre, sic ipsum ab inferis excitare; utrum putatis potius facturum fuisse? etiamsi, propter amicitiam, voluisset illum ab inferis revocare, propter rempublicam non fecisset. Ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, cujus vitam si putetis per vos restitui posse, nolitis; et de ejus nece lata quæstio est, qui si eadem lege reviviscere posset lata lex nunquam esset. Hujus ergo interfector qui esset, in confitendo ab iisne pœnam timeret quos liberavisset?

(5) Ipse, ut ei nunciatum est, æstum decedere, quod per piscatores Tarraconenses, nunc levibus cymbis, nunc, ubi eæ siderent, vadis pervagatos stagnum, compertum habebat, facilem pedibus ad murum transitum dari, eo secum armatos duxit. Medium ferme diei erat; et ad id quod sua sponte cedente in mare æstu trahebatur aqua, acer etiam Septentrio ortus inclinatum stagnum eodem quo æstus ferebat, et adeo nudaverat vada, ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset, alibi genua vix superaret. Hoc cura ac ratione compertum in prodigium ac deos vertens Scipio, qui ad transitum Romanis mare

verterent, et stagna auferrent, viasque ante nunquam initas humano vestigio aperirent, Neptunum jubebat ducem itineris sequi ac medio stagno evadere ad mœnia.

(6) Genus hoc est ex essedis [chariots] pugnæ: primo per omnes partes perequitant et tela conjiciunt atque ipso terrore equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant, et quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus prœliantur. Aurigæ [the charioteers] interim paulatim ex prœlio excedunt atque ita currus collocant, ut si illi a multitudine hostium premantur expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in prœliis præstant, ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt uti in declivi ac prœcipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere et per temonem [the pole] percurrere et in jugo insistere et se inde in currus citissime recipere consuerint.

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

TAMIL: GRAMMAR, &c.

H. BOWER, D.D.

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1. "அரவுயர்த்தோன் கொடுமையினு முரசுயர்த் தோயுனதரு ளுக்கஞ்சினேன்."

(1.) Of whom, to whom, by whom, and in whose presence was this said.

(2.) Is there any thing remarkable in the signs on the respective standards of the Kurus and Pandavas.

(3.) What kind of ஆகுபெயர் is முரசு.

(4.) What does Bhima say he would have done to Duryodhana, when he dared to insult Draupadi in a public assembly, were it not for the interference of Yudhisthira.

II. Quote the passage, or give the substance of the verse, which begins with the words "போர்முடித்தான்." Bhima uses the word முடிக்கிறது in four different senses, and Arjuna playing upon the same word uses it in two different senses. Give the various meanings of the words and the parts of speech to which they belong.

III. Analyse and explain (1) ஓம் (2) அறிதி, (3) கோவலன், (4) செஞ்சேவடி (5) தொடையாய் (6) முரைமைமாற்றினன்.

IV. Who was Vidurna, what was his character.

V. Paraphrase :—

மற்றறிவா நல்வினையா மிளையமென்னாது
கைத்துண்டாம்போழ்தே கரவாதறஞ்செய்ம்மின்
முற்றியிருந்த கனியொழியத் தீவளிபால்
நற்காயுதிர்தலு முண்டு.

(1.) Give the subject, predicate, and object.

(2.) Explain grammatically அறிவாம், இளையம், கைத்து, செய்ம்மின்.

(3.) Can any one do அறம் without பொருள்.

VI. கொன்னே கழிந்தன் றிளமையு மின்னே
பிணியொடு மூப்பும் வருமால்—துணிவொன்றி
என்னொடு சூழா தெழுநெஞ்சே போதியோ
நன்னெறி சேர நமக்கு.

(1.) What kind of வெண்பா is this.

(2.) Explain கழிந்தன்று. Is there any other reading.

VII. (1.) Analyse and parse நாலடியார் and அறத்துப்பால், giving Nannul Sutrams.

(2.) What is the difference between தூய்தன்மை and தூயதன்மை.

(3) If கேளாது and மாளாது stand for கேளார்கள் and மாளார்கள், what kind of usage would it be called in Tamil.

VIII. Who was *Gugan?* He is made to say: "ஸ்வாமி, நாங்கள் பொய் என்கிறது அறியோம், நாங்கள் வாசம்செய்கிறது ஆரணியமேயல்லது நகரமல்ல, நாங்கள் மகாபாவிகள், தாங்கள் இட்ட ஏவல்செய்யத்தக்கவர்கள்; தாங்கள் கிருபைசெய்து எங்கள் நகரத்திலேதான் இருக்கவேண்டும்." Point out the paradoxes, or rather contradictions, in this statement; and try to explain the meaning or intention of the writer.

IX. After crossing the Ganges where did Rama go, why is the place called *Triveni*, whose hermitage was there, and what celebrated city stands upon it now.

X. What river did Rama cross before going to *Chittrakutam*, how did he cross it, in what district does *Chittrakutam* now stand, and what fruit is plentiful there?

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

S. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR, M.A., B.L.

I. Translate into Tamil—

Nothing, then, can be more natural than that a person endowed with sensibility and imagination should entertain a respectful and affectionate feeling towards those great men with whose minds he holds daily communion. Yet nothing can be more certain than that such persons have not always deserved to be regarded with respect or affection. Some writers, whose works will continue to instruct and delight mankind to the remotest ages have been placed in such

situations that their actions and motives are as well known to us as the actions and motives of one human being can be known to another, and unhappily their conduct has not always been such as an impartial judge can contemplate with approbation. But the fanaticism of the devout worshipper of genius is proof against all evidence and all argument. The character of his idol is matter of faith, and the province of faith is not to be invaded by reason. He maintains his superstition with a credulity as boundless and a zeal as unscrupulous as can be found in the most ardent partisans of religious and political factions.

II. Write an Essay in Tamil not exceeding two or three pages on 'The Morals of a people as affected by their physical condition.'

III. Translate into English—

(a.) தோற்றஞ்சால் ஞாயி றுநாழியாவைகலும்
கூற்றமளந்து நுங்நாளுண்ணும்.

(b.) கருங்கொண்மூவாய் திறந்தமின்னுப்போ
ற்றோன்றி
மருங்கறக்கெட்டுவிடும்.

(c.) விளக்குப்புகவிருண் மாய்ந்தாங்கொரு
வன்
தவத்தின் முன்னில்லாதாம் பாவம்—விள
க்குநெய்
தேய்விடத்துச்சென்றிருள் பாய்ந்தாங்கு
நல்வினை
தீர்விடத்து நிற்குமாந்தீது.

(d.) வரிமலர்க்கண் புனல்சோர மலர்மலர்ந்த
குழல்சோர
விரைமலர்ச்செஞ்சேவடிக்கீழ் வீழ்ந்தழு
தாள் மின்னனையாள்.

(e.) குளிருமாமதிமுகத்தொளிர் குமுதவாய்
மலர்ந்தி
தளவவாணகை பரப்பிவண்சததளமலர்க்
கை
யளவிலேகுவித்தளியொடுமகன்றிலாமை
யினால்
களிகொள் தோள்விலைக்கணி கையைப்
போன்றதக்கங்குல்.

(f.) இந்த துவாபரயுகத்தில் தருமத்தை நிலை நிறுத்தும்படியாய் பாண்டவர்கள் பிறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இனியிருக்கப்போகிற கலியுகத்தில் தெய்வமில்லையென்றிகழ்ந்தும் தெய்வநிந்தனைசெய்தும் தங்கள் தங்கள் சுயசமயத்தையும் சுயபூஜை யையும் விட்டு பிறமதத்தையும் அன்னியதேவதையையும் பூஜித்து அநுஷ்டிப்பார்கள். ஆசார பூஜாவிதியாவும் தவிர்ந்து சுசி சுத்தமில்லாமல் வருணசங்கிரக மாகும். கடைப்பட்டோரெல்லாரும் கல்விசாஸ்திரங்களையும் வைத்தியநூல்களையும் வேதங்களையும் வேதாந்தங்களையும் கற்று உயர்குலத்தோர் போல் ஸ்நானம் பூஜை ஆசாரம் சுசி வைதீகம் கௌரவமுடையவர்களாய் மற்றவர்களுடைய வீடுகள் தோறும் சென்று மரியாதையையும் உயர்ந்த ஆசனத்தையும் பெறுவார்கள். முதன்மைகுலத்தோராகிய பிராமண

ர் முதலானவர்கள் கடைப்பட்டோரி
டத்தில் கைக்கட்டிக்கொண்டு காத்திரு
ந்து வேதநூல் முதலாகிய கல்விக்கியா
னம் குறைந்து இழிவானவன் உபதே
சம் சொல்லக்கேட்டு இன்பமடைந்து
இச்சகம்பேசி தாரதம்மியமில்லாமல்
முறைமை மாறி இரந்துண்பார்கள்.
நற்குலமெல்லாம் நடுங்கி யொடுங்கும்,
தற்குல மெல்லாம் துளிர்த்துத் துல
ங்கும், குப்பையுயரும் கோபுரம்தா
ழும்.

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. JOHN CLAY.

I. What are the prominent characteristics of the style of the Vigraha? Illustrate by examples.

II. Give the meaning and etymology of పులిలోట, బాదవి, దీమసము, వలవంత, ఏడ్తెఱ, నాచికోలు.

III. గొనము, చాగము, కకపాల, వంగడము. To what class of words do these etymologically belong? Give the derivation.

IV. రూపటి and రూపరి - చేత and చేఁత, what is the difference? Give four other examples of each kind. What is the force of the suffixes in the first pair of words?

V. కరము, సమయము, నిమిత్తము, వ్యాకులము, విషయము, కళ, Give the several meanings of each and their connection. Illustrate as far as you can by quotations from your text books.

VI. Paraphrase—

1. భవదాజ్ఞా దృఢబంధసంయమితశుంభద్వేగమై కాకనా।
డవలీలన్మనయర్జునద్విపము క్రోధావేశదుర్దాంతదు।
ర్పవిలాసోద్భటభంగినేపడరి కౌరవ్యాంబుజశ్రేణిఁజి।
క్కువడంజేయదె యొక్కప్రేల్మిడినసీకు స్వేచ్ఛ శుంధి
ల్లఁగన్.

2. పైంధవయక్షపాంచాల త్రిగర్తలదీనసమోర్చితిమానధ
నుఁడ।
సౌరాష్ట్రనాథాదిశత్రులు దీనిచేఁగాదెమద్గితులైరి ఘన
భుజుండ।
కాళింగపాండ్యమాగధుల నిర్జించుచోనిడియకైదువసీకు
విదితయశుఁడ।
యనిశ్రమఁబున వారలందఱ వింతులుపెంపెసలార వే
ట్వెఱఁబోగడి।
గొనయములువదల్ప ననుమతినేయుడు।
వారలట్లచేసి తేరఁజూప।
ములునుదొనలు వక్షములు నసీ ముద్గరా।
ద్యాయుధములుగూడ నతఁడుగట్టె.

(1.) Who speak and to whom in these stanzas?

(2.) Parse చేయదె, ప్రేల్మిడిన.

(3.) Explain the formation of the compound కౌరవ్యాం బుజశ్రేణి.

(4.) Explain the allusions in the second stanza.

VII. Annotate, giving special attention to words of rare usage.

పచ్చనిహురుమంజి పనివాగె పక్కెరపారనిపల్లంబు పట్టమ
యము

రాణసెప్పారు పైతాణంబు సింగిణితళుకులకోరుల తరకసంబు
మిహిపసిండిపరుంజు మొహదాకెలంకులతాళుగుజ్జరి సేతకేవ
డంబు

•డాకెలంకున సిరాజీకరాచురకత్తి కుఱంగటంగ్రొవ్వాకిగొర
కలపొది

పీలికుంచెతలాటంబు బేరజంబు

మణులమొగముట్టుంబన్నిసాహిణియెకండు

కగ్గయెదుటికిఁగొనివచ్చె గంధవాహ

బాంధవంబగునొక మహాస్కంధవంబు.

VIII. Analyse and explain—

1. కరకాచిటటరవభీకరమై ఘళఘళనినాదఘనమైజంఝూమ
రుదుద్ఘుతబిలమంద్రస్వరము.

2. కళిందసుతోర్మిసరోజనీదళాందోళితకోకరేఖ

3. హతశేషకాంది శీకాస్మత్పలాయిత బలసందోహంబులు

4. శ్రౌతస్మార్తనిమిత్తజ్యోతిర్విద్యలు.

IX. నీళప్రకృతిమూలంబవై పరబ్రహ్మంబుపోలెఁ గుస్కంధం
బవై భాగవతంబు భాతిఁ బహుశాఖాభిరతంబవై వేదంబువై ఖరిఁ
విప్రసవసమంచితంబవై హుతవహునివితంబునఁ వనమూలోపేతం
బవై నారాయణుకరశోఁ ద్విజరాజరాజితంబవై శంభునిభంగిఁ
బ్రాంభరోద్భూతంబవై స్వయంభువు వడువునను నెగడుచున్నదానవు.
Draw out the similes fully.

X. 1. మును జయద్రథుని దుర్యోధనుని ధృష్టద్యుమ్న ద్రౌపదే యులను గవ్వడి వడముడి కుండచూలికొమరుండు నొలిఁజంపికెలుత్రుంగొను టాలించువే - Explain the allusions.

2. విదురుండును విభీషణుండును శల్యుండు నిందుఁ గ్రుంద్రృష్టాంతభూతులు గారే - of what are they adduced as examples.

XI. Write the plurals of పడవాలు పగతుఁడు, పళవాయి, బోఁటి.

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV. JOHN CLAY.

I. Translate into Telugu—

Nothing, then, can be more natural than that a person endowed with sensibility and imagination should entertain a respectful and affectionate feeling towards those great men with whose minds he holds daily communion. Yet nothing can be more certain than that such persons have not always deserved to be regarded with respect or affection. Some writers, whose works will continue to instruct and delight mankind to the remotest ages have been placed in such situations that their actions and motives are as well known to us as the actions and motives of one human being can be known to another, and unhappily their conduct has not always been such as an impartial judge can contemplate with approbation. But the fanaticism of the devout worshipper of genius is proof against all evidence and all argument. The character of his idol is matter of faith, and the province of faith is not to be invaded by reason. He maintains his superstition with a credulity as boundless and a zeal as unscrupulous as can be found in the most ardent partisans of religious and political factions.

II. Write an Essay in Telugu not exceeding two or three pages on 'The Morals of a people as affected by their physical condition'

III. Translate into English—

1. మరునకొసంగఁగాలము తమశ్చటగాటుకగానవోదయ
స్ఫురదరుణప్రభాభథిక శోణితసిక్తనితోడు భక్తముఁ
హరిహయదిఙ్నభస్థలమునంబలిచల్లివటాంకముఁ వసూ
త్కరభరితంబునై వెలుఁగఁగాంచిను భానిధినె త్తెన
త్తరిఁ.

2. కమ్మనిలతాంతములకు మ్రొన్నసివచ్చు మధువమ్ములనుగీత
నినదమ్ములెసఁగంజూ।
తమ్ముల లసత్కుసుమయమ్ములనుగంధి వకుళమ్ములను నా ను
చుముదమ్మునరవాచా।
లమ్ములగు కోకిలకులమ్ములరవమ్ము మధురమ్మగుచు వీచె
ననిశమ్మునుమనోజ్ఞా।
రమ్మున నశోకనికరమ్ములును జంపకదయమ్ములును గింశు
కవనమ్ములును నొప్పెఁ.

3. భూరినిజద్యుతితోడఁబ్ర।
థారజిసంభూతపాండవాగ్ని త్రితయం।
బారఁగనస్మత్కులదురి।
తోరుతరారణ్యదాహమున్నతిఁజేయుఁ.

4. చకితైణాహులితదావమూవళిత తుచ్ఛస్వల్పగచ్ఛత్తర
క్షుకమద్రిగ్రహయూథభల్లుకము వక్షోభాగనిక్షిప్తడిం
భకవర్గల్లవగీకదంబముహ్రదాంభఃప్రోత్థితక్రోడనా
యకమూభీలముఖద్విపిష్ఠపుటితంబయ్యెఁ వనంబత్తరిఁ.

5 రారాపిల్లభుజాంగ దంబులమణుల్ రాలఁగవిద్యాధరుల్
గారామొప్పఁగనెత్తుకొంద్రునను నంతస్థాయిగాఁగొల్వ
లో

వారిఁ వీడ్కొనినిఁహపీఠికఁ జలత్వంబొందుమాతండ్రిమం
జీరంబించుకఘుల్లుమన్ననవిదాఁజెప్పంగనింకేటికిఁ.

6. కడిమిస్తోమగంధికముల యక్షులమదమడఁచికృష్ణకుఁబు
ప్పులట్లు దెచ్చెఁ
గమ్మీరదానవునమ్మయినిర్జించి విగతకంటకముగావించెవన
ము
బకదైత్యుఁదొడరి యాభంగిరూపటఁజేసి రక్షించెనేకద
క్రాపురంబు
నప్పాటిబ్రబలు జటాసురునడరిదండితుఁజేసి మనఁబెట్టి
ంచుకొనియె
నితఁడుపుట్టినకోలెను నెసకమెసఁగ
దర్పమునసవత్రిల్లెనుదగ్రమూర్తి
యకటయొరుచిత్తమున కెక్కునట్లుగాఁగ
మెలఁగియేమివిధంబునఁగొలుచువాఁడు.

IV 1. పెలుచునన్నధిక్షేపించుచుండ బలహీనుండనగుటక్షాంతిస్థై
మిన్నకుండితి. కట్టానాపుట్టుపుకాల్పనే. అల్పకాలస్థే
యంబగు కాయంబుఁబాయఁజాలకాపత్రరథాథమంబు
లయోలగంబున మూలుకులపంటిపలుకులకోర్చికొనియుంటి.
అటులుఁటకోపయైన నాశేతగునుగాని లాంతివానికిదిమా
నగునే. మానియైనవాఁడేఁడేనియు నవమానితుఁడైకాని
వారిమాటుకొనీటుచేయరోయకూరకుండునే. అటుగా
కుండినమనియుండునే. అచేతనమైనయినకాంతమును
మిత్రపాదముదవిలినంతమాత్రనే ప్రజ్వరిల్లిదండనుండువా
నిమండఁజేయునట్లుండ నభిమానవంతుండగు మానవుండ
రాలికృత పరాభవమెట్లుసహించును. మనమనమెట్టుల

సమ్మతించును. నేనును నైల్లేనిమీయనుగ్రహంబునంబ్రదికి విగ్రహవార్తాహరుండనై వ్యవహారోచితముగనచ్చిత్రవర్ణునిచేతఁబుచ్చంబడి చెచ్చెరవిచ్చేసితిని.

2. వివేకవిహీనుండు తనకు నడరుదొడరినతఱి విస్మితుఁడైతత్ప్రతికారంబారయకముగ్ధబుద్ధిని విపద్రజ్జుబద్ధుండై పంటవలఁతిఁబడిన తడిమంటిముద్దవలెనధఃపతితుండై మరలిలేవలేక వినిపాతంబుఁబొందువివేకసంపన్నుండుదైవికాపాదితా పన్నిపతితుండయ్యును బ్రాగల్భ్యంబున సంప్రాప్తానిష్టంబుదరించి క్రిందఁబడివెంటనే మింటికెగసెడు పుట్టచెండట్టులనున్నతగతిఁజెందిచెన్నొందును.

3. ఇట్లురగులు నమృతంబుపయోగింపంగానక చనినశేషుండు తల్లియుందమ్ములుచేసిన యధర్మంబునకు నిర్వేదించి నారలవిడిచి కడునిష్ఠతోగంధమాదనబదరీతపోవనగోకర్ణ పుష్కరారణ్య హిమవంతంబులాదిగాఁగలపుణ్యస్థానంబులందనేక శతసహస్రవర్షంబులు బ్రహ్మనుద్దేశించి తపంబుచేసిన బ్రహ్మయుఁ బ్రత్యక్షంబై వరంబువేఁడుమనియె.

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: GRAMMAR, &c.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

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1. Explain the శ్లేషార్థ

కొళదెంతే పుష్కరోద్భాసితంసద్విపు। కులదెంతేఁడానధారాగ్రాహి విపుళకురు। బలదెంతేగురు కర్ణ వాతజవిబీకరం రిమకిరణబింబదెంతే।

ಕಲಿತಕರರಾಜಿತಂ ಸಲೆವಾಸುದೇವನೋ। ಲ್ಬಲಯು
ತಂತಾನೆನಿಸಿಸೆಂತತಂಗುರುತರದೆ। ಕಲಿಗಜಾಸುರನದ್ಭು
ತಾಕೃತಿ ಜಗತ್ರಯಕೆಬೀರಿದುದು ವಿಸ್ಮಯವನು॥

(b.) ವರನದಿಗಳಂತೆ ಕೀಲಾಲಮಯಮಾಗಲಿಂ। ಪುರದಂತೆ
ಕಾಶಿಕ ವಿಲಾಸಮಯಮಾಗೆವ। ತ್ಸರವರ್ಗದಂತೆ
ವಿಕ್ರಮಪರಾಭವಯುಕ್ತ ಮಾಗಲಾಸರಸಿಯಂತೆ॥
ನಿರುತಮಣಿಗಣ ಪದ್ಮಮಯಮಾಗಲಂದಮರ। ಗಿರಿ
ಯಂತೆ ಸುರಗಣ ವಿಮಾನಮಯಮಾಗೆಸಾ। ಗರದಂತೆ
ವಡಬವಾರಣಭಂಗಮಯ ಮಾಗೆರಣಭೂಮಿಕಂಗೆ
ಸೆದುದು॥

II. State briefly why ದಕ್ಷಬ್ರಹ್ಮ performed the ಅಶ್ವಮೇಧ also state why ಶಿವ became a ಗಜಚರ್ಮಧಾರಿ.

III. Dissolve the ಸಂಧೀ in—

ಷಣ್ಮುಖಂಯುವರಾಜಪಟ್ಟದೆಸುತಂಹಸ್ತಿ। ರಾಣ್ಮು
ಖಂಶಿವಗಣಕೆದಳವಾಯಿ ನೃಹರಿತಾ। ದ್ವಿಣ್ಮಹಾದು
ಷ್ಟನಿಗ್ರಹಶಿಷ್ಟಪರಿಪಾಲನಂಮಾಳ್ಪಕರ್ತುವಿಶ್ವ॥

(a.) Name different kinds of ಪ್ರಾಸ that occur in—

I. ಇರದೆನೋಡುವ ನೋಟಮಖಿಳಜನಗಳಕಾಟ

II. ದಕ್ಷಮಖಸಂಹಾರದಕ್ಷದುರಿತೇಭಹ। ರ್ಯಕ್ಷ

III. ನಿಡುಸರಳ ಸಾರದಿಂಘೋರದಿಂಭಾರದಿಂ

IV. Give in the words of the text the ಶಿವರಾಜಸಪ್ತಾಂಗ.

V. State the connection in which the following proverbs occur :—

(a.) ಬರಬರಲ್ವಾರು ವನನುರಿಗರ್ದಭಾಕಾರ ಮಾದೊ
ಲಾಯಿತ್ತಾಬಾಳ್ಕೆ-

(b) ತಲೆಪೊಂಪಬಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಲೆಹೊಣೆಗಾರನೆಂದೆಂಬಗಾದೆಗೆ ಸಂದು-

VI. When, by whom, and why was the "ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರ" compiled?

(a.) Give the ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯ of the following stories:—
ಅವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಡುವವಿಳ್ಳ ದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಹರದೆ, ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆರಾಜ.

VII. Give a short account (in Kanarese) of the composition of the Raja Shekara Velasa.

(a.) What is the Author's idea of a good poet?

VIII. Paraphrase—

(a.) ಜಲದೆಜಲಕ್ಕೆ ಜಲವ - ತ್ಪಲಮಿಾವುದು ತೆಂಗಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಡದಾಯ್ತು। ನ್ನಸಲಪಿದಿಳೆಗೆದರಗಿನವ - ಫಲಂ ಗಳ್ಳೀವಂತೆಬಾಗಿ ಬಾಳಿಗಳೆಸಗುಂ॥

(b.) ಬೆಳ್ಳೆಳಗಿನ ಬಾಳ್ವೆಳೆಯುಂ - ತಳ್ಳದೆ ಬಾಂಬೊಲದೊಳರುಣಕರಶಿಖಿಶಿಕೆಪಾ। ಳ್ಳೀನನುಳುದ್ಯಾ ಚಿಂತೆಯನಾಳ್ವಂತೆ ವ್ರೋಲೋಷಧೀಶ್ವರಂಕಳಗೆ ಟ್ಟಂ॥

IX. Explain the following:—

(a) ಕಡಲವಿಷವಿಾಂಟಿದೊಡೆ - ತಂನೊಡಲಂ ಬಿಸದ ಡರೆ ಕರ್ಪೂವೆತ್ತಂಗವಿನಾ। ಗಡೆ ಜೀವನಮಂಬಿಟ್ಟುದು ಜಡವಂ ಮೃಡನುಳಿದನೆಂದೊಡುಳಿದರ್ಗಳವೇ॥

(b.) ಘನಸಂಧ್ಯಾರಾಗತಿ ಲ್ವಾನಲನೊಳೊಲವಿನಿಂಕಾಸಿ ತಿಗ್ಮಾಂಶುವೆಂದೆಂಬನ। ವ್ರೀನಸ್ವರ್ಣ ಸತ್ಪಿಂಡವು

ನಮೆಳನಭಶ್ರೀಗಲಂಕಾರಮಂ ಮಾಳ್ಪೆನೆನುತ್ತಿ
ಪ್ಪೈಸಿಪೂರ್ವೈತರಶರನಿಧಿಯೊಳ್ಕಾಲಮೆರಬೋಜನ
ಳ್ದಲ್ಲನಿಸುತ್ತುರ್ಬಿಳ್ದುದೋ ಕಾರ್ಮೊಗೆಯನೆ ।
ದೆಸೆದೀವಿತ್ತು ಘೋರಾಂಧಕಾರಂ॥

X. Explain the allusions in the following :—

(a.) ವಿಷಮಂ-ನೊಣೆದಾನುಂ ನೀಲಕಂಠನಾದೆನೆನುತ್ತಂ।

(b.)] ಜಲನಿಧಿ - ಜಂಭವೈರಿಗರಿಯುಂಗಿರಿಯುಂಬಿಡು।

(c.) ಚಾದೆಗೆಯಂತೆ ಮುಂಬನಿಯ ನೆಂಬರೆಪೀರ್ದುದೇ॥

(d.) ಪೊಸರಲಿಂದೆಪೊಣ್ದೆಸೆ -

(e.) ವಟಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಂದ್ರನಿರ್ಪನೆನೆ -

(f.) ನಡುನೆತ್ತಿ ಬಿರಿದು ಮುತ್ತುಗಳೊಡದುಚ್ಚಳಿಸುತ್ತ
ಪಾರೆ -

XI. (a.) ಮಧುಸೇವನೆಯಿಂಸೋಂಕುತೆ - ಮಧುಪಂಸುಮ
ನಃ ಪ್ರಚಯಮನಲದೊಡೆ - ಶಿಖಿಯೋಳ್ಮಧುರಿಪು
ದೆಂಡಿಪತೆರದೆ ಮುತ್ತದಲರೊಳದೆಸೆಗುಂ॥

(b.) ಸ್ಫುರದ್ಧನು ಶ್ರೀಂಕರಚಂಚಲೇಕ್ಷಣಂ ಶರದ್ಯುಪಾ
ತೊರುಶರಂಘನಸ್ವನಂ॥
ಹರಿಪ್ರಭಂ ನೀರದರಾಜನಟ್ಟಿದಂಧ ರಾತಿಸಂತಾಪ
ದೆನಂನಿದಾಘನಂ॥

(1.) Explain the Alankaragalu (ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳು) in the above stanzas.

(2.) Give an analysis of (a) into sentences, principal and subordinate.

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

A. SUBBA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. Translate into Kanarese—

Nothing, then, can be more natural than that a person, endowed with sensibility and imagination, should entertain a respectful and affectionate feeling towards those great men with whose minds he holds daily communion. Yet nothing can be more certain than that such persons have not always deserved to be regarded with respect or affection. Some writers, whose works will continue to instruct and delight mankind to the remotest ages, have been placed in such situations that their actions and motives are as well known to us as the actions and motives of one human being can be known to another, and unhappily their conduct has not always been such as an impartial judge can contemplate with approbation. But the fanaticism of the devout worshipper of genius is proof against all evidence and all argument. The character of his idol is matter of faith, and the province of faith is not to be invaded by reason. He maintains his superstition with a credulity as boundless and a zeal as unscrupulous as can be found in the most ardent partisans of religious and political factions.

II. Write an Essay in Kanarese not exceeding two or three pages on 'The Morals of a people as affected by their physical condition.'

I. Translate into English—

(a.) ಮರಳಿಕವಿದುದು ಸೇನೆಮುಂಜು ಬಲ್ಬೆಟ್ಟಮಂ
ಪರಿವೇಷ್ಟಿಪಂದದಿಂ ಶಾತ ಶರಸಂದೋಹ
ಶರಧಿಯಂಕವಿಸಿದರ್ಲೆ ವಿಸಿದರ್ಮುದ್ಗರಕಠಾರಿಕೂ
ಲಂಗಳಿಂದೆಂ॥
ಬರಿಕ್ಕೈಯೊಳೊಡಸಿಕುದುರೆಯ ಹಿಂಡು ಹಿಂಡನಿ
ಟ್ಟೂರಸಿತೇರ್ಗಳನುಚ್ಚುನುರುಮಾಡಿಯಾನೆಗಳ
ನಿರದೆ ತಿವಿತಿವಿದುಹೊಡೆ ಚಂಡಾಡು ತಿರ್ದಂಗಜಾ
ಸುರಂ ಸಂಗರದೊಳೂ॥

(b.) ಮೊಳೆವೋದೆತ್ತಬ್ಜಕಂದೆಂಕೊಳದೊಳೆ; ಬೆಳೆದಾ
ಳ್ದತ್ತಿಳಾಮಂಡಲಂಮೆಂ
ಡಳಿಗೊಂಡಾಗೆಳ್ಮರಾಳಾವಳಿ ನಗದೆಬಿಲದ್ವಾರದಿಂ
ದೇಳ್ದುದಾಶಾ
ವಳಯಂತೋರ್ಪಟ್ಟುದೆಬ್ಜಂ ಪಳಚ್ಚನ್ನಲರ್ದುದೆ
ಬ್ಜಾರಿಬಿಂಬಂಕಳಂಕಂ
ಕಳದತ್ತೆಂಬಂತೆ, ನೀಡುಂತೊಳಗಿತು; ತಿಳಿದತ್ತಾ
ಪಗಾವಾರಿಪೂರಂ॥

(c.) ಹತ್ತೆಂಟು ದಿವಸದಮೇಲೆ ಆಕೂಸನ್ನು ತೊಟ್ಟಿಲ
ಒಳಗೆ ಮಲಗಿಸಿ, ತಾವುಪ್ರೇಮದಿಂಸಾಕುವ
ಮುಂಗಿಲಿಯಂಕರದು, ಈಕೂಸುಕಾದುಕೊಂ
ಡಿರು! ಎಂತಾ, ಹೇಳಿ, ತಾವುಇಬ್ಬರು ಒಬ್ಬ
ನೆಂಟನ ಮನೆಗೆಂ ಬರಲು; ಇತ್ತಲಾಗಿ ಆ ಕೂ
ಸುತೊಟ್ಟಿಲ ಒಳಗೆ ಮಲಗುತ್ತಿರಲಾಗಿ ಒಂದು
ಸರ್ಪನು ಬಂದು, ಈ ಶಿಶುವ ಕಚ್ಚುನೆನು,
ಎಂದು ತೊಲೆಯಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಹಗ್ಗಗೊಂಡು
ಬರುತ್ತಂ ಇರಲು; ಈ ಮುಂಗಿಲಿಯುಕಂಡು
ಆ ಸರ್ಪನಂ ಕೊಂದು, ತೊಟ್ಟಿಲಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಿಸಾ
ಟುಈ, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಂಗೆ ಹೇಳ್ಯೇನುಎಂತಾ ಬ
ರುತಿತ್ತು.

II. Render into English :—

(1.) ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರು ಮಹಾ ದೈನ್ಯಮಂ ಬಟ್ಟುಭಯಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದೆ ನಮಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ, ಎಲೇ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನೀನುಮಹಾಪುರುಷನು, ನಿನ್ನ ಕೈಯಲಲ್ಲದೆ ನಂಮ ನ್ಯಾಯ ತಿದ್ದದು! ಎಂದು ಮಹಾವಿನಯದಿಂಬೇಡಲು; ಆಮಾರ್ಜಾಲಂ ತನ್ನೊಳು ತಾನೇ

ವಿಸ್ಮಯಂ ಬಟ್ಟು, ಇವು ಎರಡು ತನಗೆ ಆಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರಕಿತು ಎಂದು ಮಹಾಸಂತೋಷಮಂ ಬಟ್ಟು ಇವರನ್ನ ಕಪಟದಿಂದ ಭಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತಿಂತೆಂದುದು - ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು, ಬಾಲರು, ಕೃತ್ರಿಮರು, ಮದ್ಯಪಾನವಂ ಮಾಡುವವರು ತನ್ನ ತಾನರಿಯದೆವರು, ಧರ್ಮವಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಡವವರು, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಘಾತಕರಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದವರು, ಧನಾಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯುಳ್ಳವರು, ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತವಾಗಿ ನುಡಿವವರು, ಇಷ್ಟುಮಂದಿಯಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯವ ಹೇಳಬಾರದು.

(2.) ಕೊರಳಸುತ್ತಿದ ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚದೆ
ಮರಳುವದೆ ಮಾಯಾಪ್ರಬಂಧದಿ
ಹೊರಳುತಿಹ ಜೀವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವದೆ ಭವಬಂಧಾ.

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR, &c.

R. S. SHEPPARD, B.A.

I. Paraphrase the following:—

(a.) സവ്വൎത്തുഫലകുസുമാഢ്യപാദപലതാസംവൃതംനാനാമൃഗസഞ്ചയ നിഷേവിതംനാനാപക്ഷികൂജനാദംകൊണ്ടു തിമനോഹരംകാനനംജാതി വൈരരഹിതംജന്തുപൂണ്ണംനന്ദനസമാനമാ നന്ദദാനാഢ്യംമുനിനന്ദനവേദ ദ്ധ്വനിമ ണ്ഡിതമനുപമം ബ്രഹ്മഷിപ്രവര സ്മാരമരമുനികളുംസമ

ദംപൂണ്ടു വാഴംമന്ദിരനികരങ്ങൾസം
ഖ്യയില്ലാതോളു മുണ്ടോരോരോതരംന
ല്ല സംഖ്യാവത്തുക്കളുമുണ്ടറററമില്ലാത
വണ്ണം.

(b) സാരസേക്ഷു ചാപവന്ദ്ര ചാരുചില്ലിയുഗ
ങ്ങളും സ്വയ്യസോമാക്ഷികൾ രണ്ടും
പാരേഴും നാസികകണ്ടേൻ - കുണ്ഡ
ലികൾ കൊണ്ടുള്ളൊരു കുണ്ഡലങ്ങൾ
മൃദുഹാസം തുണ്ഡപുണ്ഡരീകം കാള
കണ്ഠവും ഞാൻ കണ്ടേൻ സ്വാമിൻ.

II. Parse the words underlined in the Extracts in I.

III Explain the following passages :—

(a) പണ്ഡിതകുണ്ഡരൻ തേരിലാമ്മാറുകരേറിനാ
ൻ.

ചെന്താർബാണനുംതേരിലേറിനാനതുനേ
രം.

(b.) കൈലാസാചലവാസഹെ ശൈലജാകാ
ന്തകാലാരെ കമലവാണെ മാലെല്ലാ
ന്തീർത്തു പരിപാലിച്ചുകൊള്ളേണമെ
നീലലോഹിത നീലഗളതലലീലയാ
ഖിലലോകപാലക.

(c) ചേരമാൻകോട്ടയിൽ രാജലക്ഷ്മിയും വീര്യ
ലക്ഷ്മിയും ഏറ പ്രകാശിക്കുന്നുഎന്നു
കണ്ടു അവിടെതന്നെ എഴുന്നെള്ളി ഒരു
കട്ടിലയും നാട്ടി പല്ല അടുക്കും ആചാ
രവും കല്പിച്ചു.

(d.) ചേരമാൻപെരുമാൾ വളളുവക്കോനാതിരിയെ കൂടനിൎത്തി പൊൻശംഖിൽവെള്ളം പകൎന്നു ശേഷിച്ചുണ്ടായിരുന്ന കോഴിക്കോട്ടും ചുളളിക്കാട്ടും ആനക്കോലാൽ മുക്കോൽവഴിയും കാതിയാർ മുതലായ ജോനകരെയും മക്കത്തേ കപ്പൽ ഓടിപ്പാനും മാമാങ്ങവേല പാലിപ്പാനും വാളും വാളിന്മേൽനീരുംപകൎന്നുകൊടുത്തു.

IV. (a) Give the meanings of ഗ്രഹം, ഉത്സംഗം, സമയം, സാപത്ന്യം, പാഷാണം, തൂണി, തളിയാതിരിമാർ, അവരോധിപ്പിക്ക, ആഢ്യന്മാർ, മാടമ്പിമാർ, വന്തർ and സാമന്തർ.

(b.) Derive ദുൎല്ലഭം, സാക്ഷാൽ, വക്രതം, സാഷ്ടാംഗം, കോഴിക്കോട,—

(c.) Give as many synonyms as you can of അൎജ്ജുനൻ, ഭൃഗി and താമര.

V. Explain the following epithets. To whom is each applied, and why? കാലദേശാനുരൂപൻ - ചണ്ഡദീധിതികുലജാതൻ - കുംഭസംഭവൻ - ആശ്രയാശൻ - കമലാസനൻ - ധാതാവു - വീതിഹോത്രൻ - ഗൃദ്ധ്രരാജൻ - ഗുരുപൈരി - മതിശേഖരൻ.

VI. What do you understand by മായ? Give as full a description as you can of its properties, functions, and manifestations.

VII. What stratagem did Ravana propose to Maricha for carrying away Sita? By what arguments did Maricha try to dissuade Ravana and how were they answered by the latter? What considerations induced him eventually to agree to Ravana's proposal? To what extent was the stratagem successful?

VIII. (*a.*) What is each of the following similes employed to illustrate?

1. ജലപാത്രത്തുഘസ്ഥിതരവിമണ്ഡലംപോലെ.

2. നീലപർവ്വതത്തിൻെറമുകളിൽനിന്നുചാടി നാലഞ്ചുവഴിവരുമരുവിയാറുപോലെ.

3. അദ്ധ്വരത്തി ങ്കൽചെന്നുശ്രീ നകൻമന്ത്രംകൊണ്ടു ശ്രദ്ധമാംപുരോഡാശംകൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന പോലെ.

4. നേത്രമുണ്ടെന്നാകിലുംകാണ്മതിനുണ്ടുപണി രാത്രിയിൽതൻെറപദംദീപമുണ്ടെന്നാകിലെ നേരുള്ളവഴിയറിഞ്ഞീടാവിതവ്വണ്ണമെ.

(*b.*) To what is Sita walking between Rama and Lakshmana compared? Explain the simile.

IX. Explain the allusions in the following:—

(*a.*) ബാലിക്കുമുനിശാപം പേടിച്ചുചെന്നുകൂടാ.

(*b.*) ചൊല്ലൊരുംസുരാരികൾ ദുപ്പരാസുരന്മാരെ എന്നുപ്പൊരിചെയ്തുദൈവമെ.

(*c.*) പന്നഗോത്തമതല്ലെ പരുഉകൊരുന്നവാൻ,

X. (a.) Describe the different changes that the ഭൂതകാലപ്രത്യയം undergoes.

(b.) Analyse പറഞ്ഞപ്പൊൾ, കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു, കഴിയാതെ, and ഇങ്ങിനെ.

XI. Distinguish between (1) വിനയെച്ചം and പേരെച്ചം (2) ക്രിയാനാമം and ഭാവരൂപം (3) ഉപക്രിയ and സഹായക്രിയ (4) ക്രിയാനാമസപ്തമി and രണ്ടാംസപ്തമി (5) ഭാവന.

XII. How would you account for the errors and obscurities so frequently met with in the കേരളോൽപ്പത്തി? Who was the author of the original work on which it is based and when did he live? Mention some of his most important works.

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. Translate into Malayalam—

Nothing, then, can be more natural than that a person endowed with sensibility and imagination should entertain a respectful and affectionate feeling towards those great men with whose minds he holds daily communion. Yet nothing can be more certain than that such persons have not always deserved to be regarded with respect or affection. Some writers, whose works will continue to instruct and delight mankind to the remotest ages have been placed in such situations that their actions and motives are as well known to us as the actions and motives of one human being can be known to another, and unhappily their conduct has not always been such as an impartial judge can contemplate with approbation. But the fanaticism of the devout worshipper of genius is proof against all evidence and all argument. The character of his idol is matter of faith, and the province of faith is not to be invaded by reason. He maintains his

superstition with a credulity as boundless and a zeal as unscrupulous as can be found in the most ardent partisans of religious and political factions.

II. Write an Essay in Malayalam not exceeding two or three pages on 'The Morals of a people as affected by their physical condition.'

III. Translate into English—

(a.) ദേശത്ത അടിമയും കുടിമയും ഉണ്ടാക്കി, അടിയാരെയും കുടിയാരെയും രക്ഷിച്ചു തറയും സങ്കേതവും ഉറപ്പിച്ചു, തറയകത്തനായന്മാരെ കല്പിച്ചു, അവരെകൊണ്ടു ഓരൊ കണ്ണംകയ്യും കല്പനയും കല്പിച്ചു, അവകാശത്തിന്നു താഴ്ചയും വീഴ്ചയും വരാതെ പരിപാലിച്ചു, കുടിയാൎക്ക കീഴായ ഗുരുതങ്ങൾക്ക മേലായ ഗുരുമേലാഴിയും, കുടിയാൎക്ക കാണവും തങ്ങൾക്ക ജന്മവും കല്പിച്ചു, കാണജന്മ മൎയ്യാദയും നടത്തി, ബ്രാഹ്മണാചാരവും ശൂദ്രമൎയ്യാദയും കല്പിച്ചു, ബ്രാഹ്മണൎക്കുള്ള ദേവപൂജയും പിതൃപൂജയും കല്പിച്ചു, നേരും ന്യായവും നടത്തി, 64 ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലുള്ള വേദബ്രാഹ്മണരെ ആനന്ദിപ്പിച്ചു, ദാനധൎമങ്ങളും ചെയ്തു.

(b.) കാമവു മാശാഭംഗം കൊണ്ടുകോ പവുമതി പ്രേമവുമാലസ്യവും പൂണ്ടുരാക്ഷസിയപ്പോൾമായാ ത്രുപവും വേഷപ്പട്ടഞ്ഞ

നശൈലം പൊലെകായാകാരവുംഘൊര
ദംഷ്ട്രവും കയ്യൊണ്ടപ്പോൾ കമ്പമുൾക്ക
ക്കൊണ്ടുസീതാദേവി യൊടടുത്തപ്പോൾ
സംഭ്രമത്തോടുരാമൻ തടുത്തുനിൎത്തു
ന്നേരംബാലകൻ കണ്ടുശീഘ്രംകുതി
ച്ചുചാടിവന്നു വാളുറയൂരി ക്കാതുംമൂലയും
മുക്കുമെല്ലാംഛേദിച്ചുനേരമവളുലറിമുറ
യിട്ടനാദത്തെക്കൊണ്ടു ലോകമൊക്കെ
മാറെറാലികൊണ്ടു നീലപൎവ്വതത്തിൻെറ
മുകളിൽനിന്നുചാടി നാലഞ്ചുവഴിവരു
മരുവിയാറു പോലെചോരയുമൊലിപ്പി
ച്ചു കാളരാത്രിയെപോലെഘോരയാംനി
ശാചരി വേഗത്തിൽനടകൊണ്ടാൾ.

(c.) മൂഢതതേടിപ്രപഞ്ചത്തിലോരോരൊ
മോടികൾകണ്ടുഭ്രമിച്ചുഴന്നീടേണ്ടാ ;
മണ്ണാശപെണ്ണാശപൊന്നാശയിങ്ങിനെ
മണ്ണിൽകഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്നിതുകാലങ്ങൾ ;
ഓടിയേ:ടിച്ചരിക്കുന്നിതുചിത്തവും
ഓടാതെനിൎത്തുവാനുംപണിയെത്രയും :
ഓരൊവിഷയഭോഗങ്ങളിലുൾപ്പെട്ടു
പാരംവലഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നുനാൾ,
നാഴികതോറുംക്ഷയിക്കുന്നിതായുസ്സും

പാഴിൽകഴിഞ്ഞുപോംനല്ലൊരുജന്മവും ;
കേവലംപാക്കിൽവഴിപോക്കനെപോലെ
മേവുന്നുഭൂമിയിലെന്നേപറയാവൂ.

(*d.*) പണ്ടൊരുവാഴകുലച്ചിഹനട്ടു
കൊണ്ടുനനച്ചുവളൎന്നുവരുമ്പോൾ,
ഉണ്ടാംകുലയതിനെന്നുനിനച്ചു
കൊണ്ടുവസിച്ചിതു, വാഴകുലച്ചു :
കുലവന്നപ്പോളതുകുലയല്ലെ
ന്നുലകിൽപലരുംചൊല്ലിയനേരം
കുലയുമറുത്തുകളഞ്ഞു, മേലിൽ
കുലവരുമെന്നുനിനച്ചുംകൊണ്ടു
പഴുതിൽവസിപ്പൊരുവാഴക്കാരൻ
ഉഴൽവതുപോലെചമഞ്ഞുജ്ജ്വരൻ.

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU : GRAMMAR, &c.

MUHAMMAD ISHOCK SAHIB.

I. (*a.*) Are the genitive cases of the first and second personal pronouns ever used as nouns governed by a simple post position ? if so, give two examples of each.

(*b.*) Is the infinitive used as imperative and is it declinable ?

(*c.*) If the auxiliary تیا follows a verb in the infinitive mood what does it express ? Is it declinable, and what is it equivalent to in English.

II. (*a.*) What is سو the correlative of ? State the use of تو

(*b.*) Is جو used to denote other than a relative ? Prove by examples.

III. (*a.*) Give the roots of the following words with their meaning.

ہتکھنڈا — پورن ماسی — نوچندی — مرگ
نثني — کلسرا — دان پتر — دیوال بند — صبح خیزیا —
گھسیارا — رتجگا *

(*b.*) State the gender of the following nouns—

اختیار — دوکان — جنگ — تیر — قي —
کیچڑ — قوت — ہوش — پوجا — جاترا — نخچیر —
دیوان (اشعار) جرم — دریا *

IV. (*a.*) طائر کے یہہ سن کلام صیاد
بن دام ہوا غلام صیاد

(*b.*) بازو کے جو بند کھول ڈالے
طائر نے تڑپ کے پر نکالے

(*a.*) Put the first line in prose order.

(*b.*) Why are the verbs کھول ڈالے and نکالے in the second couplet in plural number, their nominative and objective being apparently in the singular form.

V. State what sorts of jumlas (جملہ) are the following; and describe the ترکیب of the first two.

جو شخص کہ کل چوري کیا *
وہ کپڑا کہ طاقچہ پر ہي *
مین نے اسکو نہین مارا میرے پڑوسی نے مارا ہي *

VI. Give the (Arabic) plural of—

سعي — ثمر — ہدیہ — مجلس — دیوان (اشعار)

زمان — لسان — خلیفہ — وظیفہ — وعا — د وا —
د عوی *

VII. (*a.*) Describe the difference between محاورہ and اصطلاح

(*b.*) Write a sentence making use of the استعارۂ مطلقہ

VIII. Name the characters of the Urdu alphabet which are of feminine gender.

IX. How do you express the habit of doing anything in Hindustani? Prove by examples.

X. Is the infinitive, inflected with the post position کا, used for the future? Give an example of the same.

XI. Who was the compiler of the Surur-i-Sultáni (سرور سلطانی) and from what original work were its contents extracted.

TUESDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

MUHAMMAD ISHOCK SAHIB.

I. Translate into Urdu—

Nothing, then, can be more natural than that a person endowed with sensibility and imagination should entertain a respectful and affectionate feeling towards those great men with whose minds he holds daily communion. Yet nothing can be more certain than that such persons have not always deserved to be regarded with respect or affection. Some writers, whose works will continue to instruct and delight mankind to the remotest ages have been placed in such situations that their actions and motives are as well known to us as the actions and motives of one human being can be known to another, and unhappily their conduct has not always been such as an impartial judge can contemplate with approbation. But the fanaticism of the devout worshipper of genius is proof against all evidence and all

argument. The character of his idol is matter of faith, and the province of faith is not to be invaded by reason. He maintains his superstition with a credulity as boundless and a zeal as unscrupulous as can be found in the most ardent partisans of religious and political factions.

II. Write an Essay in Urdu not exceeding two or three pages on 'The Morals of a people as affected by their physical condition.'

III. Translate into English—

(a.) تاریخ معجم میں رقم ہے کہ جب ایالت اقلیم عالم اور کفالت مصالح بنی آدم نوذر پر مقرر ہوی وہ نہایت خویشتن داری اور غایت کم آزاری سے سلطنت کا اہتمام اور رعیت کا انتظام نکر سکا اس رخنے سے امارت کی عمارت بیٹھی اور اقبال کے زوال نے فتنۂ خوابیدہ کو چونکا یا فساد کو اوٹھایا — نہ شاہ و نہ سالار لشکر بود ** کہ نازک تن و ناز پرور بود ** ترا افسر و گنج و فرماند ہی ** حرام است گرسر ببالین نہی **

اور حافظ آبرو لکھتا ہے کہ جب خبر رحلت منوچہر توران میں پہنچی اُن روزوں پشنگ کو ترکستان کی حکومت تھی اسنے اپنی اولاد کو جمع کرکے کہا کہ خوف و خطر میں آنا پہنچنا ہی طرف مراد کے اور وقت و ساعت روندہ ہی مثال ابرو باد کے مرد قوی رائے صاحب حزم اولوالعزم طلب جاہ و دولت سے یا خواہش عزت و حکومت سے کسی وقت میں باز نہیں رہتا اور صعوۂ کم ظرف پست حوصلہ کبھی عنقائے بلند پرواز سے دم ساز نہیں ہوتا *

(b.) آنکھون مین تیرے کبامئین سبکبار ہوگیا
نظرون مین تولنے کے سزاوار ہوگیا
بیوجہ زلف کا مئین گرفتار ہوگیا
بیجرم بال بال گنہگار ہوگیا
ہردم کے تاک جھانک سے بیمار ہوگیا
روزن کو دید کا تیرے آزار ہوگیا
آنکھین لڑائین تونے مئین بیمار ہوگیا
اچھا ہوا کہ دید کا آزار ہوگیا
رہتي ہي دید چشم تصور سے ہجر مین
نزدیک دوربین سے دلدار ہوگیا
برسات کے دن آئے تو جگنو نکل پڑے
رویا جو مئین تو نالہ شرربار ہوگیا
میٹھی چھري سے تونے بنایا مگر قلم
خامہ دم رقم جو شکربار ہوگیا
کرنے لگا ہی شکوۂ جورو جفاے یار
دشمن ہمارے دوست سے بیزار ہوگیا

(c.) اتنے مین یہہ رکاوٹ کي صحبت دیکھہ نجم النسا تنتنگ کر اُٹھہ کھڑي ہوي اوٗر ایک گلابي جھلکتي ہوي ان کے آگے لاکر رکھہ دي پھر آپہي پیالہ بھرا اوٗر مسکرا کرکہا اے شہزادي چپکي کیا بیٹھي ہي یہہ پیالہ پي اوٗر اپنے ہاتھہ سے اسکو بھي پلا مجھہ ایسي گونگي صحبت خوش نہین آتي اوٗر سنسان مجلس

نہین بھائي ـ بیت ـ مین صدقے تیرے تجھکو میري قسم ـ کئي
ساغر اسکو پلا دمبدم — جب منت اسنے بہت
کئي تب ناز سے پیالے کو اٹھا منہہ پھیر اسکي طرف
سے اوٗر مسکرا ـ کہا بادہ نوشي سے ہو جسکو ذوق ـ
پئے یہہ پیالہ نہین اسکا شوق ـ تب ہنسکر شہزادے نے
یہہ بات کہي کہ شراب پیني کسي کے نہو رون سے
کیفیت نہین رکھتي *

IV. Translate into English the following idiomatic phrases, &c.

منہہ کو چار چاند لگنا *
رونگٹے کھڑے ہونا *
منہہ لیکے رہجانا *
چکا چوندھہ لگ جانا *
منہہ لگانا *
گل کھانا *
گل لینا *
تم دونون کي بنتي نہین بہتر ہی کہ تم
اسکے نام کو نہ جاوین *
دنیا مثل سراب ہي اوٗر زندگي مانند
حباب *
کون اس مقدمے مین پہلے سلسلہ جنبان ہوا *
بیات
غرض اپني صنعت سے تارون کو توڑ

زمین کو فلک کا بنا تي تهي جوڑ
سونا اپنے پي گئے سونا کرگئے دیس
سونا ملا نہ پي پهرے سونا کرگئے کیس
نہ جاتي دل مین ترے کیون نہین اثر ورنہ
یہہ آہ وہ ہي کہ پتهر کے پار ہوتي ہي
نہین ہي بحث کا طوطي ترا دہن مجهہ سے
سخن ہی سن لے تو رنگین ترا چمن مجهہ سے
مری زبان ہي ملک سخن مین ایک خیاط
عروس معني کا ہو ٹهیک پیرہن مجهہ سے
کب اسکو گوش کرے تها جہان مین اہل کمال
یہہ سنگریزہ ہوا ہي درعدن مجهہ سے

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HISTORY.

J. L. VEREKER BINDON, M. A.: C. D. MACLEAN, M. A., MUS. DOC.

PART I.

I. What does language tell us of the Aryans before their dispersion?

Mention the non-Aryan races of Europe and state approximately the dates when they settled there.

II. Give a concise sketch of Phoenician History.

or

Describe the changes which marked the beginning of modern Europe.

III. Mention the chief colonizing nations of modern Europe and their chief colonies preserving the chronological order.

IV. Describe the changes introduced into Europe by

(*a.*) The treaty of Utrecht in 1713 A. D.

or

(*b.*) That of Paris in 1815 A. D.

V. State *concisely* what you know of any *four* under each of the following heads.

(*a.*) B. C. 490, A. D. 451, 800, 1492, 1571, 1806

(*b.*) Roum, Dauphin, the Golden Bull, Morgarten, the Sicilian Vespers, Franks [in its Eastern sense.]

PART II.

I. Give an account of the battle of Salamis, and of the events leading up to it.

II. What was the political constitution of Athens and Sparta at the time of the expedition to Sicily? What was ostracism?

III. What was the end of Demosthenes the general? What was the Nikean Peace? What was the Thirty Years' Truce? Why was Alcibiades re-called from Sicily?

IV. Make a tabular statement shewing the principal events in the life of Alexander the Great, with dates.

V. Sketch the character of Alexander. How has the world benefited by his military operations?

WEDNESDAY, 19TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ARITHMETIC.

F. S. EVANS, M. A.

I. In an examination A obtains 10 per cent. less than the minimum number of marks required for passing, B obtains $11\frac{1}{9}$ per cent. less than A, and C $41\frac{3}{17}$ per cent. less than the number of marks obtained by A and B together. Does C pass or fail?

II. If the cost of making bread be one rupee per bushel of wheat, what is the price of wheat when the two-anna loaf is twice as large as it is when wheat is Rs. 5 a bushel?

III. If the rupee be worth 1*s.* 9*d.*, and the mohur 30*s.*, find the least number of pounds which can be paid exactly in rupees or mohurs.

IV. If the rate of wages vary as the price of rice, and if 57 men working for 35 days receive Rs. 405 As. 3 P. 9 when rice is sold at the rate of 136 measures for Rs. 39; find the price of rice per measure when 70 men working for 19 days receive Rs. 353 As. 4 P. 6.

V. A certain number of men and women subscribe a sum of money, the number of women being four times the number of men. Each man subscribes as many annas as there are men altogether, and each woman as many pice as there are women altogether. The total amount subscribed being Rs. 756 find the number of men and women.

VI. Find the cost of surrounding a rectangular plot of ground 56½ feet long by 30½ feet broad with a paved walk 4 feet 3 inches wide at 2*s*. 8*d*., per square foot.

VII. Paper-money is at a discount of 10 per cent. A man buys goods marked £ 27 (paper-money) and offers that sum in gold. How much paper-money must he receive in change, 10 per cent. abatement being allowed for cash?

VIII. A and B engage in trade, their capitals being as 3 : 2. At the end of 3 months A takes out a sum equivalent to one-third of B's capital, and at the end of another 3 months B puts in a sum equivalent to what A took out. If A's profits at the end of the year are £ 110 more than B's, find the amount of the profits of each.

IX. What sum of money put out at Compound Interest will in 2 years amount to £ 1944·81, Interest being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and being paid *half-yearly*?

X. A person puts £ 1197 out at 30 per cent. per annum Interest, and spends at the end of each year £ 300 *more* than the annual Interest on £ 1197, and thus at the end of a certain time has nothing left. If he had spent £ 300 *less* than the annual Interest, how much would he have had at the end of the same time?

XI. What sum must a person invest in the 3 per cents. at 90, in order that by selling out £ 1000 *stock* when they have risen to 93¼, and the remainder when they have fallen to 84¼, and investing the whole proceeds in the 4 per cents. at par, he may increase his annual income by £ 9-5s.

THURSDAY, 20TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY.

P. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I. (*a.*) Show that $a^n - (-1)^n b^n$ is divisible by $a + b$.

(*b.*) Thence deduce that $49^n + 16n - 1$ is divisible by 64.

II. (*a*) Find when $ax^2 + bx + c$ has not the same sign as a.

(*b.*) If $x^2 + 2ax + 4y^2 - 3a^2 = 0$, determine the limits between which x must lie for real values of y, and y for real values of x.

III. (*a.*) Solve $x + y = 3$, $y + z = 5$, $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 36$.

(*b.*) If the roots of $\sqrt{ax + b} - \sqrt{bx + a} = \sqrt{a + b}$ be equal, show that $\frac{a}{b}$ must be one of the three cube roots of -1.

IV. Find the formula for the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time, without assuming the formula for permutations.

V. Find the number of ways in which fourteen coins, not distinguishable from one another, may be div.ded among three persons so that no one may have less than three coins.

VI. (*a.*) Prove the Binomial Theorem for a negative integral index, assuming its truth for a positive integral index.

(*b.*) Find the coefficient of x^{n-2} in the expansion of

$$\frac{x^3 - 3x + 4}{(1 - x)^3}$$

VII. If p_n, $q_n \sqrt{-1}$ represent respectively the real and imaginary parts in the expansion of $(1 + \sqrt{-3})^n$, show that $p_{n-1} q_n - q_{n-1} p_n = 4^{n-1} \sqrt{3}$.

VIII. (*a.*) Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

(*b*) D is a fixed point in the base BC of a triangle ABC. Through G any point in a fixed straight line parallel to BC, GH is drawn parallel to AD cutting BC in H. Shew that the difference of the triangles AFG, ABH is constant.

IX. (*a.*) If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

(*b*.) ABC, DBE are diameters of a circle at right angles to one another. AFG is any chord cutting DE in F and the circumference in G. Shew that the rectangle contained by AF, AG is equal to the square on AD.

X. (*a*.) Equiangular triangles have the sides about their equal angles proportionals.

(*b*.) ABC is an isosceles triangle. D is a point in AC such that BD equals the base BC. Shew that BC touches the circle circumscribing ABD.

(*c*.) If BE be a diameter of this circle, and AF, BG perpendicular to BC, AC respectively, shew that BE is a third proportional to AF, AB; and that ED is to AB as AG to AF.

XI. (*a*.) Equal triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other have the sides about their equal angles reciprocally proportional.

(*b*.) Construct a triangle, having given the base, the vertical angle, and the rectangle contained by the sides.

THURSDAY, 20TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRIGONOMETRY AND EUCLID BOOK XI.

H. FORTEY, M.A.

I. Define the circular measure of an angle.

If θ be the circular measure of an angle of A degrees, find the relation between θ and A.

What will be the length in inches of an object which subtends an angle of one second at the distance of 10 miles?

II. Prove that $\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$, assuming that A and B are each less than a right angle.

Shew that the formula holds good if for A and B we write $90^\circ + A$ and $90^\circ + B$.

III. Find $\tan\frac{A}{2}$ in terms of $\tan A$. If A is less than 90° which of the two values of $\tan\frac{A}{2}$ is the true one, and what is the meaning of the other?

IV. Find the sine and cosine of 18°.

V. Define a logarithm, and shew that $\log_b a \times \log_a b = 1$.

VI. In a triangle ABC having given $AC = \sqrt{2}$, $BC = \sqrt{3}$ and $\angle BAC = 60°$ find the side AB.

VII. If $A + B + C = 180°$, shew that the values of x and y determined from any two of the following equations will satisfy the third equation.

$$(1 + y) \sin A + x \sin (B - C) = 0$$
$$(1 - x) \sin B + y \sin (C - A) = 0$$
$$(x + y) \sin C - \sin (A - B) = 0$$

VIII. A base AB of length a is measured directly towards the top of a mountain. The angles of elevation of the summit at A and B are α and β respectively, and the base AB itself slopes upwards at an angle γ. Find the height of the mountain above A.

IX. Define a duodecahedron, and shew how many edges and solid angles it has.

X. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it.

XI. Determine a plane which shall contain a given straight line and make a given angle with a given plane.

XII. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, shew that these are together less than four right angles.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1878.

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

C. COOPER, M. A.

I. (*a.*)—It has been pointed out that Ben Jonson, in his Roman plays, is laboriously, and even pedantically, correct as regards historical and antiquarian details, but that in striving after such correctness the truth of human nature is missed.

Show from "Coriolanus" that the above criticism is wholly inapplicable to Shakespeare.

(*b.*)—When Shakespeare in his "Coriolanus" says that Marcius was "a soldier even to Cato's wish," he simply quotes from Plutarch. Why is Shakespeare found fault with for an expression for which no one blames Plutarch?

II. In the following passages, make whatever changes may be necessary to bring them into strict conformity with the requirements of modern English:

(*a.*)—Like to a harvest-man that's tasked to mow,
Or all, or lose his hire.

(*b.*)— For that he has
Given hostile strokes, and that not in the presence
Of dreadful justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it.

(*c.*)—You are well understood to be a perfecter giber for the table than a necessary bencher in the Capitol.

(*d.*)—Tell me, in peace what each by the other lose.

(*e.*)—He waved indifferently betwixt doing them neither good nor harm.

(*f.*)—Soon as the potion works, their human countenance,
The express resemblance of the gods, is changed.

III. (*a.*)—*Sic.* It is a mind
That *shall* remain a poison where it is,
Not poison any further.

Rom. There *hath been* strange insurrections, the people against the senators, patricians and nobles.

How does Shakespeare make his interlocutors bring out the force of the italicised expressions? Who are the "nobles," as distinguished from the "senators" and the "patricians"?

IV. (*a.*)—Show how the proverb, "Too proud to be vain," applies to the character of Coriolanus.

(*b.*)—State what part Menenius chiefly sustains in the action of the play, and show how his character fits him for sustaining such a part.

V. *A.* (*a.*)—Explain the nature of Mock-Heroic poetry, referring to scenes or passages in the "Rape of the Lock" in illustration of your remarks.

or (*b.*)—Point out the characteristics of the "Masque," and justify the criticism that Milton's "Comus" deserves in an eminent degree to be called a *moral* masque.

B. Compare the description of the *guard of chastity* in "Comus" with that in the "Rape of the Lock," and show how the treatment of the former is suited to the purpose of Milton, and that of the latter to the purpose of Pope.

VI. She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various bustle of resort,
Were all too ruffled.

Some editions of Milton read "all-to ruffled," and others "all to-ruffled." Give the force of each of the three forms of expression, and state which you prefer, and why.

VII. (*a.*)—Whether the nymph shall break *Diana's law.*

(*b.*)—I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments.

Illustrate (*a*) from "Comus," and (*b*) from "Coriolanus."

VIII. In a criticism on Milton, Landor asks, "How can a bosom be unadorned which is already inlaid with gems?" Quote the passage referred to, and criticise the criticism.

IX. Contrast the type of female character exemplified in the heroine of "Coriolanus," with the type exemplified in that of the "Rape of the Lock."

X. There is an ellipsis in the expression of the thought of each of the following passages. Supply it.

(*a.*)— There's no remedy,
Unless, by not so doing, our good city
Cleave in the midst and perish.

(*b.*)— He hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial
Than the severity of the public power.

XI. Express the meanings of the following passages in plain language:—

(*a.*)—Eyes and ears for the time, but hearts for the event.

(*b.*)—The eyes of the ignorant are more learned than the ears.

(*c.*)—You shall not be the grave of your deserving.

(*d.*)—How sweetly did they ["the raptures"] float upon the wings of silence!

(*e.*)—Danger will wink on opportunity.

XII. Reproduce as far as you can, *either (a)* The description given by Menenius, after his return from the Volscian camp, of the appearance and demeanour of Coriolanus, *or (b)* Coriolanus's rehearsal of his part as endeavouring to make his peace with the offended commons. Characterize the style, and point out the feeling that the style is designed and fitted to express.

XIII. *(a.)* On the assumption that Pope's "correctness" applies to his versification, show from the "Rape of the Lock" that some common English words must have been pronounced otherwise in his time than they are now.

(b.) If a modern poet had written the following lines, what slightly different arrangement of the words would he have adopted, and why?—

(1) She that has that is clad in complete steel.

(2) Thou told'st me of. What grim aspects are these?

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

CAPTAIN W. H. HALLETT.

I. Re-write the following in simple, idiomatic English, without materially exceeding it in length.

The Historian, scarcely giueth leysure to the Moralist, to say so much, *but* that he loden with old Mouse-eaten records, authorising himselfe (for the most part) vpon other histories, whose greatest authorities, are built vpon the notable foundation of Heare-say, *hauing* much *a-doe* to accord differing VVriters, and to pick truoth out of partiality, better acquainted with a thousand yeeres a goe, then with the present age: and yet better knowing how this world goeth, *then* how his owne wit runneth: curious for antiquities, and inquisitiue of nouelties, a wonder to young folkes, and a tyrant in *table talke, denieth* in a great chafe, that any man for teaching of vertue, and vertuous actions, is comparable to him.

Parse fully and explain the italicized words.

Make a list of all words in the above of Latin or Greek origin, with one Anglo-Saxon synonym for each.

II. What does Sidney say about—(*a*) Laughter and Delight, (*b*) The alleged untruthfulness of poets, (*c*) The teaching of comedies (*d*) Similitudes, (*e*) Inflection?

III. Remark briefly on the use of the Conventional in Art, and show how it was both specially necessary on the Greek stage and specially suited to a Greek audience.

IV. What are the main differences between the Aeschylean method and the Shakespearian? Illustrate your answer by comparing

the Agamemnon (*i. e.*, the first part of the trilogy) with the kind of play Shakespeare would have written on the same subject.

or

"Orestes is a Greek Hamlet, as Clytemnestra is the Greek Lady Macbeth." Show how far this statement is correct by a comparison of motives and conduct.

V. What were the religious and political beliefs of Aeschylus? Point out any way in which they make themselves apparent in the two dramas you have studied.

VI. Compare briefly the styles of Carlyle and Copleston, showing how far they are suited to their respective subjects.

VII. State what Carlyle says respecting

(*a.*)—Cromwell's speeches.

(*b.*)—The dissolution of the Rump.

(*c.*)—Cromwell's assumption of despotic power.

(*d.*)—The use and abuse of Forms.

VIII. Explain—

The moral unit, so to speak, is a house, not a man.
Calculus Minervae.
The *Vulpine* intellect.
Rugged Orson.
Smooth shaved Respectabilities.
Poor sceptical *Encyclopédies*.

In what sense does Sidney use the words—

Commoditie, pounded, trauerces, ill-favoured.

Write brief notes on

Quack, Charlatan, Sansculottism, Bulletin, tapster, shop.

Whence are the following expressions borrowed—

Let him paint an inch thick—
Wearing his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck at—
Here however lies the rub.

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL ENGLISH.

H. B. GRIGG, B.A.

I. Contrast the positions of Chaucer and Spenser in the history of the English language and Literature. What were the causes at work which produce the long period of stagnation in literature, which followed the death of Chaucer?

II. (*a.*)—Who are the principal essay writers of the 16th and 17th centuries? Contrast the styles of any two such writers.

(*b.*)—Trace the rise and progress of English prose writing up to the close of the 17th century.

N. B.—The Candidate need not answer both the questions.

III. In what works do the following characters appear? Name also the authors.

Imogen—Squire Western—Laura Pendennis—Edie Ochiltree—Lucy Ashton—Touchstone—Perdita—Harriet Byron—Sir Rodger de Coverley—Una—Mr. Primrose—Sir Anthony Absolute.

IV How, and at what periods, has Latin contributed to the formation of the English language? Give examples of words belonging to each period.

V. Explain explicitly the construction or etymology of the following words or phrases.

Myself—himself—he himself—themselves—methinks-whence—beyond—anon—ought—utmost.

VI. Explain the use of *shall* and *will*. What principle governs or underlies the choice between them?

VII What political circumstances called forth the following words and who were the authors.

Areopagitica, or the Liberty of unlicensed printing—the Drapier's Letters—the Letters on a Regicide Peace.

VIII. Render one of the following extracts into plain prose, and punctuate carefully.

(*a.*)—" There was a time when, tho' my path was rough,
This joy within me dallied with distress,
And all misfortunes were but as the stuff
Whence fancy made me dreams of happiness;
For hope grew round me, like the twining vine,
And fruits, and foliage, not my own, seemed mine.
But now afflictions bow me down to earth;
Nor care I that they rob me of my mirth,
But ah! each visitation
Suspends what nature gave me at my birth,
My shaping spirit of Imagination."

(*b.*)—(i.) " Man, one harmonious soul of many a soul,
Whose nature is its own divine control,
Where all things flow to all, as rivers to the sea.
Familiar acts are beautiful through love;
Labour, and pain, and grief, in life's green grove
Sport like tame beasts, none knew how gentle they could be

(ii.) His will, with all mean passions, bad delights,
And selfish cares, its trembling satellites,
A spirit ill to guide, but mighty to obey,
Is as a tempest-winged ship, whose helm
Love rules, through waves which dare not overwhelm
Forcing life's wildest shores to own its sovereign sway!

(iii.) All things confess his strength. Through the cold mass
Of marble and of colour his dreams pass;
Bright threads whence mothers weave the robes their children wear;
Languages is a perpetual Orphic song,
Which rules with Dædal harmony a throng
Of thoughts and forms, which else senseless and shapeless were.

N. B.—The first verse of extract (b) need not be rendered.

IX. Name the work in which each of the following extracts will be found; and the authors. Confine yourself to five of the quotations.

1. " The quality of mercy is not strained."
2. " He that hath a wife hath given hostages to fortune."

3. "The mind is its own place, and in itself.
Can make a heav'n of hell, a hell of heav'n"

4. "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

5 "No more, where ignorance is bliss
'Tis folly to be wise."

6. "Had we never lov'd sae kindly,
Had we never lov'd sae blindly,
Never met and never parted,
We had ne'er been broken hearted."

7. "Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

8 "I stood in Venice, on the Bright of Sighs;
A palace and a prison on each hand:
I saw from out of the waves her structure rise
As from the stroke of the enchanter's wand."

9. "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting"
The soul that rises with us, o'er life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting
And cometh from afar."

X Explain three of the following extracts, giving the force of any allutions they may contain.

1. "A power from the unknown God;
A Promethean conqueror came;
Like a triumphal path he trod
The thorns of death and shame."

2. "I died a Queen. The Roman Soldier found
Me lying dead, my crown about my brows,
A name for ever!"

3. "But the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels
And the nations do but murmur snarling at each other's heels!"

4. "The prospect of lucre is now the only stimulus to learning, and he is * * * * the most popular astrologer who can best turn the rise and fall or others' stars to his own advantage; * * * and

the soundest theologian who can preach himself into an excellent living."

5. "And the repeated air
Of sad Electra's poet had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare."

6. "Never had any writer so vast a command of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthrophy and despair. That Marah was never dry."

XI. Scott's Novels are described as romantic, Fielding's or Thackeray's as antiromantic. Wherein does the difference consist?

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Show that the following Institutions, though much praised in theory, are in practice by no means unmixed blessings.

C. COOPER, M. A.

I.

The Liberty of the Subject.

CAPTAIN W. H. HALLETT.

II.

Cheap Postage.

H. B. GRIGG, B. A.

III.

A Cheap Press.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: GRAMMAR, &c.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL.D.

I. अथ चेद्वधिः प्रतीच्छते

कथमाविष्कृतजिह्मवृत्तिना ।

धृतराष्ट्रसुतेन मृत्युजा-
चिरमास्वाद्य नरेन्द्रसम्पदः ॥
द्विषता विहितन्त्वयाथ वा
यदि लब्धा पुनरात्मनः पदम् ।
जननाथ तवानुजन्मनां
कृतमाविष्कृतपौरुषै र्भुजैः ॥
मदसिक्तमुखै र्मृगाधिपः
करिभि र्वर्त्तयते स्वयं हतैः ।
लघयन् खलु तेजसा जगन्
न महानिच्छति भूतिमन्यतः ॥
अभिमानधनस्य गत्वरै-
रसुभिः स्थास्नु यशश्चिचीषतः ।
अचिरांशुविलासचञ्चला
ननु लक्ष्मीः फलमानुषङ्गिकम् ॥

(*a.*) Explain the samása and give the meaning of आविष्कृत-जिह्मवृत्तिना and आविष्कृतपौरुषैः

(*b.*) Give the meanings of the words अवधि, विहितं, आनुषङ्गिकं in the above extract—also any other meaning which those words or any of them may have.

(c.) Parse fully मुत्यजाः, लब्धा. कृतं, लघयन्, फलं.

Give the Etymology of अचिरांशु, करिभिः, मृगाधिपः

II. अथ जयाय नु मेरुमहीभृतोरभसया नु दिगन्त-
दिदृक्षया ।
अभिययौ स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं समुदितं विलङ्घ-
यितुन्नभः ॥ १ ॥
तपनमण्डलदीपितमेकतः सततनैशतमोवृतम-
न्यतः ।
हसितभिन्नतमिस्रचयम्पुरः शिवमिवानुगतङ्गज-
चर्मणा ॥ २ ॥

(a.) Translate the first Verse into English from अथ जयाय to विलङ्घयितुन्नभः.

(b.) Explain fully what is meant by एकतः and अन्यतः and what natural event is thereby referred to.

(c.) What is the meaning of शिवमिवानुगतङ्गजचर्मणा ।

III. अधिरुह्य पुष्पभरनम्रशिखैः
परितः परिष्कृततलान्तरुभिः ।
मनसः प्रसत्तिमिव मूर्ध्नि गिरेः

शुचिमाससाद स वनान्तभुवं ॥

अनुसानु पुष्पितलतावितति:

फलितोरुभूरुह विविक्तवन: ।

धृतिमाततान तनयस्य हरे-

स्तपसेऽधिवस्तुमचलामचल: ॥

(*a.*) What does अधिरुह्य and आससाद govern?

(*b.*) Why is तरुभि: put in the instrumental case?

(*c.*) Parse शुचिं fully.

(*d.*) Give the meaning and syntactical connexion of परिष्कृत-तलां and वनान्तभुवं.

(*e.*) Give the roots of अधिरुह्य, आससाद, ततान and वस्तुं and their 3rd person singular Present (लट्) Aorist (लुङ्) and Past Passive participle क्त as well as their 3rd person dual Perfect (लिट्).

(*f*) Translate into English the last four lines of the above extract—viz. from अनुसानु to अचलामचल:

IV. अपयन्धनुष: शिवान्तिकस्थै

र्विवरेसद्भिरभिख्यया जिहान: ।

युगपद्दृशे विश्वन् वराहं
तदुपोढैश्च नभश्चरैः पृषत्कः ॥
स तमालनिभे रिपौ मुराणां
घननीहार इवाविषिक्तवेगः ।
भयविप्लुतमीक्षितो नभस्थैः
जगतीं ग्राह इवापगां जगाहे ॥

(*a.*) Translate the above lines into English.

(*b.*) Parse अपयन् and जिहानः and give their roots. Also their 3rd person Present and Aorist (लट् and लुङ्)

(*c.*) Separate तदुपोढैः into its component parts and give the root of any verb that may be involved in it.

(*d.*) Explain the appropriateness of the simile in the last line.

V. Write out the following lines in Sanscrit Prose order using as many words as you can other than those in the text.

अयमभिनवमेघश्यामलोत्तुङ्गमानु
र्मदमुखरमयूरीमुक्तसंमक्तकेकः ।
शकुनिशबलनीडानीकहस्निग्धवर्ष्मा
वितरति बृहदश्मा पर्व्वतः प्रीतिमक्ष्णां ।
दधति कुहरभाजां मत्तभल्लूकयूना-
मनुरसितगुहाणि स्त्यानमम्बूकतानि ।

शिशिरकटुकषायः स्त्यायते शल्लकीना-

मिभदलितविकीर्णग्रन्थिनिस्यन्दगन्धः ॥

VI. (*a.*) Give an example in the 3rd person singular and dual Present of every conjugation, *i.e.*, भ्वादि अदादि, &c.

(*b.*) In what respect does the 1st (भ्वादि) and 6th (तुदादि) differ in their conjugational peculiarities?

(*c.*) Show the conjugational analogy between the Potential (विधि लिङ्) and Benedictive (आशीर्लिङ्) and between the Imperfect (लङ्) and the Conditional (लृङ्).

(*d.*) Point out one verb in the extracts given above in this paper which always admits इट् in लुङ् लृट् and क्त and one which never does so.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION, &c.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL.D.

Translate the following into English:—

शुचि भूषयति श्रुतं वपुः प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्य-

लङ्क्रिया ।

प्रशमाभरणम्परक्रमः स नयापादितसिद्धि-

भूषणः ॥

मतिभेदतमस्तिरोहिते गहने कृत्यविधौ विवे-
किनाम् ।
सुकृतः परिशुद्ध आगमः कुरुते दीप इवार्थ-
दर्शनम् ॥
स्पृहणीयगुणैर्महात्मभिश्चरिते वर्त्मनि यच्छतां
मनः ॥
विधिहेतुरहेतुरागसां विनिपातोपि समः मुमुक्षतेः ॥

॥ ततः प्रविशति कपालकुण्डला ॥

कपा । आः दुरात्मन्मालतीनिमित्तं व्यापादिता-
स्मद्गुरो माधवहतक, अहं त्वया तस्मिन्नवसरे निर्दयं
निघ्नतावज्ञाता ॥ (सक्रोधं) ॥ तदवश्यमनुभविष्यसि
कपालकुण्डलाकोपस्य विजृम्भितम् ।

भ्रान्तिः कुतस्तस्य भुजङ्गमचोर्यस्मिन्नमुक्तानु-
मया सदैव,
जागर्त्ति दंशाय निशातदंष्ट्राकोटिर्विषोद्गार-
गुरुर्भुजङ्गी ।

॥ नेपथ्ये ॥ भो राजानश्चरमवयसामाज्ञया सञ्चरध्वं,

कर्त्तव्येषु श्रवणसुभगं भूमिदेवाः पठन्तु;
चित्रं नानावचननिवहैश्चेष्टतां मङ्गलेभ्यः
प्रत्यासन्नस्त्वरयतितराञ्जन्ययात्राप्रवेशः ।

यावत्सम्बन्धिनो न परापतन्ति, तावदनया मालत्या सह नगरदेवताग्रहमविघ्नमङ्गलाय गन्तव्यमित्यादिशन्ति भगवते निदेशवर्त्तिनोऽमात्यदाराः, तथा गृहीतसविशेषमण्डनः प्रतीच्यतामानुयात्रिको जनः ।

कपा । भवत्वितो मालतीविवाहसत्वरप्रतीहारशतसङ्कुलादस्मात्प्रदेशादपक्रम्य, माधवापकारं प्रत्यभिनिविष्टा भवामीति ॥ निष्क्रान्ताः

ते सद्मनि गिरे र्वेगादुन्मुखद्वाःस्थवीक्षिताः ।
अवतेरुर्जटाभारै र्लिखितानलनिश्चलैः ॥
गगनादवतीर्णा सा यथावृद्धपुरःसरा ।
तोयान्तर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरम्परा ॥
तानर्घ्यानर्घ्यमादाय दूरात् प्रत्युद्ययौ गिरिः ।
नमयन् सारगुरुभिः पादन्यासैर्वसुन्धराम् ॥

धातुतामाधरः प्रांशुर्देवदारुवृहद्भुजः ।
प्रकृत्यैव शिलोरस्कः सुव्यक्तोहिमवानिति ॥
विधिप्रयुक्तसत्कारैः स्वयं मार्गस्य दर्शकः ।
स तैराक्रमयामास शुद्धान्तं शुद्धकर्मभिः ॥
तत्र वेत्रासनासीनान् कृतासनपरिग्रहः ।
इत्युवाचेश्वरान् वाचं प्राञ्जलिर्भूधरेश्वरः ॥
अपमेघोदयं वर्षमदृष्टकुसुमस्फलम् ।
अतर्कितोपपन्नं वो दर्शनं प्रतिभाति मे ॥

II. Turn into simple Sanskrit prose the following extracts using as far as possible words different from the Text.

कपालकुण्डला ।

षडधिकदशनाडीचक्रमध्यस्थितात्मा,
हृदि विनिहितरूपः सिद्धिदस्तद्विदां यः,
अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृग्यमाणः,
स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः,

इयमहमिदानीं ।

नित्यं न्यस्तषडूर्मिचक्रनिहितं हृत्पद्ममध्योदितम्,
पश्यन्ती शिवरूपिणं लयवशादात्मानमभ्यागता;
नाडीनामुदयक्रमेण जगतः पञ्चामृताकर्षणा-
दप्राप्तोत्पतनश्रमा विघटयन्त्यग्रे नभोऽम्भोमुचः ।

अपिच ॥

उल्लोलस्खलितकपालकण्ठमाला,
सङ्घट्टक्वणितकरालकिङ्किणीकः ;
पर्य्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं,
सन्धत्ते गगणतलप्रयाणवेगः ।

III. Translate the following into Sanskrit :—

Feizi was the first Mussulman that applied himself to a diligent study of Hindú literature and science. It does not appear whether his attention was directed to these researches by Akber, or whether he undertook them of his own accord. It was, however, by the aid and under the direction of the emperor that he conducted a systematic inquiry into every branch of the knowledge of the Brahmins. Besides Sanskrit works in poetry and philosophy, he made a version of the "Bíja Ganita" and "Lílawati" of Bháskara Achárya, the best Hindu books on algebra and arithmetic.

He likewise superintended translations made from the Sanskrit by other learned men, including one, at least, of the Védas, the two great historical and heroic poems the "Mahá Bhárat" and "Rámáyana," and the "History of Kashmír."

WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. What are the terminational forms of (1) inceptive verbs; (2) frequentative verbs, in Latin? Give two or three examples of each of these classes of verbs.

II. Parse the words in italics in the following extracts :—

(1.) Tractus uter plures *lepores*, uter *educet* apros,

* * * *

Scribere te nobis, tibi nos accredere par est.

(2.) *Doluere* cruento
Dente *lacessiti*.

(3.) nec sermones ego *mallem*
Repentes per humum quam res componere *gestas*.

(4.) Quod quisque videmus
Sentibus esse datum.

(5.) Namque aliis aliud prætantius *exoreretur*.

II. How does Latin differ from English in regard to the order in which the Subject, the Verb, and the Object to the verb, in a sentence, are placed? What other difference is there between the two languages, in consequence of which in Latin the object is generally distinguishable from the subject, whatever be the arrangement of the words of the sentence, whereas in English this is not the case?

IV. Convert into Oratio Recta so much of the following passage as is in Oratio Obliqua:—

Thrasea contra, rationem poscentibus amicis 'non præsentium ignarum' respondebat 'ejusmodi consulta corrigere; sed Patrum honori dare: ut manifestum fieret, magnarum rerum curam non dissimulaturos, qui animum etiam levissimis adverterent.'

V. Translate, and explain the following passages:—

(1.) Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri.

(2.) Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attæ
Fabula si dubitem, clament periisse pudorem
Cuncti pæne patres.

(3.) Si proprium est, quod quis libra mercatur et ære,
Quædam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus.

(4.) Vina bibes iterum Tauro diffusa.

(5.) Cærite cera
Digni

(6.) ad hæc ego naribus uti
Formido.

VI. How did the Stoic system of philosophy differ from the Peripatetic system, according to what you learn from the 3rd and 4th Books of the De Finibus?

VII. Write a short summary of the points to the proof of which the 2nd Book of the De rerum natura is devoted.

VIII. What is narrated in the 12th and 13th Books of Tacitus' Annals about (1) Corbulo; (2) Caractacus; (3) Otho.

IX. What was lex repetundarum?

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M.

LATIN: TRANSLATION.

R. B. MICHELL, M. A.

I. Translate into Latin:—

No sooner was the murder finished, than M. Brutus raised his gory dagger in his hand, turned round towards the assembled senators, and called on Cicero by name, congratulating him on the recovery of their country's liberty. But to preserve order at such a moment was hopeless: the senators fled in dismay; Antonius made haste to escape to his house; and a universal consternation was spread through the city; till the conspirators, going in a body to the forum, addressed the people, and by assuring them that no violence was intended to any one, but that their only object had been to assert the liberty of Rome, they succeeded in restoring comparative tranquillity.

II. Translate into English:—

(1.) Quod quoniam docui, pergam connectere rem, quæ,
Ex hoc apta, fidem ducat: primordia rerum,
Inter se simili quæ sunt perfecta figura,
Infinita cluere: et enim, distantia cum sit
Formarum finita, necesse est, quæ similes sint,
Esse infinitas; aut summam materiai
Finitam constare: id, quod non esse probavi.

(2.) Deinde, ex sensilibus qui sensile posse creari
Constituunt, porro, ex aliis sentire sueti,
Mollia cum faciunt: nam sensus jungitur omnis
Visceribus, nervis, venis, quæcumque videmus
Mollia mortali consistere corpore creta.

Sed tamem esto jam, posse hæc æterna manere
Nempe tamen debent aut sensum partis habere,
Aut similis totis animalibus esse putari.
At, nequeant per se partes sentire, necesse est;
Namque alios sensus membrorum respuit omnis:
Nec manus a nobis potis est secreta, neque ulla
Corporis omnino sensum pars sola tenere.
Linquitur, ut totis animalibus adsimilentur;
Vitali ut possint consentire undique sensû.
Qui poterunt igitur rerum primordia dici,
Et leti vitare vias, animalia cum sint,
Atque, animalibus in mortalibus, una eademque?

(3.) Forum putealque Libonis
Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis:
Hoc simul edixi, non cessavere poetæ
Nocturno certare moro, putere diurno.
Quod, si quis vultu torvo ferus et pede nudo
Exiguæque togæ simulet textore Catonem,
Virtutemne repræsentet, moresque Catonis?
Rupit Iarbitam Timagenis æmula lingua,
Dum studet urbanus tenditque disertus haberi.
Decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile; quodsi
Pallorem casu, biberent exsangue cuminum.

(4.) An vero certius quicquam potest esse, quam illorum ratione, qui dolorem in malis ponunt, non posse sapientem beatum esse, cum equuleo torqueatur? eorum autem, qui dolorem in malis non habent, ratio certe cogit, uti in omnibus tormentis conservetur beata vita sapienti. Etenim si dolores eosdem tolerabilius patiuntur, qui excipiunt eos pro patria, quam qui leviore de causa, opinio facit, non natura, vim doloris aut majorem aut minorem. Ne illud quidem est consentaneum, ut, si, cum tria genera bonorum sint, (quæ sententia est Peripateticorum) eo beatior quisque sit, quo sit corporis, aut externis bonis plenior; ut hoc idem approbandum sit nobis, ut qui plura habeat, quæ in corpore magni æstimantur, sit beatior.

(5.) In tanta mole curarum, Claudius valetudine adversa corripitur, refovendisque viribus mollitie cæli et salubritate aquarum, Sinuessam pergit. Tum Agrippina, sceleris olim certa, et oblatæ occasionis propera, nec ministrorum egens, de genere veneni consul-

tavit: ne repentino et præcipiti facinus proderetur: si lentum et tabidum delegisset, ne admotus supremis Claudius, et dolo intellecto, ad amorem filii rediret: exquisitum aliquid placebat, quod turbaret mentem, et mortem differret. Deligitur artifex talium, vocabulo Locusta, nuper veneficii damnata, et diu inter instrumenta regni habita. Ejus mulieris ingenio paratum virus, cujus minister e spadonibus fuit Halotus, inferre epulas, et explorare gustu solitus.

(6.) Utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis, ut hæc vobis deliberatio difficilis esset, quemnam potissimum tantis rebus ac tanto bello præficiendum putaretis. Nunc vero quum sit unus Cn. Pompeius, qui non modo hominum, qui nunc sunt, gloriam, sed etiam antiquitatis memoriam virtute superarit: quæ res est, quæ cujusquam animum in hac caussa dubium facere possit?

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

MUHAMMAD ISHOCK SAHIB.

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1. How are adjectives implying possession, plenty, mixture or colour formed? Give as many particles not less than six forming such adjectives.

(a.) آن اسپ نیست بلکم استراست Parse بلکم stating the particular class to which that part of speech belongs and what does it express.

(b.) Give a few interjections expressing regret, grief, want of help, admiration, aversion or disgust, hatred and contempt respectively.

(c.) How do you form the plural of a noun ending with the quiescent ہ? Prove by examples.

II. Name the technical terms of the alif ا used in the following words خدایا — سراسر — شبا روز — پذیرا — دانا — دادم and پهنا as in this couplet.

در کمالات خرد پهنا ببین
کم ز رشحه پیش او دریا ببین

III. Turn the following Arabic words into nouns of instrument :—

قرض ـ فتح (to cut), کنس (to sweep), کیل ـ عیار (measuring grain, &c.,) روح (blowing of wind), ثقب (to bore a hole), صبح ـ وزن ـ نقر and جنق (throwing stones).

IV. Describe the صنعت in the following couplets :—

می آفتاب زرفشان جامش بلورین آسمان
مشرق کف ساقیش دان مغرب لب یار آمده
ذوق جهان ندارد بی دوست زندگانی
بی دوست زندگانی ذوق جهان ندارد
زار و زردم زدرد آن دل دار
درد دل دار زرد دارد و زار
آن دهن و زلف و قد مستقیم
راست بگویم الف و لام میم

V. How is the negative particle م used in the following hemistichs, and what does it signify respectively?

یار خدا مترس من رحم خدا دهد ترا
سریست کس مگو و حدیثیست کس مخوان

VI. Define مصدر and state the principal methods of its formation.

(a.) Into how many parts is اسم صفت divided? Give examples of each.

(b.) کنارم افتاد دل پر خون زبغل د رره یارم افتاد
ای بگیر ید که مینا State the technical term of the particle
ای used in the second hemistich.

VII. Is the present tense ever used in place of the future; if so, what does it imply? Prove by examples.

VIII. Explain the different uses of the particle که in the following lines:—

کوتاه خرد مند به که نادان بلند — هر سوخته
جانے که بکشمیر د رآید • گر مرغ کبا بست که با بال
و پر آید • بمي سجاده رنگین کن گرت پیر مغان
گوید • که سالک بیخبر نبود زراه ورسم منزلها •

IX. Give the Persian equivalents used for the following technical terms:—

Ellipsis, Emphasis, Feet (in prosody), Declinable (noun), Indefinite, Prologue, Epilogue, Reciprocal (pronoun), Quiescent, Rhyme or Rhythm, Superlative Degree, and Measure (in poetry).

X. Describe the تقطیع of the following distichs:—

تمتع زهر گوشهٔ یافتم
زهر خرمنی خوشهٔ یافتم
ببوے نافهٔ کاخر صبازان طره بکشاید
ز تاب جعد مشکینش چه خون افتاد در دلها

WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN: TRANSLATION.

MUHAMMAD ISHOCK SAHIB.

I. Translate into Persian:—

(1.) A friend of Sir Humphrey Davy broke, from curiosity, the egg of an alligator which he found in the burning sand of Ceylon,

when a young alligator came forth, that at once made towards the sea, though it was hatched in the sand, under the influence of the sunbeams.

(2.) Rivers which glide peaceably through the valleys bear great boats and rich merchandize; and the rain which falls gently on the open fields makes them fruitful in grass and corn; but torrents and rivers which run rapidly ruin the bordering country, and are unprofitable for traffic, as likewise the vehement and tempestuous rains furrow the fields and meadows.

(3.) Single is every living creature born,
Single he passes to another world,
Single he eats the fruits of evil deeds,
Single, the fruit of good; and when he leaves
His body like a log or heap of clay
Upon the ground, his kinsmen walk away;
Virtue alone stays by him at the tomb,
And bears him through the dreary trackless gloom.

(4.) Strive to complete the task thou hast commenced:
Wearied, renew thy efforts once again;
Again fatigued, once more the work begin;
So shalt thou earn success and fortune win.

(5.) As the mother pearls live in the sea without receiving one drop of salt water, so a devout soul may live in the world without being contaminated by it.

II. Translate into English:—

(a.) چون اشرف از مورچه خورت گریخته بجانب
اصفهان رفت هنگام شام با روز سیاه وارد اصفهان گشته
في‌الفور با افاغنه بار بر بختلي برگشته بختي بسته بسمت
شیراز فرار کرد و وقت صبح قریه نشینان حوالي شهر
واقف گشته بشهر هجوم آورده با اهل محلات افاغنه
را که در خانها فرصت گریز نیافته بودند از سراي

زندگي بيرون كرده بنهب وغارت مشغول شدند
بعد از ظهر معارف اصفهان دروب شهررا بسته حقيقت
حال را بحضرت ظل‌اللهي عرضه داشتند *

(b.) تن ساخته‌پابند درين مرحله جانرا
ساكن كند آميزش خاك آب روانرا
آن شوخ چو درمكتب بيداد درآيد
مدالفي مبشمرد تير وكمانرا
شد روشنم از شمع كه دربزم حريفان
خاموش شدن مرگ بود اهل زبانرا
جز آبلهٔ پاي من امروز درين شب
جرسى نبود قافلهٔ ريگ روانرا
مفلس نبرد بهره زپهلوى تونگر
كي تير پرخويش دهد زاغ كمانرا .

(c.) اى ديده فروز شب نشبنان
انديشه زداى پيش بينان
هر ذره زجرعهٔ توگل خيز
هر قطره زبادهٔ تولبريز
در هر دل مور از تو رازي
در هر خم تار از تو سازى
مرغبكم بعرش دانه چينند
بركنگرخامه كي نشينند

بر درگه عزتت سلیمان
با مورچهٔ تو بست پیمان

تا آن غزال گرم ز پیشم گذشته است
مو بر تنم فتیلهٔ داغ است بر تنم
گردون ز طاق بندي قوس قزح گذشت
تا خانهٔ کمان ترا ریختند رنگ

III. Translate into English :—

حکما گفتم اند ـ الجِدّ و سیلنم الجِدّ جد و جهد نمودن طالب را بسر منزل بخت رساند و بیابان مجاهده را بقدم وفاقطع کردن جمال مقصود را بنظر مشاهده در آرد ـ حصول آمال متعلق است بر کوب احوال ـ بیت کمر سلطنت نشاید بست هرکرا رغبت تن آساني است هرکه در میدان همت علم جهد برافراشت و در ارتکاب محنت با صفت تن آساني و فراغت را دوست نداشت هرچند زود تر بمقصد رسید *

هاي هاي عالم بد یوانگان نمیگردد *
من میترسم جاهیده باشم دهنم بد مزه است *
امروز ساعتتان را کوک کردهٔ یا نه *
آنها هر کسي را که میتوانند کول میزنند *

WEDNESDAY, 13th FEB., 10 A.M to 12 NOON.

TAMIL: GRAMMAR, &c.

S. RAMASAWMI MUDALIYAR, M.A., B.L.

I. Paraphrase—

(a.) பையணைப்பஃறலைப் பாந்தளேந்திய
மொய்நிலத்தகழியின் முழங்கு நீர்நெயின்
வெய்யவன் விளக்கமா மேருப்பொன்திரி
மையெடுத்தொத்தது மழைத்த வானமே.

(b.) மங்கலவணியை நீக்கி மணியணி துறந்து வாசக்
கொங்கலர் கோதைமாற்றிக் குங்குமஞ் சாந்தங்கோட்டாப்
பொங்குவெம் முலைகள்பூகக் கழுத்தொடு மறையப்போர்த்த
நங்கையைக் கண்டவள்ள னயனங்கள் பனிப்பநைந்தான்.

(c.) வார்திரைபுரட்டு தடங்கடல்பொடித்த மழகதிர்பொழிவெயிற் கற்றை
காரிருங்குன்றின் றவழுமாகடுப்பக் கண்கவர்கவுத்துவஞ் சொரிந்த
சீர்கெழுசெக்க ரொளிபரந்திமைக்குந் திருமறுமார்பனை யுள்ளத்
தோரிருகன்ன லாயினுமுணரி னுடைந்து வல்வினையிருளோடும்.

II. (a.) Distinguish between ஆகுபெயர், அன்மொழித்தொகை and உவமைத்தொகை.

(b.) What are the eight methods of பொருள்கோள்

III. (a.) What are வஸ்துப் பிரதி வஸ்துத் தன்மை and பிம்பப் பிரதி பிம்பத்தன்மை. Give examples of them.

(b.) Distinguish between (1) தீவகம் and பின்வருநிலை (2) இலேசவணி and புகழாப்புகழ்ச்சி (3) அபூத வுவமை and அதிசயவணி.

IV. What figures are employed in the following stanzas, as also in those given above in the first question?

(a.) ஆடினமயில்கள் பேசாதடங்கின குயில்க
ளன்பர்த்
தேடுறத்தளர்ந்தார்போன்றுந் திருவுறக்கி
ளர்ந்தார்போன்றும்

(b.) வாடையாக்கூற்றினாரு முருவினை மாற்றி
வந்தார்
கேடுசூழ்வார்க்குவேண்டு முருக்கொளக்
கிடைத்தவன்றே

(c.) தெரிகணைமலரொடுந் திறந்தநெஞ்சொடும்
அரியவன்துயரொடும் யானும் வைகுவேன்

(d.) வெம்புகண்டகர் விண்புக வேரறுத்
திம்பர் நல்லறம் செய்யவெடுத்தவிற்
கொம்புமுண்டருங் கூற்றமுமுண்டுக்கள்
அம்புமுண்டென்று சொல்லு நம்மானையே

(e.) பால்முகப்பரவைப் பள்ளிப்பாம்பணைப்பர
ன்

V. (a.) Fill up the உபமேயங்கள் in the following lines:

(1.) இன்னிசை முரல்வநோக்கி யிருநிலப்
பெண்கையேந்திப்

பொன்னெடுங் காசையீட்டிக் கொடுப்
பதே போன்றவன்றே.

(2.) திருவினையகனிவனெனத் தேமறை தெ
ரிசகும்
ஒருவன் மார்பினினுத்தரீயத்தையுமொ
த்த

(b.) To what are the whitening of the clouds after the rainy season is over and the dispersion of மாரிப் பேரிருள் compared ?

VI. Describe, if possible using the very words of the book,

(a.) The திரிவளி, eyes and color of Sita.

(b) சுயம் பிரபா as she appeared to அனுமான் and others when they first saw her.

VII Where do the following expressions occur

(a) புகையுடைத் தென்னினுண்டு பொங்கன
லங்கு

(b.) குறிப்பறிந்தொழுகல்மாதோ கோதிலாரா
தல்

(c.) மாமியர்குழுவின் வந்தானுமென

(d.) நஞசமுங்கொல்வதல்லால் நரகினை நலகா
தன்றே

(e.) கருத்துவேறுற்றபினமிர்துங் கைக்குமால்

(f.) பாவநதோற்றது தருமமேவென்றது

(g.) களித்தவர் கெடுதல் திண்ணம்

(h.) கையுறை நெல்லித் தன்மையின்

VIII. Explain the allusions in the following lines :

(a.) கையஞ்சாயுதமுடையவக்கடவுளைக் கண்டு
மெய்யஞ்சாதவன்.

(b.) நச்சரவுச்சியினடித்த வண்ணமும்.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TAMIL TRANSLATION.

H. BOWER, D.D.

I. Translate into Tamil :—

(1.) A friend of Sir Humphrey Davy broke, from curiosity, the egg of an alligator which he found in the burning sand of Ceylon, when a young alligator came forth, that at once made towards the sea, though it was hatched in the sand, under the influence of the sunbeams.

(2.) Rivers which glide peaceably through the valleys bear great boats and rich merchandize; and the rain which falls gently on the open fields makes them fruitful in grass and corn; but torrents and rivers which run rapidly ruin the bordering country, and are unprofitable for traffic, as likewise the vehement and tempestuous rains furrow the fields and meadows.

(3) Single is every living creature born,
Single he passes to another world,
Single he eats the fruits of evil deeds,
Single, the fruit of good; and when he leaves
His body like a log or heap of clay
Upon the ground, his kinsmen walk away;
Virtue alone stays by him at the tomb,
And bears him through the dreary trackless gloom.

(4.) Strive to complete the task thou hast commenced:
Wearied, renew thy efforts once again;
Again fatigued, once more the work begin;
So shalt thou earn success and fortune win.

(5.) As the mother pearls live in the sea without receiving one drop of salt water, so a devout soul may live in the world without being contaminated by it.

II. Translate into English :—

(1.) பதினாலு வருஷம் ஆரணியவாசம் செய்ய வந்த நான் வனத்திலிருக்கலாமேயல்லாமல் ராஜாக்களிருக்கிற நகரத்திலிருக்கக்கூடாது. சீதையைப்பிரிந்த நான் வாசயோக்கியமும் சௌக்கியமும் தேடலாமா? ராக்ஷதன் தேவியைச சிறையில்கொண்டுபோய் வைத்திருக்க சிநேகிதர்களிடத்திலிருந்து ராமன் சௌக்கியம் அநுபவித்தானென்கிற வார்த்தை உண்டானால் அந்த அபவாதம் மூன்று லோகமும் அழிகின்ற ஊழிகாலத்திலுந் தீருமா? நான் இப்போது இல்லறச்செய்கைக்கு அபாத்திரனானாலும், விலலைக்கொண்டு யுத்தஞ்செய்கின்ற வீரதர்மத்தைக் கைவிட்டிருப்பதற்கு வெட்கப்படுகிறேன்—

(2.) மங்கையர்பொருட்டாலெய்து மாநதர்க்கு மரணமென்றல
சங்கையின்றுணர்திவாலி செய்கையாற் சாலுமின்னும்
அங்கவர்திறத்தினாலே யல்லலும் பழியுமாதல்
எங்களிற் காண்டியன்றே யிதற்கு வேறுவமையுண்டோ.

(3.) தர்மம் அழிக்கப்பட்டால் அது நம்மை அழிக்கும், அது காக்கப்பட்டால் நம்மைக்காக்கும். தேகத்தோடு மற்றவைகளெல்லாம் அழிந்துபோகும், தர்மம் ஒன்றே அழியாமல் நாம் இறந்தபின்னும் நம்மை அநுசரித்து நிற்கும்

(4.) நதியின் ஜலமானது எந்த ருசியுள்ளதாயிருந்தும் சமுத்திரத்தில் சேர்ந்தால் அது போலாகும். அப்படியே மாதர்களும் தங்களை விவாகஞ்செய்தவன் குணத்தை (அந்தஸ்தை) அடைகிறார்கள். அதெப்படியெனில், வசிஷ்டமுனியினால் விவாகஞ்செய்யப்பட்ட அசுமாலையும் மந்தபாலமுனியினால் விவாகஞ்செய்யப்பட்ட சாரங்கியும் அதம ஜாதியாயிருந்தபோதிலும் அந்த முனிவர்களின் குணத்தையே (அந்தஸ்தையே) அடைந்து பூஜிக்கத்தக்கவர்களானார்கள்—

(5.) நல்லார்களெல்லாரு நல்லாரே தன்மையால்
வல்லாராற் கேடுபடாராயின்—நல்லறி
வாண்மக்கட் பற்பலர்க்கே யுண்டாகும்
பெண்டீரும்
மாண்பு கெடுக்காவிடின்.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TELUGU GRAMMAR.

REV. J. CLAY.

I. State what you know of the author of the Vasucharitra. What other works has he written? Who were his contemporary poets?

II. Explain fully the terms ప్రకృతియనపురుషుడు, ప్రణవాది మంత్రములు, సాయుజ్యము, అణిమాద్యుతితపదములు, సాంఖ్య యోగము, వికృతిసప్తకము.

III. Give the లక్షణములు and illustrate:—

రూపకాతిశయోక్త్యలంకారము, ప్రకృతాప్రకృతశ్లేషాలంకారము, సమాసోక్త్యలంకారము.

VI. Annotate and where necessary bring out the full meaning:—

1. నిలువెల్లన్ నిరపాయశంబరమయోన్మేషంబునంబొంగుటన్।
గలకూలంకషగాఢగర్వనిధులం గాంతానుకూల్యబుంచేఁ।
దలమేనిల్పఁగఁబ్రాతికూల్యపరుషోద్యత్ప్రోఢిగాకంచున।
య్యలఘుండాస్యముజేపురింప నిజరూపాటోపసంరంభియై.

2. ఇష్టకృత్యము నిర్వహించుఁగాని దినంబు శుచిమలీమసగతుల్ గూపవెఱచు।
దాక్షిణ్యమువహించి తనరుఁగాని సదాగతిరజోభరభ్రాంతిఁదిరుగవెఱచు।

జగతికిఁదేజంబు సమహార్చుఁగానిమిత్రుఁడు చండకర
శక్తిఁదొడరవెఱచుఁ।
గొలుచునాయమెచూపి నిలుచుఁగానిధరిత్రిజీవనదం
బు గ్రక్కింపవెఱచు।
దేవతావకకరుణా సుధావిశేష।
పోషితాశేష సద్వీపభూతలమున।
నేటితుదకీక్షణంబున నాటుకొనిన।
పాటుమతిఁజిత్తగింపవేపార్థివేంద్ర॥

3. అంతనసంతవేగభుజగాంతకుఁ డమ్మహికాంతుఁడా
శ్రిత।
స్వాంతముసంతనిల్ల సురచారణసన్నుతిపర్వనవ్వనా।
భ్యంతరరోధకంబగు మహాద్రినఖంబునమీటెనభ్రవి।
భ్రాంతముగాఁగదుందుభికబంధముమీటిన రాముకైవ
డిన్॥

V. కాకోదరద్విషుఁడు, అష్టమూర్తి, వైవస్వతుఁడు, ప్రచేతసుఁ
డు, శతమన్యుఁడు, హృషీకేశుఁడు. Who? Why so called?

VI. వ్యాసభరద్వాజ వాల్మీకి గౌతమకాశ్యప జాబాలికణ్వపుల
హ యాజ్ఞవల్క్యత్రిపైభ్యాంగిరోభృగుపరాశరధూమ్రగాలవశంఖ
లిఖిత హారితసంవర్తక హయశిరశ్శౌనక భద్రకటీసద్విభాండకో
గ్రబకదాల్భ్యకౌశికాపస్తంబమాండవ్యమంకణరోమశమందపాల కథ
కలాపరోహితకాముకాయనాదిమునులు. State briefly what you know of any four of those.

VII. Explain the allusions:—

1. మధుకైటభాసుర మథనుఁడైరయసుప్తినిద్రించిదం
పిరియై భద్రదంష్ట్రి।

నిలయెత్తికూర్మమై యలఘు శైలముమోసి నరసింహుఁ
డై దైత్యుసురముద్రచ్చి।
కుబ్జుఁడై మూడడుగుల మూడుజగములుగొలిచి భార్గ
వుఁడునై కుతలపతులఁ।
దునుమాడిదశరథతనయుఁడై రావణుఁబరిమార్చి రో
హిణిపట్టియనఁగ।
నెప్పునన్నయుఁదానునై యవ్వనిపుడు।
దేవకీసూనుఁడై యున్న దేవదేవుఁ।
డితఁడు పూతనాప్రాణ పాయితఁదలిర్చెఁ।
బురిటిపాపఁడై యొప్పారు పరువమునను॥

2. అరిగిదక్షాధ్వరంబఱవఱ సేయంగ భద్రతేజుని వీరభ
ద్రుఁబనిచె।
ద్వింపిపలికినఁదలద్రుంచి కమలజుఁగ్రొవ్వడఁగింపరు
ద్రులనుబనిచె।
నన్యాయకారినై యడరినయంతకుఁబ్రహరింపఁ గా
ల శైరవునిఁ బనిచె।
నిజభక్తరక్షణ నిష్ఠనై మృత్యువు భంగింపబహుగణప్ర
తతిబలికె।
నగ్నినిమ్మహాచలము సింహాసనముగ।
నెలమితోనుండి విశ్వలోకేశ్వరుండు।
అమరవాసంబు మొదలుగానన్యభూము।
లెఱుఁగఁడీశంభునకు మెచ్చుటిదియకాదె॥

VIII. Give a concise account in Telugu of the story of the Parijatapaharanam.

IX. Paraphrase :—

ఆదనుజాపహర్తయు భుజార్గళములన్వి సంజాఁచియె
ంచితా।
మోదవికాసవన్న యనముగ్ధసరోరుహపక్షిఁబూ
జల।
త్యాదరలీలఁజేయు నమురాధిపుఁగాఁగిటఁజేర్చె నూ
తనాం।
భోదముసానుమచ్ఛిఖరముస్రభసంబునఁగప్పకైవడిన్॥

1. అపహర్త. How formed? Give other examples.

2. సానుమచ్ఛిఖరము. Explain the Sandhi.

X. Annotate, noticing peculiarities of structure and usage :—

1 వాలముతాఁకునన్గిరులు వజ్రనిపాతము సంస్మరింపఁజె।
న్వాలుగవైమహార్ణవమునందొలుఁబల్కుల దొంగర
క్కసు।
న్వాలికవంకవాఁడిగఱిప్రచ్చి వెసన్నిగ మాలిఁదమ్మి
పూఁ।
జూలికిఁదెచ్చి యీవె త్రిదశుల్గొనియాడముదాసు
రాంతకా॥

(1.) తమి పూఁజూలి - Give the corresponding Tatsama.

(2.) ఈవె - Parse.

2. త్రిపురస్త్రీలఁబతివ్రతామణులసారెంబుంశ్చలీవర్తనం।
బుపదేశంజొనరించి బేల్పఱిచి వధ్వుగ్గానితద్భర్తలన్।
ద్విపచర్మాంబరు చూపుటింగలమునన్వ్రోచి పాటిం
పనే।
కపట శ్రీజినరూపమున్భువనరక్షాజాగరూకేశ్వరా.

3. దుష్టనష్టాదశాక్షౌహిణీ వాహినీ దుర్మదాంధుణ్జరా
సంధు
భీమాపదేశంబునంజేసి శాసించి కౌంతేయుచే రాజ
సూయం
బునేయించుచోజాత్య సూయన్భయంబేది చేదిత
మావల్ల
భుండెంతయుంద్రుష్టనంబ్రల్లదంబాడినంబల్లిరంబెట్టిని
త్రంబుగాదచ్చిరః కర్తనప్రౌఢివంచె.

XI. Paraphrase so as to bring out the అలంకారము in full

వినుమింతుద్దిలకంబుఁజంపకముఁగ్రోవిన్సిందు వారం
బుఁబ్రేం।
కనమున్నామిడిగోఁగుఁబొన్నఁబొగడంగంకేళినూహిం
చిక।
న్నోనమోమెత్తఁగఁగౌఁగిలించుకొన మూర్కొఁబాడఁ
జేనంటఁబ।
ల్కనగంగల్లుమి యంగఁదన్నననుచుంగల్పాగమాయీ
విరుల్॥

XII. Explain the formation of ఏకతము, నిబ్బరము, విన్నాణము, and give three other examples of each.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M

TELUGU TRANSLATION.

REV. J. CLAY

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1 Translate into Telugu:—

(1.) A friend of Sir Humphrey Davy broke, from curiosity, the egg of an alligator which he found in the burning sand of Ceylon, when a young alligator came forth, that at once made towards the

sea, though it was hatched in the sand, under the influence of the sunbeams.

(2.) Rivers which glide peaceably through the valleys bear great boats and rich merchandize; and the rain which falls gently on the open fields makes them fruitful in grass and corn; but torrents and rivers which run rapidly ruin the bordering country, and are unprofitable for traffic, as likewise the vehement and tempestuous rains furrow the fields and meadows.

(3.) Single is every living creature born,
Single he passes to another world,
Single he eats the fruits of evil deeds,
Single, the fruit of good; and when he leaves
His body like a log or heap of clay
Upon the ground, his kinsmen walk away;
Virtue alone stays by him at the tomb,
And bears him through the dreary trackless gloom.

(4.) Strive to complete the task thou hast commenced:
Wearied, renew thy efforts once again;
Again fatigued, once more the work begin;
So shalt thou earn success and fortune win.

(5.) As the mother pearls live in the sea without receiving one drop of salt water, so a devout soul may live in the world without being contaminated by it.

II. Translate into English :—

1. మండిగాలిడిదంతతుండాగ్రహతిఁజించి జలధరారంభము
కరుల్బ్లాలాడ
నహిహూంశుహాయహేషలాలించిచెవివంచి కెరలివాజు
లుబయల్గ రజఁద్రవ్వ
ధ్వజవాత హతినారవైద్యుతాగ్నులఁజూడి పగలుదివ్వె
లవారువంజులెత్తఁ
బెటులచప్పుడులాస్మ భీరుస్వయంగ్రాహ పరిరంభము
ఖముఖేచరులకొసఁగఁ

జామరప్రభగగనగంగా మరాళి। చకచకభ్రమమొంది
వింపశంకరాద్రి
కాననముమోచిమందరాగంబుదాఁకఁ। బాఁజువెట్టిరిత
న్మూలబలముదొరలు.

2. తలచూపెనప్పుడఖిలా
శలదట్టపుటిరులచిలువ జవరాలునభ
స్థలమంటపకోడరిసీ
మలనిదిననితాండవటలి మాడ్కింజుక్కల్.

3. అనినంగన్నులుశేపురిఁప నధరంబల్గాడవేల్లత్సునః
పునరుద్యద్భ్రకుటీభుజంగయుగళీపూత్కారఘో
రానిలం
బననూర్పుల్నిగుడన్ లలాటఫలకంబందందఘుర్మాంబు
పుల్
చినుకంగంతుదిదృక్షురూక్షనయనత్వేశాకరాళధ్వ
నిన్.

4. అగ్నిదేపుండమ్మహీదేపుదేహంబున సన్నిహితుండగుట
యు
నమ్మహాభాగుండుగండుమీరి పొడవుకొండనఖుండసం
ధ్యా
రాగప్రభామండలాంతర్గతుండగు పుండరీకవనబంధుం
డు
నుంబోలెనుత్తప్తకనకద్రవధారా గారంబగుతనుచ్ఛా
యా
పూరంబుననత్కానవెచుంచుచునిజగమననిరోధిని
యగున

వ్వరూధినిహృదయకంజంబునరంజిల్లునమందానురాగర
స
మకరందంబునందందంబొంగఁజేయుచుఁ బావకప్రసా
దలబ్ధం
బగుపవనజవంబుననిజమందిరంబునకరిగి నిత్యకృత్యస
త్క
ర్మకలాపంబులు నిర్వర్తించెను

5. అనుచుఁ వారలువిన్నవించుటయులోకానీకరక్షాకళా।
కనదుత్సాహరసచ్ఛవిస్ఫురణమైగన్దోయిగట్టెన్దా।
ర్కొనసుర్వీజనసైన్యభంజనఘనభ్రూభంగభంగీవినూ।
తనశక్రధ్వజముద్భవిల్లిఖలగోత్రధ్వంసనోద్గ్రుఁడై॥

6. ఆలోఁగాంచనమందిరంబు నవరత్నాలోకముల్లోకమై।
యాలోకోత్సవమాచరింపఁబతిడాయంబోయిప్రాచీన
పుం।
జాలుందీవెలచాటునన్నిలిచివాచాలాలిపక్షానిలా।
లోలత్పల్లవజాలమార్గములనాలోలాక్షినీక్షించినన్॥

7. కనుపట్టెనొకచోటఘనఘనాఘనరంగవిద్యున్నటీనా
ట్యవిలసనములు।
చూపట్టెనొకచాయవాపికాజలజాతజాలవాచాలహం
సవ్రజంబు।
తలచూపెనొకవంక దరదళత్పేవంతికాగంధినీహారకణ
భరములు।
పొడచూపెనొకచక్కఁబుష్పితఫలినీలవంగవానీతశై
త్యైభవములు।

నెరసెనొకయెడదామ్రపర్ణీజలార్ద్రి।
చందనాచలపవమానకందళములు।
మొనసెనొకకడసామిసంఫుల్లమల్లి।
పాటలీచంపకోత్పల ప్రౌఢిమములు॥

8. మేఘసంఘాతములలోనమిహిరమండ।
లంబుసనుభంగిబృథులశైలములనడుమఁ।
దగులువడకేగు విష్ణురథంబుసూచి।
మ్రొక్కివినుతించెననిమిషమునిగణములు॥

9. మీరునునియ్యుపాయము సమీహితసంయమనైనబుద్ధి
నిం।
పారనభఃకరించికమలాక్షుఁదలంచుచునుండఁగాఁబ్రి
బో।
ధారతఁదేఱుఁజిత్తముసిరంతరశుద్ధవివేకునైతమం।
పారమునందుఁగాంతురను భావ్యవిభాసుయనిమ్మహా
త్మునిన్.॥

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON

KANARESE: GRAMMAR, &c.

A SUBBA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. Compare Jaimini Bharata with Raja Shekara Vilasa, paying attention to the following points:—

(*a.*) The poetic excellences of each.

(*b.*) The beauty of versification.

(*c.*) The dialect in which each is written.

(*d.*) Changes in the structure of the language between the dates of each.

II. Explain the following fully ;—

(1.) ಅತಿನಿರ್ಮಲತೆಯ ನೀಮೆಲಿ।
ನತೆಯೊಂತ ಪಯೋದೆಮಾಲೆಗಾಗಿಪ ಶರದಂ।
ವಿತತಸಿತದ್ಯೋತಿತತಿರಂ।
ಜಿತಚಂದ್ರಂಗೀವನೆಂಬುದೊಂದೆಚ್ಚರಿಯೇ॥

(2.) ರಿಪುದುರ್ಗಧ್ವಾಂತ ವಿಧ್ವಂಸನ ಖರಕರ ನೀಬಂದೆ
ನೀಬಂದೆನನ್ಯೋ।
ರ್ವಿಪಗರ್ವೋರ್ವ್ವೀಧ್ರಸಂಭೇದನ ಪವಿಧರನೀ ಬಂ
ಧನೀ ಬಂದೆನುದ್ರಿ।
ಕ್ತಪರಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಪ ಪ್ರತಾಪೋತ್ಕದಳಕಳಭ ನೀಬಂದೆ
ನೀಬಂದೆನೆಂದು।
ರ್ವಿಪಟುಪ್ರಧ್ವಾನಮಂಬೀರಿದುವು ಕಹಳೆಗಳುಮಂ
ದೆ ವಿಸ್ತಾರದಿಂದಂ॥

(3.) ಆವಗಂ ನಿರ್ಮಲ ಶ್ರೀಕರಗ್ರಾಹಿಮ
ತ್ತಾವಗಂ ಪ್ರಣುತ ವನಮಾಲಾ ಸುಶೋಭಿತಾ
ನಾವಗಂಮನ್ಮಥೋದ್ಭವಕಾರಿಹರಿಯೊ ಲಾನೆಂ
ಬ ಪೆಂಪಿಂದೆಸೆದುದು॥

III. Render into simple, idiomatic Kanarese prose :—

(a.) ಪಾಕಶಾಸನನ ಸಕಲೈಶ್ವರ್ಯ್ಯ ಸಂಪದಕೆ
ಬೇಕಾದ ವಸ್ತುವಂ ಪಡೆದಿತ್ತೆನ್ನ ವ
ರ್ಗಾಕುಲಿಶಧರನುಪಹತಿಯ ನೆಸಗಲದರಿಂದಲಿನ್ನಿ
ಳೆಗೆ ಮುನ್ನಿನಂತೆ.॥
ಜೋಕೆಮಿಗೆ ತೆರಳಿ ನೀವೆಂಧ್ರ ಸಂತೈಸಿರ
ತ್ನಾಕರಂ ಕಳುಹಿದೆ ಕುಲಾದ್ರಿಗಳ ಪರ್ಬುಗೆಯ

ನೇಕಬರುತಿಹವೆ ನಲ್ಪೇರ್ದೆ ರೆಗಳೆದ್ದು ಬರುತಿದ್ದ
ವು ಮಹಾರ್ಣವದೊಳು ॥

IV. Explain the allusions in the following :—

ಹರಿಯಲೋಚನ ಮಜಂಕುಳ್ಳಿರ್ಪ ತಾಣಮಿಂ।
ದಿರೆಯನಿಳಯಂ ದಿವಾಕರನಕಳೆ ಮನ್ಮಥನ।
ಸರಳಾರಡಿಗಳಕ್ಕೆ ॥

V. Sketch briefly the story of Chandrahasa, contrasting his character with that of ದುಷ್ಟಬುದ್ಧಿ.

[This question must be answered in Kanarese]

VI. Give the meaning of the following words, and their derivations :—

ಉಚ್ಚರಿಸು ; ಕೋಣ ; ಕುನುಂಗು ; ಬಿದು ; ಜೋಹರ ; ಆಶುಗ ; ನೇಜೆ ; ಪಡೆವಳ ; ಧಾತ್ರಿ ; ಎಳೆಯ.

VII. Of whom were the following spoken and in what connection :—

(a.) ಅಂಭೋಜ ಮಿತ್ರನಾಸರೊಳಾಗಸವನುಳಿದು
ಕುಂಭಿಣಿಗೆ ಬಂದಪನೋ.

(b.) ನಿಂನಂನೋಡು ವೆನ್ನ ಕಂ
ಣೊಡೆಯದಿರದು.

(c.) ಕ್ರೂರನ ಕ್ರಾಕುಲ ದೊಳಿಡಿದಿರ್ದ ಪೇಮ ರ್ತುಗ
ಭೀರನಿರ್ಮಲ ಜಲದೊಳೆಸವಂತೆ ಮನದೋಳ್ಕ
ಕೋರತರ ಭಾವಮಂತಳೆದು.

(d.) ಲೋಕತ್ರಯಂ ತನಗೆ ವಶವರ್ತಿಯಾದುದಿ
ನ್ನೇಕೆ ಧಾವತಿಯಂದು ಪವಡಿಸಿದನೋ
ಕಬ್ಬುಪಿಲ್ಲನೆನೆ.

(*e.*) ಗೆನ್ನ ಗತಕದೆ ಮಾತುನಾಕೆನ್ನ ಕಣ್ಣಾ
ಮುಂದಿರದೆ ಹೋಂಗೆಂದು'।

By whom were (*b.*), (*d.*), and (*e.*) spoken?

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I. Translate into Kanarese—

(1.) A friend of Sir Humphrey Davy broke, from curiosity, the egg of an alligator which he found in the burning sand of Ceylon, when a young alligator came forth, that at once made towards the sea, though it was hatched in the sand, under the influence of the sunbeams.

(2.) Rivers which glide peaceably through the valleys bear great boats and rich merchandize; and the rain which falls gently on the open fields makes them fruitful in grass and corn; but torrents and rivers which run rapidly ruin the bordering country, and are unprofitable for traffic, as likewise the vehement and tempestuous rains furrow the fields and meadows.

(3) Single is every living creature born,
Single he passes to another world,
Single he eats the fruits of evil deeds,
Single, the fruit of good; and when he leaves
His body like a log or heap of clay
Upon the ground, his kinsmen walk away;
Virtue alone stays by him at the tomb,
And bears him through the dreary trackless gloom.

(4.) Strive to complete the task thou hast commenced
Wearied, renew thy efforts once again;
Again fatigued, once more the work begin;
So shalt thou earn success and fortune win.

(5.) As the mother pearls live in the sea without receiving one drop of salt water, so a devout soul may live in the world without being contaminated by it.

II. Render into English:—

(a.) ಭಾರಿಭಾರಿಗೆ ಜಲಪ್ರಳಯಂಗಳಾಗಲ್ಕೆ। ಭೊರಿಶಾ ಖೆಗಳಿಂದ ತಳಿತೆಸುವುದೊಂದುವಟ। ಭೂರುಹ ವದೆರದೊಂದೆಲೆಯುಮೇಲೆ ತನ್ನ ಮೃದುಪದಕನು ಲದುಂಗುಟವನು। ಚಾರುತರಕರ ತಾಮರಸ ದಿಂದ ಪಿಡಿದುವದೆ। ನಾರವಿಂದದೊಳಿಟ್ಟು ನಗು ತಳುತಲೀಲೆಯಿಂ। ದೊರಂತೆ ಮಲಗಿಕೊಂಡಿ ಹನೋರ್ವಬಾಲಕಂತಾನಾತನಂ ಕಂಡೆನು॥

(b.) ಅರರೆ ಭವದೀಯ್ಯ ಸಾಹಸದಿರವರೆಶಯಮೆಂದು ಪೊಗಳ್ದು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಚಂದಳ್ಕುರಿ ಸೂಸುವ ಧಾರೆ ಯಕಿಡಿಸುರಿವ ನಿಶಾತಾಸ್ತ್ರಬೃಂದಮಂಕಲಿಪಾ ರ್ಥಂ॥

(c.) ಶರಚಾಪಾಯುಧ ಮೇಲ್ಲಮುಂಜಗುಳ್ದೊಡಂಬೆ ನ್ನಿತ್ತನೆ ಸಾಧ್ವಸಾಂಕುರ ಮಂತಾಳ್ದನೆಪಾರ್ಥ ನಂದ ಮಮಶೌರ್ಯೈದ್ರಕದಿಂದುಬ್ಬಿಪೆರ್ಮರ ಗೊಂಬಂ ಮುರಿದಿಟ್ಟ ನಾತ್ಮಕರದಿಂ।ಕೀಳ್ದತ್ತಿ ಕಲ್ಗುಂಡಬಲ್ ಸಿರಿಯಂ ಸೂಸಿದೆನಂತ್ತದಂ ಕ ಡಿದೆನೊಂದಂ ಬಿಂದೆಮೃತ್ಯುಂಜಯಂ।

(d) ಪೊಸಬಿಸಿಲದು ಪೆರೆತೆಗದಿರೆ। ಕಿಸುಸಂಜೆಯು ಮು ಡುಸಮೂಹಮಂ ಮಿಸುಪವೊಲೆ। ನೆಸದುದೊ ಪವಳಂ ಮುಕ್ತಾ। ವಿಸರಂ ಜಾಂಬವಜಳಂ ಪೆಡಂ ಮೆಟ್ಟಲೊಡಂ॥

(e.) ಕರ್ಣಸಹಾಯನುಮಂ ಪಡಿಯದೆಂದಿರದೈದಿದ ಸರ್ಪ ಬಾಣಮಾ। ಪೂರ್ಣಮನೊರಥಂ ಒಡೆದುದಿಲ್ಲೆ ನುತಂಬಿದುರತ್ನ ಮೆಂಡನಾ। ಕೀರ್ಣ ರುಚಿ ಪ್ರಬದ್ಧಕವಚಾನ್ವಿತ ಕರ್ಣಸಹಾಯನುಮಂಗು ಣೊ। ದೀರ್ಣತೆಯಿಂದೆ ಪೊಂದಿತೆನೆ ತನ್ನಿ ಕಟಿಸ್ಥಿ ತಮೇಂ ನುನೊಜ್ಞಾಮೋ॥

(f.) ಮದೆನಫಣಿ ನಿರ್ವಿಷೀಕರ। ಣದಿವ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಸ್ವನಂಜ ರಾಮರಣಶಿಳಾ। ವಿದಳನಟಂಕಧ್ವನಿಪೊ। ಣ್ಮಿ ದೆತ್ತುಮುನಿಪರಸೆ ಧರ್ಮವೃದ್ಧಿನಿನಾದಂ॥

(g.) ಅಂತ್ತುವಿನಿಮಿತನಾಗಿ ವಜ್ರ ಕರ್ಣನಕೆಲದೊಳ್ ಕುಳ್ಳಿಪ್ರದುಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಕುಮಾರನೀತನಾಗ್ಗ ನೆವಿದ್ಯೆದೆಂಗನೆಂಬಂಕುಂಡಲ ಪುರದಪರದೆನು ಜ್ಞಿನಗೆಪರೆದುವೊಗಿ ಕಾಮಲತೆವೆಸರಪೆಂಡ ವಾ ಸದೆ ವಿಳಾಸಿನಿವಲ್ಲಭನಾಗಿರ್ದಾಕೆ ಯತ್ತಣಂ ಸಿಂಯೊದರ ನೆನೆಗೆ ರತ್ನತ್ರಯಾಧಾರಕಂ ಗಲ್ಲದೆ ನೆಗರ್ಗೆರಗೆನೆಂದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡುಮುಳಿದು ಕೊಲ ಲೆಂದು ಬಂದು ಬಳಿಯಟ್ಟಿದುದಂ ಕೇಳ್ದುದೆ ಕೇ ಳ್ದದೆಪೊತ್ತಾಗಿ ದಶಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಪರುತಮಿದಿರೊಳೆ ನ್ನಂಕಂಡೆನಗೀ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತಮಂಪೇಳ್ದು ಪೊಗ ವೀಯ್ಯೆದೆಮಗುಳೆಬಂದು ನಿನ್ನಾದುದೆ ಒಪ್ಪನೆಂ ದುಕದೆನ ಸಹಾಯನಾಗಿರ್ದಕಾರಣಬಂದುದೀ ತನೆಂದು ಬಿನ್ನವಿಸೆತದನಂತ್ತರಂ ವಜ್ರಕರ್ಣನ ಮೊಗಮಂನೊಡಿ ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ನಿಜವ್ರತಪರಿ ಪಾಲನ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದೆಂಮೆಚ್ಚಿದುದ ಬೇಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳನೆ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಸಾದ ಮೆಂದಿಂತೆಂದಂ॥

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

MALAYALAM: GRAMMAR, &c.

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR: R. S. SHEPPARD, B.A.

PART I.

I. Paraphrase the following, explaining every compound word in the sloka, and mention the പദസന്ധികൾ :—

തൽകാലോദ്യൽപ്രകോപത്രിപുരഹരലലാടാ
ക്ഷിരുക്ഷാഗ്നിജാതൊ
ബിഭ്രദ്ദോർഭ്മ്മഹരുദ്രിസ്രുശിഖിമുഖമഹാശസ്തൃ
ജാലാന്യഭീക്ഷ്ണം
രുദ്രാണീസൃഷ്ടയാദ്രിപ്രതിഭടവപുഷാഭദ്രകാ
ഭ്യാസമേതൊ
രൌദ്രാത്മാവീരഭദ്രഃപ്രളയഘനരവൊരുദ്രമി
ത്യാചചക്ഷെ.

II. State the അലങ്കാരങ്ങൾ and വൃത്തം employed in I, and explain their names.

II. ശ്യാമാംസോമാഭിരാമദ്യുതിമുഖലസിതാംതാരകാ
രാതിരമ്യാം
കാമൊല്ലാസാനുകൂലാംകുവലയബഹുളാമോദ
സൌഭാഗ്യദാത്രീം

Complete the sloka. Is any part of this susceptible of more than one interpretation?

IV. What are the അവസ്ഥാത്രയങ്ങൾ? How is it maintained that the ആത്മാ witnesses the three?

V. What do you understand by the term പഞ്ചകോശങ്ങൾ? Have they any thing to do with the ആത്മാ? State the സ്വരൂപലക്ഷണങ്ങൾ of the ആത്മാ.

VI. State the rules of Grammar to which each of the following sentences is opposed, and correct the errors.

(a.) ഇത്രധന്യന്മാരായ നാരിമാർ പാപന്മാരെന്ന പറയപ്പെട്ടുവൊ?

(b.) തോണിക്കാരനായിരിക്കുന്നവനും ഗരുഡനെ കൊടിയായിട്ടും ധരിച്ചവനായകൃഷ്ണൻ.
ഗ്ണ

(c.) പച്ചയും പഴത്തും ആയ ഫലങ്ങളാകട്ടെ ചിനച്ചൊ വാടിയതൊ ഉള്ള കായ്കളാകട്ടെ നനഞ്ഞും കൊഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുമാകട്ടെ കിടക്കുന്ന ഇലകളൊ അപ്രദേശത്ത അരുതെന്നും വിലക്കി.

PART II.

VII. Give the brief narrative in Malayalam, not exceeding two pages, of the events which led to the war of the Mahabharata.

VIII. Render into easy Malayalam :—

(a.) കമലദലനയനമധുമഥനകരുണാനിധെ
കാളമെഘാഭിരാമാകൃതെശ്രീപതെ
ജനിമരണഭയഹരണനിപുണകരചരണയുഗജന്തുക്കൾജീവനമായജഗല്പതെ.

(b.) നദിതനയനയവചനനിശമനദശാന്തരെ
നന്ദിച്ചജാതശത്രുക്ഷിതീശൻചൊന്നാൻ
ഗുരുനിവഹകരുണയൊടുകരുകുലമൊടു
ക്കിഞ്ഞാൻ
കൂടലർകാലനായ്ന്നാടുവാണീടുവാൻകൊ
തിമനസി
പെരുതുമമതിരുമനമതിന്നിനിക്കടത്തു
ണക്കിലെവന്നുകൂട്ടുദ്ധം.

IX. (a.) Explain the allusion in അരുമറകൾ അരിമയൊടുവകവകതിരിച്ചവൻ.

(b.) " . . . . . അരുളിനമൊഴികൾ ഉപനിഷത്താകയാൽ ഓതിനാർ ഗീതയെന്നാദരാൽ ജനാനികൾ ". Explain. What is the ഗീത referred to called? By whom, to whom, on what occasion, and for what purpose was that speech made, and of what does it treat?

(c.) Quote and explain the simile employed to illustrate the difficulty of giving a full account of the Mahabharata war.

(d.) Give the meanings of the following epithets applied to Krishna:—

നരകഹരൻ - നീരദവർണ്ണൻ - നിരാധാരൻ - ജഗന്മയൻ - നിർഗ്ഗുണൻ.

X. "There are four kinds of compounds in Malayalam." Name these with examples.

Into what classes are Sanskrit സമാസങ്ങൾ divided? Give examples.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION.

R. S. SHEPPARD, B. A.

I. Translate into Malayalam—

(1.) A friend of Sir Humphrey Davy broke from curiosity, the egg of an alligator which he found in the burning sand of Ceylon, when a young alligator came forth, that at once made towards the sea, though it was hatched in the sand, under the influence of the sunbeams.

(2.) Rivers which glide peaceably through the valleys bear great boats and rich merchandize; and the rain which falls gently on the open fields makes them fruitful in grass and corn; but torrents and rivers which run rapidly ruin the bordering country, and are unprofitable for traffic, as likewise the vehement and tempestuous rains furrow the fields and meadows.

(3) Single is every living creature born,
Single he passes to another world,
Single he eats the fruits of evil deeds,
Single, the fruit of good; and when he leaves
His body like a log or heap of clay
Upon the ground, his kinsmen walk away;
Virtue alone stays by him at the tomb,
And bears him through the dreary trackless gloom.

(4.) Strive to complete the task thou hast commenced:
Wearied, renew thy efforts once again;
Again fatigued, once more the work begin;
So shalt thou earn success and fortune win.

(5.) As the mother pearls live in the sea without receiving one drop of salt water, so a devout soul may live in the world without being contaminated by it.

II. Translate into English—

(a.) വിദിതചരിതൈദക്ഷ: കദ്ധ്യുത്ത്രരീവ ശി
വായസാ പുനരപിതപത്ത്രക്രോഗത്വാപുരെവതപൊ

വനം മുനിവരവപു പ്രാദുർഭൂയ ദ്രുതംശശിശെഖരൊ ഗിരിവരമഗാൽകൈലാസാഖ്യംതയാസഹകാന്തയാ.

(b.) സുഹൃദനുജതനയഗുരുജനപിതൃപിതാമഹന്മാരെയുംയുദ്ധസന്നദ്ധരായുണ്ടവൻ ത്രിദശവരതനയനതികരുണയൊടുചൊല്ലിനാൻതെർപിൻതിരിച്ചു വിടുതിനിത്തീടുക നിശിതതരവിശിഖഗണമരുതുഗുരുവപുഷിഞ്ഞാൻ നിഷ്കരുണനായ്പ്രയൊഗിപ്പതയ്യൊ ഹരെഹരവരദശിവഗിരിശ ദുരിതഹരശങ്കര ഹാഹാ നിനച്ചതതിമൊഹമെത്രയുംഗുരുവധമിതതിദുരിതമരുതരുതുമാധവ കൂട്ടല്ലതെർപിൻതിരിച്ചീടുക.

(c.) വിജ്ഞാനമയകൊശത്തിന്നും ആത്മാവിന്നും അന്യൊന്യാധ്യാസം എങ്ങിനെയെന്നാൽ - ഞാൻ കർത്താ ബുദ്ധിമാൻ നിശ്ചയവാൻ ഊഹാപൊഹചതുരൻ ഏകസന്ധിഗ്രാഹിയെന്നും ലൊകാന്തരഗാമി കാമി ദ്വെഷിയെന്നും ശ്രൊത്രിയൻ പണ്ഡിതൻ വിരക്തൻ ഭക്തിമാൻ എന്നും ഉപസകൻ ജ്ഞാനിയെന്നും ഇത്യാദി വിജ്ഞാനമയ കൊശവികാരമെല്ലാം, ഇപ്രകാരം ആത്മാവിലും ആത്മലക്ഷണമായ സത്തു ചിത്ത ആനന്ദം മൂന്നും എൻെറ ബുദ്ധി നന്നായി തൊന്നിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതയെന്ന വിജ്ഞാനമയകൊശ

ത്തിലും തൊന്നുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിജ്ഞാനമയകൊശത്തിന്നും ആത്മാവിന്നും ഇപ്രകാരം അന്യോന്യമദ്ധ്യാസം എന്നുതന്നെ വിചാരിച്ചറിയെണം.

(d.) നാളയാമെന്നങ്ങൊരുനെരവുംനിനയാതെ
നാഴികപൊകുന്തൊറുംകാലങ്ങൾകഴിഞ്ഞുപൊം
കാലങ്ങൾകഴിയുമ്പൊൾകാലനുമണഞ്ഞീടും
കാലൻെറവരവിന്നുനാളേതെന്നറിയാമൊ
കാലുനാഴികപൊലുംകാലങ്ങൾകളിയാതെ
കാലകാലനെഭജിച്ചീടുകനിരന്തരം
അജ്ഞരാംജനങ്ങളൊടൊത്തുനീവസിക്കാതെ
പ്രാജ്ഞരായുള്ളൊരുടെചേൎച്ചയുണ്ടാകെണം.

(e.) ഐഹികംമോഹിച്ചുസൎവ്വവസ്തുക്കളും
ദേഹാന്തരങ്ങളിൽസംഭരിക്കുന്നവൻ
ദേഹാന്തരപ്രാപ്തികാലംവരുന്നെരം
ഹാഹാമഹാദെവപാരംവിഷണ്ണനാം.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 3 TO 5 P.M.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION IN VERNACULARS.

Write an essay

"On the folly of striving to please every body."

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

P. RUNGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I. Find the limits between which $\dfrac{\left(x - \dfrac{a+nb}{n+1}\right)\left(x - \dfrac{b+na}{n+1}\right)}{(x-a)(x-b)}$ cannot lie for real values of x.

II. If n harmonic means be inserted between p and q, shew that the sum of the rth and $\overline{n-r+1}^{th}$ means is less than $p+q$.

III. Find the number of ways in which the letters a, b, c, d, e may be arranged so that (1) a may always appear before b, — (2) a, b, c may not appear in the first, second, and third places respectively.

IV. Shew by mathematical induction that $(3+\sqrt{5})^n + (3-\sqrt{5})^n$ is divisible by 2^n, n being a positive integer.

V. Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(x+a)^n$, if n is a positive integer and no two consecutive terms of the expansion are equal.

If $x=3a$, which is the greater term in the expansion of $(x+a)^{100}$, the 49th or the 52nd; and with the same condition, which is the greatest term in the expansion of $(x+a)^{105}$?

VI Assuming that $a^x = 1 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + \&c.$, prove that $e^x = 1 + x + \dfrac{x^2}{\angle 2} + \dfrac{x^3}{\angle 3} + \&c.$

Shew that the sum to infinity of the series whose $(r+1)^{th}$ term is $\dfrac{(r+1)^3}{\angle r}$ is $15\,e$.

VII. Shew that Cos (A — B) = Cos A Cos B + Sin A Sin B, taking A to lie between 270° and 360° and A — B to lie between 90° and 180°.

VIII. If tan a were expressed in terms of Sin 4 a, how many values ought it to have?

IX. In a triangle, given $a = 14$, $b = 11$, C = 60°, find A.

L tan 11° 44′. 29″ = 9. 31774. log 2 = ·30103. log 6 = ·77815.

X. If R, r, r_1, r_2, r_3, be the radii of the circumscribed, inscribed, and escribed circles of a triangle, prove that R is greater than $2r$, except when the triangle is equilateral.

Also shew that $r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 + r^2 = 8\left(1 - \text{Cos A Cos B Cos C}\right)R^2$.

XI. If x be the circular measure of a positive angle less than a right angle, shew that Sin x is greater than $x - \frac{x^3}{6}$.

XII. The perpendicular distances of the angle A of a triangle ABC from two lines at right angles to one another drawn through C are Cos γ — Cos α and Sin γ Sin α, and the perpendicular distances of B from the same lines are Cos γ — Cos β and Sin γ Sin β.

If $a + b + c = 4 \text{ Sin}^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$ and $a + b - c = 4 \text{ Sin}^2 \frac{\phi}{2}$, shew that

$$\theta - \phi = \alpha - \beta, \text{ and that Cos } \gamma = \frac{\text{Cos } \frac{\theta + \phi}{2}}{\text{Cos } \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}.$$

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

EUCLID AND CONIC SECTIONS.

H. FORTEY, M.A.

I. If a straight line falling on two other straight lines make the alternate angles equal to one another, the two straight lines shall be parallel to one another.

II. AB, A_1 B_1 are two equal straight lines in the same plane. Find a point O in the plane such that the triangle OAB may by turning about O be made to coincide with OA_1B_1.

III. Draw a straight line from a given point either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.

Draw a straight line touching two given circles.

IV Given a straight line and two circles on the same side of it. Find a point in the line from which if a tangent be drawn to each circle, the two tangents shall make equal angles with the line.

V. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

ABCD is a square. Produce BC to E making BE equal to the diagonal BD. Join AE cutting BD and DC in F and G respectively. Show that FG is equal to GE.

VI. If two straight lines be cut by parallel planes, they shall be cut in the same ratio.

Through a given point O draw a straight line intersecting any two given planes in A and B, so that OA and OB shall be of given lengths.

VII. Show that the tangents at the extremities of a focal chord of a parabola intersect at right angles in the directrix.

VIII. Find the locus of the centres of circles inscribed in a given segment of a circle.

IX. If from a point O a pair of tangents OP, OP′ be drawn to an ellipse, then OP and OP′ will subtend equal angles at either focus.

If any tangent to an ellipse meet the tangents at the extremities of the major axis in P and Q, show that P, Q, and the two foci lie on the circumference of a circle.

X. If from any point P of and hyperbola, PH and PK be drawn parallel to the asymptotes, meeting them in H and K respectively; then $4PH.PK = CS^2$.

XI If a cone be cut by a plane whose inclination to the axis is greater than the semi-vertical angle of the cone, the section will be an ellipse

From a right cone whose vertical angle is a right angle, cut an ellipse such that the difference of the squares of the axes shall be equal to a given square.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

H. FORTEY, M.A.

I. Assuming the truth of the Parallelogram of Forces, as far as the *direction* of the resultant is concerned, prove it for the *magnitude* of the resultant.

II. Find, analytically, the resultant of any number of forces acting in one plane at different points of a rigid body.

Forces of 1, 2, 3,..... 6 lbs. act along consecutive sides of a regular hexagon, all tending to turn it the same way round. Reduce these to a single resultant, giving its magnitude and the perpendicular distance on its line of action from the centre of the hexagon.

III. Define the Centre of Gravity of a body, and shew how practically to determine that of any irregular shaped plane figure.

Prove from *mechanical* considerations that the three lines joining the bisections of opposite edges of any tetrahedron (not necessarily a regular figure) meet in a point.

IV. State the experimental laws of statical friction.

A weight, supported on a rough plane inclined to the horizon at an angle of 45°, is on the point of slipping down when the power acts horizontally, and on the point of slipping up when the power acts along the plane. Find the coefficient of friction to 3 places of decimals.

V. Enunciate the principle of virtual velocities, and prove its truth in the case of the Lever, the power and the weight acting at any angles to the arms.

VI. Define moving force and accelerating force. What is the ratio of the accelerating forces when equal pressures act on different bodies?

VII. Shew that in uniformly accelerated motion from rest, $s = \frac{1}{2}$ ft^2.

A train is running on a level at the rate of 10 miles an hour. If steam is shut off, how far will it go afterwards; the uniform retard-

ing force of friction amounting to 16 lbs. per ton of weight, and the resistance of the air being neglected?

VIII. Show that the path of a projectile is a parabola, and determine the directrix and focus, having given the velocity and direction of projection.

A B C is a circle in a vertical plane. A perfectly elastic ball dropped from A rebounds at B and strikes the circle again at C, B and C being in the same horizontal line. Find the ratio of A B to the diameter of the circle.

IX. A body of mass M describes a circle of radius r with uniform velocity v; find the force acting on it.

A heavy particle suspended from a string is set in motion so as to describe a horizontal circle. Given the length of the string and its inclination to the vertical, find the time of a revolution.

X. Write down (without proof) the formula for the time of oscillation of a simple pendulum through a very small arc.

Find how many beats a seconds pendulum would lose in 24 hours if carried to the bottom of a mine $\frac{1}{4}$th of a mile deep; assuming that for points below the earth's surface the force of gravity varies directly as the distance from the centre.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS, OPTICS, AND ASTRONOMY.

P. RUNGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

I. Distinguish between whole pressure and resultant pressure.

A cylindrical vessel is filled with two fluids of equal volumes. The pressure on the lower half of the surface is five times the pressure on the upper half. Compare the specific gravities of the fluids.

II. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body. When is the equilibrium stable?

A triangular lamina ABC, right angled at C, floats in a fluid of 5/4ths of its specific gravity with C just on the surface of the fluid.

Shew that one of the sides containing the right angle is double the other.

III. The pressure of a given quantity of air at a given temperature varies inversely as the space occupied. Prove this law only for compression of air.

A piston without weight fits into a vertical cylinder, closed at its base and filled with air, and is initially at the top of the cylinder. If water be slowly poured on the top of the piston, prove that the upper surface of water will be lowest when the depth of the water is $2h$, where h is the height of the water barometer and $9h$ the height of the cylinder.

IV. Trace the relative change of position of the conjugate foci of a pencil reflected at a concave spherical surface.

A plane mirror is placed perpendicular to the axis of a concave spherical reflector, nearer to the principal focus than to the face and between them. Rays from a very distant object fall directly upon the spherical mirror. Trace the pencil by which an eye will see the mage formed after two reflexions at each mirror.

V. A pencil of rays is incident on a double convex lens, the second surface of which is silvered. The thickness of the lens being neglected, find the geometrical focus of the pencil after emergence.

VI. Calculate the field of view of the Astronomical telescope.

VII. Three convex lenses of equal focal lengths f are placed on a common axis at equal intervals $3f$. Shew that the magnifying power of the combination is not affected by the position of the object.

VIII. When is the equation of time due to the obliquity of the ecliptic additive, and when subtractive?

IX. In what planes do the displacements of a heavenly body caused by refraction, parrallax and aberration take place. When has a star no aberration?

X. Explain the nature of the motion called *Precession*. How was it first detected?

XI. Show that at every passage of the sun through a node, there may be three eclipses.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

SURGEON-MAJOR HENRY KING, A.M., M.B.

I. Describe the Sympathetic Nervous System in the human subject, indicating the principal ganglia and the functions of each.

II. How are Glands classified? Give an example of each class.

III. Enumerate the Nitrogenized constituents and products of the mammalian body and state their differences in composition.

IV. What are the structural adaptations that favor Flight in Birds?

V. Compare the organs of Vision in the sub-kingdoms generally, and in the classes of mammalia.

VI. What is Daltonism and what are its degrees? In what proportion is it said to prevail, and what is its relation to sex?

VII. State the principal properties and constituents of healthy human Urine; and its most important deviations, in disease, from the standard of health. How do the urinary excreta of Reptiles and of Birds differ from mammalian urine?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I. What is an Artesian well and why is it so called? State the conditions necessary to success in obtaining water by this means What is an Intermittent Spring and how is the intermittence explained?

II. What are the causes of the oceanic Tide-wave, and of its variations in place and time?

III. Describe the Caspian Sea and Lake Aral, with their mutual relations in the present and in the past.

IV State the causes of Earthquakes. How have they been classified and how do the effects differ? What is the relation of earthquakes to volcanoes?

V. Define Palæontology. What is the earliest organized form yet discovered in the earth's crust; in what formation does it occur; and what later organism does it most resemble? What are the

meanings of Eocene, Miocene, Pleistocene; and what formations do they denote?

VI. Give three illustrations of the effect of Human Agency in altering physical geography.

VII. Name Mr. Wallace's Regions, as laid down in his Geographical Distribution of Animals, and the sub-divisions of each.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSICS.

SURGEON-MAJOR HENRY KING, A.M., M.B.

I. Define and explain Capillary Attraction; state its laws; and give familiar illustrations of its action against and with the force of gravitation.

II. Give the theory of Dew; and state the circumstances which favor its deposition. Define the Dew-point; and describe its application to the determination of the amount of moisture in the atmosphere.

III. Describe the construction, corrections, and uses of the Mercurial Barometer.

IV. Explain the manner in which the following instruments raise water;—the *common pump*, the *force-pump*, the *centrifugal pump*, the *archimedean screw*, and the *water-ram*.

V. What are the constituents of the Solar Beam and their essential differences? State Newton's Theory of Colors; and explain the phenomenon of the Rainbow.

VI. What are the differences in construction and in effects between the simple and the compound Voltaic circuit? Deduce the latter difference from Ohm's Formula.

VII. Correct the errors in the following statements:—"Some kinds of wood that float in sea-water will sink in that of a river, or which sink in any water will float in oil." "The term *proof spirit* meant spirit light enough for oil to sink in it." "But a barometer * * * * called the aneroid (devoid of air) has now been invented."

CHEMISTRY.

I. What is the relation of an oxacid to its corresponding Anhydride? How are Acids classed with reference to the hydrogen which they include? Give an example of each class.

II. Define or explain the following terms; *autichlor, dialysis, hemi-hedral, hydrate, ion, isomorphous, nascent state, nitride, occlude polymeric, specific volume, sublimation.*

III. Write the symbols for the following substances;—*bleaching powder, borax, colcothar, copper pyrites, emery, epsom salt, heavy spar, realgar, rock-crystal, sal ammoniac, soda, vermillion.*

IV. Mark the atomicity of the following:—Ag, Al, Au, Bi, HO, K, N, NO_2, Pb, Pt, PO, SO_2.

V. What are the principal ores of iron? Describe the process of obtaining the metal from "clay-iron-stone."

VI. Describe and illustrate the use of H_2S in distinguishing and separating bases of metallic salts in mixed solutions.

VII. 0·327 grm. antimony tersulphide, 0·184 grm. mercuric sulphide, and 0·239 grm. arsenious sulphide have been precipitated from three solutions. To what quantities of "tartar emetic," "corrosive sublimate," and "white arsenic" do these amounts respectively correspond?

NOTE.—*A practical examination will be held in the Laboratory when the paper is completed.*

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

W. M. THORBURN, B. A.

I. Explain briefly what is a Law of Nature and how we come to know it?

II. In one village of a distressed district there was no apparent need of relief. Illustrate the application of the Methods of Induction by describing how you would investigate the causes of this

peculiarity. You may suppose any circumstance in which it was like or unlike neighbouring villages.

III. What has the Relativity of Knowledge (in Bain's sense) to do with Definition? There are several kinds of Definition, scientific and not?

IV. Classify and compare the characters of the following terms: virtue, Haidar Ali, vegetable, animal, redness, Malay, electricity.

V. All men have two legs;
Muniswami has two legs;
Muniswami has not three legs;
All things having two legs are men;
No three-legged things are men;
Some two-legged things are men.

By what logical processes are the inferences obtained from the premise or from preceding inferences? Which are valid and which not?

VI. Is the Syllogism a Petitio Principii?

VI. Expose and classify such fallacies as you can find in the following statements.

(*a.*) There have been high winds during the famine-time. Therefore famine causes high wind.

(*b.*) Ramaswami Chetti is a very sharp man. If you touch him carelessly you may cut your fingers.

(*c.*) "If there's neither mind nor matter,
"Mill's existence too we shatter,
"If you still believe in Mill,
"Believe as well in mind and matter."

(*d.*) We ought to do as those who are wiser do;
The old are wiser than the young;
We are younger than our grandfathers;
Therefore we ought to do as our grandfathers have done.

(*e.*) Yesterday I saw Linga Reddi beating Nagadu with a buffalo's leg-bone. Therefore Linga Reddi is in the habit of beating people with bones.

(*f.*) "The doctrine of Developement is false because it is an outrage on the dignity of human nature, and repugnant to all our highest instincts and aspirations."

(*g.*) All men are cooking animals;
Some monkeys are not cooking animals:
No monkeys are men.

(*h.*) All Musalmans wear turbans:
Some natives of India are not Mussalmans;
No natives of India wear turbans.

[*For No. 2, the two following may be substituted at the option of candidates.*]

VIII. What is the use of the Quantification of the Predicate.

IX. Contrast Deduction with Induction, and explain how they are related.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MORAL SCIENCE.

W. M. THORBURN, B.A.

I. Distinguish carefully the various uses (scientific and popular) of the words "moral," "morals," and "morality." What is the proper scope of Moral Science?

II. Why are men punished when they do wrong? State with arguments your own view and any others with which you are acquainted.

III. What do you mean, when you say that you "ought"

(*a.*) to worship God and obey His commandments?

(*b.*) to be diligent in study and attentive to instruction?

(*c.*) to take a dose of quinine when you feel that an attack of fever is coming on?

(*d.*) not to take bribes?

(*e*) not to sell sulphur without a license?

(*f.*) if you are a Brahman, not to eat rice cooked by a Chetti?

IV. What is meant by "Pure Malignity ?" Is there such an emotion ? If so, can it be analysed ? How would you describe the motives to the following actions ?

(*a.*) A boy, seeing a dog, throws a stone at it.

(*b.*) Venkatigadu enters the house of Konda Reddi to steal jewels. Not having found any he sets fire to the Reddi's strawstack.

(*c.*) Rama Rau gets a post to which Raghava Achari has equal claims. Raghava Achari abuses Rama Rau's grandmother.

(*d.*) The Emperor Nero burns Rome.

V. State clearly what you understand by "Conscience." Do you know anything analogous to it ?

VI. "To thine own self be true,
"Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Explain the foregoing statement, and the theory or theories of morals which the author probably held.

VII. Distinguish and compare the more important forms of what is described in a general way as the Intuitional Theory of Morals.

SATURDAY, 16TH FEB, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

FRED. ROWLANDSON, B.A., LL.B.

I. Give the names and works of the four writers of the present century who have, in your opinion, had, either for a time, or up to date, the most influence ?

II. Can you shew that "the difficulties of Metaphysics lie at the root of all science" ?

Explain the meaning of the word "Metaphysics" in popular language.

III. Give some general idea of what Kant did ?

IV. Name some recent scientific conceptions and shew shortly how each has affected Modern Philosophy.

V. How do you distinguish between "Perceptions" and "Imaginations"?

VI. Give in your own words a definition of "Ontology."

VII. State some of the uses which are served by a proper knowledge of the Intellectual Powers?

VIII. (*a.*) What is the principle of "Contiguous Adhesion"? (*b.*) How do you explain "Sympathy"?

IX. Why should we endeavour to analyse "the Feelings"?

X. Explain, illustrate, and comment on the following passage:—

"The axioms of Ethics and Geometry are necessary truths known to us as facts of consciousness. The subordinate propositions are deduced from such axioms by reflection. The application of the propositions to the actual circumstances of life is effected by a process by which all the applied sciences become practically available."

XI. Stewart says "Sensations do not necessarily reveal the existence of a material world." What does he mean; Is he right or wrong?

SATURDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

FRED. ROWLANDSON, B.A., LL.B.

I Give a definition of "Lockism."

II. Can you show that Nihilism is the ultimate issue of all reasoning that does not start with some *a priori* postulate?

III. Masson speaks of "Mr. Mill's *new* cosmological Idealism." What do you understand him to mean?

IV. Stewarts speaks of conception as "that power of the mind which enables it to form a notion of an absent object of perception or of a sensation which it has formerly felt." What does he mean, and on what grounds is his definition open to objection?

V. Speaking of 'Reasoning and Science in general,' Mr. Bain gives "the chief scientific processes." State them and explain each shortly.

VI. What is the difference between an "emotion" and a "sensation"?

VII. What are the designations adopted by Reid and Stewart as providing a division of the powers of the Intellect? What are those adopted by Bain? Which do you consider the better, and why?

VIII. Distinguish between "The Ideal," "Fancy," "Imagination," and "Ideality," and give the principal elements in each.

IX. Can you give any explanation which has apparently escaped Mr. Bain why the "locomotive rhythm" is (as he puts it) "more manifestly instinctive in the calf, the foal, the lamb," than in the human infant?

X. A convict is being whipped and the thirtieth lash is descending on his bleeding body. State what "sensations" he experiences, and which of his five senses is or are affected.

XI. (*a.*)—What is the principal organ of mind, and how do you prove that it is so?

(*b*)—What has the Spinal Cord to do with Mental Philosophy?

MONDAY, 18TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

J. VEREKER BINDON, M.A.

I. Describe the social and political organization of the Anglo-Saxons and the changes introduced before the Norman Conquest.

II. (*a.*)—Freedom had to a great extent taken the place of Feudal Servitude as early as the reign of Richard II. To what extent and by what steps?

(*b.*)—State what you know of the Statutes of Labourers and their historical value as evidence of the above.

III. Constitutional Freedom fell back under the Tudors. Prove this and give the causes.

N. B.—General statements will not be sufficient.

IV. What improvements in the constitution were made in William the Third's reign?

V. Wilkes was the chief instrument in bringing about three of the greatest advances that our constitution has ever made. Explain fully.

VI. (*a.*)—Describe the circumstances which led to the American Declaration of Independence.

(*b.*)—Name the Thirteen Colonies, and state when and how England colonized or otherwise acquired each.

VII. (*a.*)—Trace the History of the Star Chamber.

(*b.*)—What was the Armed Neutrality, and what were the questions involved?

VIII. State what you know of

(*a.*)—The Statute of Provisors.

(*b.*)—That of Præmunire.

(*c.*)—Poyning's Law.

(*d.*)—The Massacre of Glencoe.

MONDAY, 18TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY.—THE AGE OF CHARLES V.

C. D. MACLEAN, M.A., MUS. DOC.

I. In 1519 what remained of the Western Empire and the Western Church?

II. Shew the similarities and differences in the risings of the Albigenses, the Hussites, the Anabaptists, and the peasants in the Peasants' War.

III. Give a detailed account of one or other of the following:—(*a*) the wars of Francis and Charles down to 1529; (*b*) military operations in Germany in 1546-47.

IV. Show the origin and first progress of the Reformation in Switzerland, Sweden, France, England, and Germany.

V. Explain the following:—Defender of the Faith, King of Zion, the Heilbronn scheme, Humanism, the Pragmatic Sanction, the Union of Calmar.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1878.

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

POETRY I.—SHAKESPEARE, MASSINGER, BYRON, SHELLEY.

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A.

I. *a.* From what writers did Shakespeare collect the materials for Cymbeline? Are there reasons for assigning its composition to any particular date?

b. What inspired Shelley to write Hellas? what model had he before him?

II. Write short notes on the following words used by Shakespeare in a sense different from that they now have—atone; avoid; convey; inherit; owe; pregnant; tent; watch.

III. Give the meanings of the following words or phrases:

a. *Cymbeline*:—carle; charming words; crare; giglot; irregulous; lieger; limb-meal; puttock; ruddock; sharded.

b. *New Way to Pay Old Debts*:—Abram-men; brache; it skills not; padder; pantofle; a strike of rye meal; premunire.

c. *Marino Faliero*:—Avogadori; giunta; the Forty; the Ten.

IV. Briefly annotate the following passages:—

a. *Cymbeline*:—

i. "if he should write,
And I not have it, 't were a paper lost
As offered mercy is."

ii. "Ay, and the approbation of those that weep this lamentable divorce, under her colours, are wonderfully to extend him."

iii. 2 *Gent.* "You speak him far.
1 *Gent.* I do extend him, Sir, within himself."

iv. "A glass that feated them."

v. "Sinon's weeping Did Scandal many a holy tear."

vi. "You have locks upon you."

vii. "I never do him wrong,
But he does buy my injuries to be friends;
Pays dear for my offences."

b. New Way to Pay Old Debts :—

viii. "Hippolytus himself might leave Diana,
To follow such a Venus."

ix. "By fire! for cooks are Persians and swear by it."

x. "when I brought him wine
He leaves his stool, and, after a leg or two,
Most humbly thanks his worship.

c. Hellas :—

xi. "the only *goat-song* which I have yet attempted."

xii. "The quenchless ashes of Milan."

xiii. From far Atlantis."

xiv. "The freedman of a Western poet-chief."

xv. "Saturn and Love their long repose
Shall burst, more bright and good
Then all who fell, than One who rose,
Than many unsubdued.

d. Marino Faliero :—

xvi. *Doge (aside.)* "Saint Mark's shall strike that hour.

xvii. "the Briarean sceptre
Which in this hundred-handed Senate rules."

xviii. "Thou den of drunkards with the blood of princes."

xix. "A shaft
I' the heel o'erthrew the bravest of the brave."

V. "he had not apprehension
Of roaring terrors, for defect of judgment,
As oft the cause of fear.

What other two readings are there for this passage from Cymbeline? Explain all three.

VI. Quote parallels to the following three passages.

i. *Cymbeline* :—

a. "Against self slaughter
There is a prohibition so divine
That cravens my weak hand."

b. "The greedy touch
of common-kissing Titan.

ii. *Marino Faliero* :—

c. *Bat.* "doubtless 'twas
Foul Scorn in steno to offend so grossly.

Pie. Ay, if a poor man : Steno's a patrician."

VII. Who speak the following lines, and in what context ?

a. *Marino Faliero.*

i. "I would not be a judge in my own cause."

ii. "You have more patience than I care to boast."

iii. "But one such day occurs within an age."

iv. "Ask of the bleeding Pelican why she
Hath ripp'd her bosom."

b. *New Way to Pay Old Debts* :—

v. "Choicest fruits too soon plucked, rot and wither"

vi. "I'll be a careful pilot to direct.
Your yet uncertain bark to a port of safety."

vii. "Do I wear a sword for fashion, or is this arm
Shrunk up or wither'd.

VIII. What were the ingredients of the Elixir which Furnace gave Allworth ?

IX. What does Shelley say on "the manner of the invocation of the spirit of Mahomet the Second ?"

X. Give in detail the sentence passed on Marino Faliero.

XI. Show your aquaintance with the scene in which Allworth shows his fear that Lord Lovell will fall in love with Margaret, or that in which Sir Giles Overreach tells Lord Lovell his intentions as to his daughter's fortune.

XII. Do the same for either of the scenes in which Cloten has a long conversation with two lords, *or* that in which Imogen meets her brothers.

XIII. What signs showed that the Jewish Magician in "Hellas" intended to grant an interview to those who invoked him to appear?

XIV. How does Lord Byron disprove the shallow view which Dr Moore took of the facts on which Marino Faliero is founded?

XV. Write out the Dirge sung over Imogen by her brothers, *or* the song which Cloten's musicians sang under Imogen's window.

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY II.—CHAUCER'S KNIGHTE'S TALE, SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS, AND TENNYSON'S ENID AND GUINEVERE.

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A.

I. Do the Idylls of the King give us a true picture of life in the age in which their action is laid? Point out any anachronisms you have remarked.

II. Besides giving us many single stories the Idylls of the King collectively contain a subtle allegory. What do you think Mr. Tennyson intends to embody in the characters of King Arthur, Geraint, Enid, Lancelot, Guinevere?

III. Relate briefly the episode of the Sparrowhawk in Enid.

IV. Mention six similes in the two prescribed Idylls. Give them in Mr. Tennyson's own words if you can.

V. Enumerate the "signs and wonders on the coming of the Queen" seen by the father of the little novice.

VI Where did Chaucer find the story on which he founded the Knight's Tale? What other English poets have treated the same story?

VII. Give a description of the lists which Theseus had made for the tournament, using Chaucer's own language as much as you can?

VIII. Give in detail an account of "the noble Kerving, and the purtreitures, The schap, the contenaunce and the figures" that were in any one of the "oratories thre."

IX. Explain the following words and phrases from Tennyson and Chaucer:

i. Tennyson:—costrel; manchet; mixen; quitch; turkis.

ii. Chaucer:—a swymbel in a swough; ayel; chere; dampned; his nekke lith to wedde; liche-wake; mayné; namelyche; rouketh: sparth; sterve; taas; they fillen gruf; weymentynge; unset stevene.

X. In what metre is the Knighte's Tale chiefly written? What are the two exceptional forms of the verse. Scan the following lines:

"In prisoun? Certes nay, but in paradys."

"Upon thise steedes, that weren grete and white."

XI. Write explanatory notes on the following passages:—

i. "Yet sawgh I brent the schippes hoppesteres."

ii. "God helpe me so, me luste full evele pleye."

iii. "I noot which hath the wofullere myster."

iv. "They foynen ech at other wonder long."

v. "thin yre
That Atheon aboughte trewely."

vi. "To him that meneth wel it were no charge."

vii. "Men may the olde at-renne, but not at-rede."

viii. "And scho was al his cheere as in his herte."

ix. "And fully heeld a feste dayes thre."

XII. To what author is Chaucer indebted for the philosophical remarks in Theseus' speech to the parliament before the marriage of Palamon and Emelye?

XIII. Mr. Morris says "Chaucer has given us sufficient *data* for ascertaining both the days of the month and of the week of many of the principal events of the "Knighte's Tale." To what days and dates does Mr. Morris assign the escape of Palamon, the duel, the tournament? What may have assisted Chaucer "in arranging all these matters thus exactly"?

XIV. Translate into modern English the following passage;—

"And sikerly ther trowede many a man
That nevere, siththen that the world bigan,
As for to speke of knighthod of here hond,
As fer as God hath maked see or lond,
Nas, of so fewe, so noble a companye.
For every wight that lovede chyvalrye,
And wolde, his thankes, have a passant name,
Hath preyed that he mighte ben of that game;
And wel was him, that therto chosen was.

XV. What are the two most noteworthy theories as to the person meant by "Mr. W. H." "the onlie begetter" of Shakespeare's sonnets? Two other persons have been suggested whom the initials would suit.

XVI. There two widely different editions of the Sonnets—different as to the order of sequence? Give their dates.

XVII. Write out any one of the sonnets whose first lines are given below—

i. "When in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes."

ii. "Full many a glorious morning have I seen."

iii. "Farewell! thou art too dear for my possessing."

iv. "Let me not to the marriage of true minds."

XVIII. In what metre are the sonnets written? Is this the true form of the sonnet proper? One sonnet differs markedly from the others in metre?

XIX. Can you point out any sets, or series, among Shakespeare's sonnets which seem to be complete in themselves?

XX. From what poems are the following lines or passages taken:

i. "A Saint in crape is twice a Saint in lawn."

ii. "Now thou's turn'd out for a' thy trouble
But house or hald,
To thole the winter's sleety dribble
And cranreuch cauld!"

iii. "Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage"

iv. "He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all."

v. "Where the remote Bermudas ride
In the ocean's bosom unespied"

vi. "Or call up him that left half-told
The story of Cambuscan bold"

vii. "We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."

viii. "And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the slain."

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE I.—MILTON'S AREOPAGITICA, CARLYLE'S LATTER DAY PAMPHLETS, DE QUINCEY'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LAKES.

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A.

I. Milton says that of books promiscuously read three kinds of harm are usually reckoned. What are they, and how does Milton answer the objections?

II. How does Milton introduce the fables of Osiris, and the dragon's teeth, and the image of the eagle mewing her youth?

III. What three things does Milton declare to be necessary to praise?

IV. What does Milton say about the vitality of books?

V. What does Milton say about the licensing of books in Athens and Sparta?

VI. What is the gist of the second Latter Day Pamphlet on "Model Prisons"?

VII. How does Mr. Carlyle define "judicial blindness"; "Pauperism"; "religion"; "the free man"?

VIII. Mr. Carlyle says that in the whole course of History he has heard of only two Parliaments "that did the work of sovereignty

with some effect." What Parliaments were they? What reasons does Mr. Carlyle give for their success?

IX. What are "apes of the Dead Sea"; "Industrial Regiments"; "Phantasm Captains"; "Professors of the Dismal Science"?

X. Mr. Carlyle gives three examples of "the one sure method of learning anything, practical apprenticeship to it." Give the substance of his remarks.

XI. Narrate, in proper sequence of time, the circumstances of De Quincey's introduction to each of the three Lake poets.

XII. Sketch briefly the incidents of the affecting narrative contained in the paper "Early Memorials of Grasmere."

XIII. Give De Quincey's description of the personal appearance of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey.

XIV. What are the examples which De Quincey gives of Coleridge's habit of plagiarism? De Quincey explains some and apologizes for others?

XV. How does De Quincey refute the sneering observations of the *Quarterly Review* on the intellectual character of the society at the Lakes during Coleridge's residence there?

XVI. State briefly what you know about the Beauty of Buttermere and about Raisley Calvert.

XVII. Write short notes on the following words:—"bracken"; "burgoo"; "genial"; "Pantisocracy"; "Statesman"; "tarn."

XVIII. Who or what were "the Birmingham doctor"; "the Birmingham Milton"; "the Doctor Seraphicus"; "the Hundred Days"; "Siris"?

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.—MILTON'S "TRACTATE ON EDUCATION" AND HALLAM'S LITERARY HISTORY.

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A.

I. Who was Samuel Hartlib, and why did Milton address to him the Tractate on Education?

II. What does Milton declare to be the end of learning?

III. State briefly in order the various subjects of study recommended by Milton. What object does he propose as the result of his scheme of education?

IV. What does Milton say on the study of poetry? He explains what he means by poetry?

V. Why does Milton enjoin the study of politics?

VI. Mr. Hallam mentions three causes "that belonged to the sixteenth century as a learned and reflecting age, which . . . . were sufficient to affect the complexion of literature"?

VII. There were three English Poets of the name of Fletcher?

VIII. Give the substance of Mr. Hallam's remarks on Spenser's Shepherd's Kalendar.

IX. Sketch the history of English Dramatic Literature from the establishment of the office of Master of the Revels to the close of the sixteenth century.

X. What are Mr. Hallam's remarks on our knowledge of Shakspeare?

XI. Write short notes on the following subjects—Della Crusca; Euphuism; Index Expurgatorius; Ralph Royster Doyster; Satire Menippée; Seicentisti; The extraordinary fertility of Lope De Vega.

XII. Give the name necessary to fill up the blank in each of the following extracts:

i.—"It has been said, I think, very fairly, that———is a good test of a real feeling for what is peculiarly called poetry."

ii.—"But the finest, as well as the most philosophical, writer of the Elizabethan period is———."

iii.—"———has borrowed much, besides his quotations, from the few ancient authors whom he loved to study.

iv.—"The language of———, like that of Shakspeare, is an instrument manufactured for the sake of the work it was to perform."

v.—"It was in the first stages of a morbid melancholy, almost of intellectual derangement, that the———was finished."

vi.—" that noble spirit which the ballad of———could 'stir as with the sound of a trumpet.'"

vii.—" it may be well doubted whether the———is as much read or as highly esteemed as in the days of Anne."

viii.—"———had learned much from the ancients; but there was a grace in their best models which he did not quite attain."

ix.—"———is almost the only book in the Spanish language which can now be said to possess so much of an European reputation as to be popularly read in every country"

x.—"———is perhaps the earliest of European domestic comedies that deserves to be remembered."

XIII. How are the following pairs of names connected—Ben Jonson and Drummond of Hawthornden; Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Gassendi; Tartaglia and Cardan; Milton and Andrew Marvell; Bacon and the Earl of Essex?

XIV. Write short notes so as to show why each of the following names is remarkable in literature: James Amyot; Balthazar Ayala; Calderon de la Barca; Jordano Bruno; Camoens; Cujacius; Gongora; Grotius; Kepler; Gerard Mercator; Napier of Merchistoun; Scaliger; John Still; Bernardo Tasso; Tassoni.

XV. What are the six divisions into which Bacon intended to divide the *Instauratio Magna*?

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

W. F. GRAHAME, B. A.

THREE *subjects only to be selected.*

I. On the choice of a profession.

II. Female education in India.

III. Will posterity reckon Mr. Tennyson among poets of the first class?

IV. Write a letter in answer to a friend who has asked you to prescribe for him a course of English reading. Give reasons for each recommendation you make.

V. Objections have been made to King Arthur's speech to Guinevere (in "Guinevere") as being too long, as being out of place, and as unlikely to be made in Arthur's circumstances. Write an essay defending the speech from each objection.

VI. Expand into an essay on the advantages of travel the idea contained in the following lines :—

> Cease to persuade, my loving Proteus;
> Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits;
>
> * * *
>
> I rather would entreat thy company,
> To see the wonders of the world abroad,
> Than, living dully sluggardiz'd at home,
> Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness."

VII. "We are all Greek. Our laws, our literature, our religion our arts have their root in Greece." (Shelley, Preface to Hellas.)

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO SANSKRIT ANUSHTUP VERSE.

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH. D.

> There is a place
> (If ancient and prophetic fame in heaven
> Err not), another world, the happy seat
> Of some new race, call'd man, about this time
> To be created like to us, though less
> In power and excellence, but favour'd more
> Of him who rules above, so was his will
> Pronounced among the gods; and by an oath,
> That shook heaven's whole circumference, confirm'd.
> Thither let us bend all our thoughts, to learn
> What creatures there inhabit, of what mould
> Or substance, how endued, and what their power,
> And where their weakness, how attempted best,

By force or subtilty. Though heaven be shut,
And heaven's high Arbitrator sit secure
In his own strength, this place may lie exposed,
The utmost border of his kingdom, left
To their defence who hold it: here, perhaps,
Some advantageous act may be achieved
By sudden onset.

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: RIGVEDA I, 1-12.

GUSTAV OPPERT, Ph. D

I. (*a.*) Translate into English:—

युंजंति ब्रध्नमरुषं चरंतं परि तस्थुषः ।
रोचंते रोचना दिवि ॥ १ ॥

युंजंत्यस्य काम्या हरी विपक्षसा रथे ।
शोणा धृष्णू नृवाहसा ॥ २ ॥

केतुं कृण्वन्नकेतवे पेशो मर्या अपेशसे ।
समुषद्भिरजायथाः ॥ ३ ॥

आदह स्वधामनु पुनर्गर्भत्वमेरिरे ।
दधाना नाम यज्ञियं ॥ ४ ॥

वीळु चिदारुजत्नुभिर्गुहा चिदिन्द्र वह्निभिः ।
अविंद उस्रिया अनु ॥ ५ ॥

देवयंतो यथा मतिमच्छा विदद्वसुं गिरः ।

महामनूषत श्रुतं ॥ ६ ॥

इंद्रेण सं हि दृक्षसे संजग्मानो अबिभ्युषा ।

मंदू समानवर्चसा ॥ ७ ॥

अनवद्यैरभिद्युभिर्मखः सहस्वदर्चति ।

गणैरिंद्रस्य काम्यैः ॥ ८ ॥

अतः परिज्मन्ना गहि दिवो वा रोचनादधि ।

समस्मिन्नृंजते गिरः ॥ ९ ॥

इतो वा सातिमीमहे दिवो वा पार्थिवादधि ।

इंद्रं महो वा रजसः ॥ १० ॥

(*b.*) Write the fourth verse in the Padapāṭha.

(*c.*) Explain the underlined words according to meaning and grammar, and mention to what the 5th verse alludes.

II. (*a.*) Explain, where possible, according to the Sūtras of Pāṇini the following words :—

अश्रवत्, श्रुधि, यज्वरीः, ऋतुजानः, सुदुघां, अप्रतिष्कुतः, महाँ इंद्रः, अस्मे, कक्षयप्रा, परष्टुतः, and हवंत.

(*b.*) Give an account of the formation of declension and conjugation peculiar to the Rigveda with illustrations taken from the hymns.

III. Give a short account of the system of accent prevalent in the Veda, together with a description of the most important metres occurring in it. Give examples.

IV. Describe the position assigned to the Maruts and their relation to Indra.

V. State, as far as you know, the opinions held by early Indian Authors as to the origin, division, inspiration and authority of the Vedas.

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT.

MANU II, VII AND VIII. DAŚAKUMĀRACHARITRA AND MEGHADŪTA.

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH. D.

I. (*a.*) What are the principal sources of the legal code of Manu?

(*b.*) What is approximately the date of the recension of the text of the Institutes, and in what connection do they stand to Buddhism?

II. (*a.*) At what age is a youth to be invested with the holy thread, and what ceremony corresponds to this act in the life of a female?

(*b.*) When must the syllable ओम् be pronounced?

(*c.*) How should a Brahman salute and be saluted?

(*d.*) What is the difference between an आचार्य, उपाध्याय and गुरु?

III. (*a.*) Who is to be spared by a soldier?

(*b.*) What policy should a king adopt for the protection of his realm?

(*c.*) How should a king treat a conquered country?

IV. (*a.*) Whose property is to be kept in custody by the king?

(*b.*) What persons can be produced as witnesses in a law suit?

(*c.*) In what special case is a person allowed to utter a falsehood?

(*d.*) How should a judge administer the oath?

(*e.*) What is the fine for a theft?

(*f.*) When is a man allowed to slay another?

V. Give in Sanskrit a short account of the contents of the Pūrvapīṭika of the Daśakumāracharitra.

VI. Explain the underlined words:—

यद्येवं बङ्ग भागधेयमस्या वो दास्याः स खल्वस्याः सानाथ्यशंसी खप्न इति मद्दर्शनरागबद्धसाध्वसां मञ्जुवादिनीं प्रणमय्य भूयोऽपि सा हर्षगर्भमब्रूत तच्चेन्मिथ्या सोऽयं युष्मदीयो बालकपाली श्वो मया निरोद्धव्य इति। मयापि सस्मितं मञ्जुवादिनीरागदीनदृष्टिलीढधैर्येण एवमस्त्विति लब्धभैक्षोनालीजङ्घामाकार्य निर्गम्य ततस्तच्चानुयात्तं शनैरपृच्छम्। कासावल्पायुः प्रथितः प्रचण्डवर्मेति। सोऽब्रूत राज्य-

मिदं समेत्यपास्तशङ्को राजास्थानमण्डप एव तिष्ठत्यु-
पास्यमानः कुशीलवैरिति । यद्येवमुद्याने तिष्ठेति त
जरन्तमादिश्य तत्प्राकारैकपार्श्वे क्वचिच्छून्यमठिकायां
मात्राः समवतार्य्य तद्रक्षणनियुक्तराजपुत्रः कृतकुशी-
लववेषलोलः प्रचण्डवर्म्माणमेत्याम्बरम्बयम् अनुरञ्जि-
तातपे तु समये जनसमाजोपयोगीनि संहृत्य नृत्य-
गीतनानारुदितादिहस्तचङ्क्रमणमूर्द्धपादपादपीडवृश्चि-
कमकरखङ्गनादीनि मल्योद्वर्त्तनादीनि च करणानि
पुनरादायादायासन्नवर्त्तितां छुरिकाः ताभिरुपहित-
वर्म्मा चित्रदुष्कराणि करणानि श्येनपातोल्लोश्वपाता-
दीनि दर्शयन्. . . . . .

VII. (*a.*) What is the purport of the Meghaduta?

(*b.*) In what metre is it written?

(*c.*) Translate into English:—

तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परामेकपत्नीम्
अव्यापन्नामविहतगतिर्द्रक्ष्यसि भ्रातृजायां ।
आशाबन्धः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यङ्गनानां
सद्यः पाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि ॥

तच्चावश्यं वलयकुलिशोद्घट्टनोद्गीर्णतोयम्

नेष्यन्ति त्वां मुरयुवतयो यन्त्रधारागृहत्वम् ।

ताभ्यो मोक्षस्तव यदि सखे घर्मलब्धस्य न स्यात्

क्रीडालोलाः श्रवणपरुषैर्गर्जितैर्भाययेस्ताः ॥

(*d.*) Explain the underlined words.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT.

ŚAKUNTALA MAHĀVĪRACHARITRA, MRICHHAKATIKA.

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH. D.

I. Give an account of the origin and the history of the Indian drama, and discuss the question, whether it originated in this country or was introduced into it from abroad.

II. (*a.*) Explain the meaning of the terms Nāṭya, Nṛitya, Nṛitta, and Lāsya.

(*b.*) What is a Rūpaka and what an Uparūpaka, and how are both subdivided?

(*c.*) What is understood by such dramatical terms as Vīja, Vindu, Patākā, Prakāri, and Kāryam; Sthāyi Bhāva and Vyabhichāri Bhāva?

III. (*a.*) Name the principal kinds of Prākrit.

(*b.*) What is the principle which guides the dramatist when assigning to the different Dramatis personæ their peculiar dialect?

(*c.*) Transcribe into Prakrit :—

अलम् सम्भ्रमेण शृणोतु तावदार्य्या । ततो विच्छिन्नविसंष्ठुलशृङ्खलाकलापम् उद्वहन्तं दन्तान्तर-परिगृहीतं परिव्राजकम् उद्वहन्तं तं प्रेक्ष्य कर्णपूरकेण मया नहि नहि आर्य्याया अन्नपिण्डोपपुष्टेन दासेन वामचरणेन द्यूतलेखकं उद्धृत्य त्वरितमापणात् लौह-दण्डं गृहीत्वा आकारितः स दुष्टहस्ती ।

(*d.*) Transcribe into Sanskrit :—

एशे ह्हि आशिदे । भावे अज्ज बि तं वशन्त-शेणिअं शुमलामि दुज्जणवअणं विअ हडक्कादो ण ओशलदि ।

IV. (*a.*) Explain the Alankāras in the following Ślokas :—

अध्याक्रान्ता वसतिरमुनाप्याश्रमे सर्वभोग्ये रक्षायोगात्
अयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं सञ्चिनोति ।
अस्यापि द्यां स्पृशति वशिनश्चारणद्वन्द्वगीतः पुण्यः शब्दो
मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः ॥

आखण्डलसमो भर्ता जयन्तप्रतिमः सुतः ।
आशीरन्या न ते योग्या पौलोम्या सदृशी भव ॥

दिष्ट्या शकुन्तला साध्वी सदपत्यम् इदं भवान् ।
श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत् समागतम् ॥

उदयति हि शशाङ्कः कामिनीगण्डपाण्डु-
र्ग्रहगणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रदीपः ।
तिमिरनिकरमध्ये रश्मयो यस्य गौराः
स्रुतजल इव पङ्के क्षीरधाराः पतन्ति ॥

गर्जं वा वर्षं वा शक्रं मुञ्च वा शतशोऽशनिम् ।
न शक्या हि स्त्रियो रोद्धुं प्रस्थिता
दयितं प्रति ।

राजानो गुरवश्चैते महिम्नैव महाक्षमाः ।
क्षमन्तां नाम नत्वेवं शतानन्दः क्षमिष्यते ॥

(b.) Explain the Vyangya in :—

ब्रह्मेन्द्र द्रविणेशरुद्रवरुण प्राचीनबर्हिर्मरुत् काला-
ग्निव्यतिरेकिणां भगवतामाम्नायमन्त्रात्मनाम् ।
एतेषां तपसामिवाप्रतिरथै स्तेजोभिरुत्कर्षिणाम्
एकैकस्य जगत्त्रयप्रमथनक्षाणावधिर्योग्यता ॥

(*c.*) Explain according to Grammar the following words and compounds :—

अधिज्यकार्मुक, पूर्वकाय, कूलङ्कष, सारङ्गाक्षी, व्यक्तक्रमविभाग, रक्षोघ्न, नृप, सुप्रसन्नोज्ज्वल, औचित्य, हृतजानि, वृषस्यन्ती, सौदामनी, प्रनष्टा, वयस्या, भैक्ष्य, नारी सपत्नी.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT.

TARKASANGRAHA AND TARKADIPIKA.

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH. D.

I. State in what manner the Nyāya and Vaiséshika systems are connected with each other, and how both differ from the other Indian philosophical systems.

II. (*a*) Compare the Padārthas contained in the Tarkasangraha with the categories expounded by non-Indian philosophers.

(*b*) Name the different Dravyāṇi Guṇās, Karmāṇi, Samānyāni and Abhāvās.

III. Explain the meaning, and comment on the purport of the following passages :—

(*a*) चक्षुर्मात्रग्राह्यो गुणो रूपम् ।

(*b*) संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः ।

(*c*) कार्येण कारणेन वा सहैकस्मिन्नर्थे समवेतत्वे सति कारणम् असमवायि कारणम् ।

(*d*) ननुमङ्गलस्य कर्तव्यत्वे किं प्रमाणमिति चेन्न शिष्टाचारानुमितश्रुतेरेव प्रमाणत्वात् ।

(*e*) तमो न रूपिद्रव्यं आलोकासहकृतचक्षुर्ग्राह्यत्वात् आलोकाभाववत् ।

(*f*) व्यावर्तकस्यैव लक्षणत्वे व्यावृत्तावभिधेत्यवादौ चातिव्याप्तिरतस्तद्वारणायतद्भिन्नत्वं धर्मविशेषणं देयम् ।

(*g*) गन्धसमानाधिकरणद्रव्यत्वापरजातिमत्वं विवक्षितत्वम् ।

(*h*) शब्देतरोद्भूतविशेषगुणानाश्रयत्वे सति ज्ञानकारणमनस्संयोगाश्रयत्वं इन्द्रियत्वम् ।

(*i*) उपादानगोचरापरोक्षज्ञानचिकीर्षाकृतिमत्वं कर्तृत्वम् ।

(*k*) ननुमनोविभुस्पर्शरहितत्वे सति द्रव्यत्वात् आकाशादिवत् ।

(l) नन्वव्याप्यवृत्तिनीलादिसमुदाय एव चित्ररूपं इतिचेन्न रूपस्य व्याप्यवृत्तित्वनियमात् ।

(m) सिषाधयिषा विरहविशिष्टसिध्यभावः पक्षता ।

(n) हेतुसमानाधिकरणात्यन्ताभावाप्रतियोगिसाध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः ।

(o) व्यभिचारज्ञानविरहसहकृतसहचारज्ञानं व्याप्तिग्राहकत्वम् ।

SATURDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION IN SANSKRIT.

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH. D.

On the position and importance of Sanskrit with regard to the comparative philology of the Aryan languages.

SATURDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT.

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH. D.

Translation from Sanskrit into English:—

1. प्रविश्य चागृहीतप्रतिकर्मतया मलिनवेषाभिरुद्विग्नदीनमुखीभिरितस्ततोवराङ्गनाभिर्यामिकलोकेन

कर्मान्तिकैश्च प्रणम्यमानस्तूष्णीमिवालोककारकेणेव मदामोदेनावेदिते निमृष्टशून्यदृष्टिर्गन्धमादने शनैःशनैर्वासभवनमयासीत् । तत्र चापनीतसमायोगो विमुच्याङ्गानि शयनीये तनुतालवृन्तानिलेन वीज्यमानोऽङ्गसम्बाहकारिभिः शनैः शनैरपनीयमानागमनखेदः सकलरजनीप्रजागरखिन्नोपि चाप्राप्तनिद्रासुखो दुःखाखिकया पुनरपि दुःखान्तरहेतुं चिन्तामेवाविशत् । यदि तावदप्रतिमुक्तस्तातेनाम्बया वा मर्हति शोकार्णवे निःक्षिप्य तौ तनयविरहशोकविह्वलं तातं शुकनासमम्बाञ्च मनोरमामनाश्वास्यास्मादेव प्रदेशाद्गच्छामि तदा मयापि वैशम्पायनस्यानुकृतं भवति निवृत्य पुनर्गमने चामुक्तिपक्षमाशङ्कते मे हृदयं तत् किं करोमि अथवा अस्थानप्रतिमुक्तिशङ्का मे प्रियसुहृदा आत्मानं माञ्च परित्यजताप्यपरेण प्रकारेण गमनमप्युत्पादयता कादम्बरीसमीपगमनोपायचिन्तापर्य्याकुलमतेरुपकृतमेव । तदधुना वैशम्पायनप्रत्यानयनाय यान्तं न तातो नाम्बापि नार्य्यशुकनासोऽपि निवारयितुं शक्नोति माम् ।

गतश्च वैशम्पायनसहितः तेनैव पार्श्वेनायतो गमिष्यामि ॥

II. अनुमितिकरणमनुमानम् । परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञानमनुमितिः । व्याप्तिविशिष्टपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः । यथा वह्निव्याप्यधूमवानयं पर्वत इति ज्ञानं परामर्शः । तज्जन्यं पर्वतो वह्निमानिति ज्ञानम् अनुमितिः । यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः । व्याप्यस्य पर्वतादिवृत्तित्वं पक्षधर्मता ॥

यस्य साध्याभावः प्रमाणान्तरेण निश्चितः स बाधितः । यथा वह्निरनुष्णो द्रव्यत्वादिति । अत्रानुष्णत्वं साध्यं तदभाव उष्णत्वं स्पर्शेन प्रत्यक्षेण गृह्यते इति बाधितत्वम् ॥ व्याख्यातमनुमानम् ॥

III. (a.) या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री ·

ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रसन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥

(b.) पर्य्यङ्कग्रन्थिबन्धद्विगुणितभुजगाश्लेषसम्वीतजानोरन्तः प्राणावरोधव्युपरतसकलज्ञानरुद्धेन्द्रियस्य ।
आत्मन्यात्मानमेव व्यपगतकरणं पश्यतस्तत्त्वदृष्ट्या शम्भोर्वः पातु भ्रून्येक्षणघटितलयब्रह्मलग्नः समाधिः ॥

(c.) चारुदत्तः । उर्द्ध्वमवलोक्य । उन्नमत्यकालदुर्दिनम् । यदेतत् ।
आलोकितं गृहशिखण्डिभिरुत्कलापैर्हंसैर्यियासुभिरपाकृतमुन्मनस्कैः ।
आकालिकं सपदि दुर्दिनमन्तरीक्षमुत्कण्ठितस्य हृदयं च समं रुणद्धि ॥
अपिच । मेघो जलार्द्रमहिषीदृरभृङ्गनीलो

विद्युत्प्रभारचितपीतपटोत्तरीयः ।
आभाति सहंतबलाकगृहीतशङ्खः
खं ङ्केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः ॥

(d.) रावणः । किं सहानुजस्तापसः । देवि किं गतेन तेन तैर्वा सः ।

मन्दोदरी । महाराअ समुद्दाओ क्खु सङ्कीअदि । अवरंअ माअरबेलामु सेणां बिणिवेसिअ आ-ङ्कदो णेण माअरी ण णिग्गदो भवणादो तदा तु संस्कृतमाश्रित्य ॥

प्रायुङ्क्तस्त्वं स किञ्चिज्जलनिधिकुहरे यन्महिम्ना क्षणार्द्धादावृत्यावृत्याचक्रभ्रममखिलमभूत् क्वा-थतः शोणमम्भः ।

उन्मूर्च्छन्नक्रचक्रं झटिति परिदलत्कच्छपोघं प्रमु-ह्यद्भूयः पाथोमनुष्यं स्फुटदतुलरवं प्रस्फु-टच्छङ्खशुक्ति ॥

रावणः । सावज्ञम् । किंततः ।

मन्दोदरी । महाराअ अदो अ पुङ्खमेत्तपेक्खिज्ज-माणतिक्खिसरणि अरपह्मलिदसरीरेण णिक्क-मिअ सलिलादो सबादबडणं अब्भत्थिअ

मग्गो उवदिट्ठो माहमिएण उण तेण माहिज्ज
बित्ती मुणीअदि ।
रावणः । महासम् । अस्तु श्रूयते ॥

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY—HAMILTON AND MILL.

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Give the substance of Hamilton's remarks on the uses, the causes, and the methods of Philosophy.

II. Expound the doctrine of the Relativity of Human Knowledge (*a*) as held by Hamilton; (*b*) as held by Mill. Do you think Hamilton's doctrine on this subject inconsistent with his doctrine of Natural Realism? Discuss the question.

III. State briefly Hamilton's Doctrine of Consciousness, and of its relation to Self-consciousness, Memory, and Belief. What objection does Mill bring forward in connection with the last? Mill says: "Doubt is not a state of consciousness, but the negation of a state of consciousness." Examine this.

IV. How did Hamilton apply his doctrine of Consciousness in his theory of External Perception? Examine the validity of it. Is the consciousness of the Non-Ego, as Hamilton seems to think, the same thing as the consciousness of matter? And is the consciousness of the Ego to be put on the same level as the consciousness of external sensations, as Mill seems to do? Discuss each point.

V. State and examine carefully Mill's theory of our belief in an external world.

VI. (*a*) Give Hamilton's exposition of Memory, in the wider sense of the word. (*b*) How do the phenomena of Memory bear on Mill's theory as to the nature of mind? State and criticize Mill's ultimate position in regard to the question.

VII. State Hamilton's doctrine of the Conditioned. Against what school of thought was it directed? Does it afford a solid ground for *belief* in the Infinite? Give your reasons fully.

VIII. Give the outline of Hamilton's theory of Feeling, and the substance of Mill's criticisms. Do you regard the latter as valid? Give reasons.

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SPENCER'S PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. The Brain and the Hand have each competed for the honour of being the most important physical peculiarity distinguishing man from the lower animals. Mention the principal points of difference between the human Brain and Hand and those of the most advanced brutes. To which, if to either, of those organs are you prepared to give the palm, and on what grounds?

II. How does Mr. Spencer classify the Senses? Explain how his classification, though setting out from a different starting point, comes to be virtually identical with that of the subjective Psychologists.

What reply does Mr. Spencer give to the question—May all the Senses be resolved into Touch? What answer would you give to this question?

III. How does Mr. Spencer deal with the great controversy regarding the origin of knowledge? How far do you think he has succeeded in settling this long standing dispute?

IV. Explain Mr. Spencer's classification of the Emotions into Egoistic, Ego-altruistic, and Altruistic. Mention in order of increasing complexity the leading emotions coming under each class. Compare with any other classification with which you are familiar.

V. To what extent does Mr. Spencer admit the Aristotelian theory of Pleasure and Pain, and on what ground does he object to it as a complete theory? What is his own theory? Show how it is connected with the doctrine of Evolution. What is the ultimate constitution of Pleasures and Pains?

VI. What is the psychological nature of Sympathy? How does Mr. Spencer explain its origin and growth? With what other mental

phenomenon is it popularly identified, and with what is it in reality closely connected? How is it related to the law of volitional activity?

VII. In what respects do the phenomena of physical and those of psychical life agree? State and illustrate the formula which expresses this common character. Explain and exemplify the points of difference between the two classes of phenomena, on the ground of which they are relegated to distinct sciences.

VIII. If compelled to choose between the materialistic and the idealistic modes of interpreting the Universe, Mr. Spencer says he would prefer the idealistic.

What reasons however does he give to show that we are not compelled to accept either? And what is his ultimate cosmological doctrine?

IX. Compare the method of the Evolution Psychology with that of the pre-existing Subjective Psychology. Are there phenomena which the former serves to elucidate, but which to the latter are inexplicable; and *vice versâ?* Does the adoption of the one method logically involve the abandoning of the other?

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LOGIC.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. Explain and criticize the views of Mill, Boole, and Jevons as to the relation of Logic to Mathematics.

II. Compare Mr. Jevons' classification of terms with that given by Mr. Mill, pointing out any differences of opinion as to the character of any of the kinds of names, and giving with reasons your own views.

State and exemplify in the concrete the laws which govern the combination of logical terms called respectively "The Law of Simplicity" and "The Law of Commutativeness."

III. State, explain and exemplify the so-called Fundamental Laws of Thought. Show why they are of such small account in the logic of Mr. Mill, and so all-important in that of Mr. Jevons.

IV. On what fundamental postulate does the Quantification of the Predicate rest? Is the postulate admissible? Explain and criticize the doctrine of the Quantified Predicate, and point out carefully its bearings on the logical systems of Mr. Mill and Mr. Jevons respectively.

V. Under what names does Mr. Jevons describe, and by what symbols does he indicate, the propositional forms of the Scholastic Logic, as well as the forms given by the Quantification of the Predicate?

Convert and obvert A, E, I, O, by the scholastic method, using both symbols and concrete instances. Show how the doctrine of conversion is affected by Mr. Jevons' theory of propositions.

"There are very strong reasons," says Mr. Jevons, "why we should employ all propositions in their affirmative form." What are they? Can you mention any reasons why all propositions should *not* be so used?

VI. Compare the views of Mr. Mill and Mr. Jevons as to the relation subsisting between Deduction and Induction. State and exemplify what Mr. Jevons calls the Direct method and the Indirect method of Deduction. Which of the two is the more important in his system?

VII. State and criticize Mr. Mill's views as to the nature of Geometrical reasoning. Are his views (*a*) logically self-consistent, (*b*) scientifically accurate?

VIII. Among other charges recently brought against Mr. Mill by Mr. Jevons are the following, the truth of which you should examine:—

(*a*.) Mr. Mill overthrew the syllogism on the ground of *petitio principii*, and then immediately set it up again as an indispensable test of good reasoning.

(*b*.) Mr. Mill defined Logic as the Science of Proof, and then recommended a loose kind of inference from particulars, which he allowed was not conclusive. Though inconclusive, this loose kind of inference was affirmed to be really the basis of conclusive reasoning.

(*c*.) Mr. Mill founded Induction upon the law of Causation, and at the same time it was his express doctrine that the law of Causation was learned by induction.

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

LOGIC.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. It has been remarked that "The Methods of Science" would be a more appropriate title for Mr. Jevons' book than "The Principles of Science." Can you see any justification for this criticism?

II. Distinguish between Combinations and Permutations. For what purpose is the doctrine of Combinations and Permutations introduced into a logical treatise?

III. Define Probability. Is it an attribute of the Subject or of the Object?

Mr. Jevons says that inductive inferences are never more than probable. Examine Mr. Mill's theory of Induction with a view to ascertain whether it is on this point in harmony with or opposed to that of Mr. Jevons.

IV. What is the smallest number to which the Experimental Methods may be reduced?

V. What value is to be attached to the negative results of Observation and Experiment?

VI. Do you recognize any distinction between *the conditions of the legitimacy* and *the test of the truth* of an hypothesis? If you do, explain it, and point out whether or not Mr Mill and Mr. Jevons recognize it.

Point out a difference of opinion between Mr. Mill and Mr. Jevons as to the test of a true hypothesis, and state your own views on this question.

VII. What are the limits, subjective and objective, of scientific generalization? Point out the errors of generalization into which men are most liable to fall, and the best means of avoiding them.

VIII. A phenomenon occurs which conflicts (apparently) with a previously established theory. How is it to be dealt with?

IX. How has the doctrine of scientific classification in the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms been modified by the Evolution theory? Is classification by Type or by Definition best fitted to cope with the phenomena which that theory has brought into prominence?

Suppose you are set to classify the books in a Library, how would you proceed?

X. Distinguish between Social Statics and Social Dynamics, and point out with reasons the methods of investigation alone applicable to each.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANCIENT ETHICS.—STOICISM AND EPICUREANISM.

W. STEVENSON, M.A

I. Indicate (*a*) the place of Stoicism and Epicureanism in the development of Greek philosophy; and (*b*) their connection with the general history and life of the time.

II. Sketch the life of the founder of Stoicism, and of his two immediate successors at the head of the school. What remains of their writings are extant? From what ancient writers do we receive most information regarding their doctrines?

III. Point out the mutual influence and affinity of Stoicism and Rome. Mention three Roman Stoics, and give some account of them.

IV. What is the teaching of the Stoics regarding (*a*) the source of knowledge; and (*b*) the criterion of truth?

V. Explain the theory of the Stoics regarding the constitution course, and government of the world; and the relation to it of the human soul and of God.

VI. Expound the stoical doctrine of *the good*, bringing out (*a*) the nature of the highest good, (*b*) the relation of good and evil, (*c*) of pleasure and the good, and (*d*) of good and law.

VII. (*a*) Sketch the life and character of Epicurus; the tone of his school, and his method of teaching. (*b*) Give some account of T. Lucretius Carus and his great poem.

VIII. (*a*) State the main doctrines of the Epicurean Canonic. (*b*) Explain the epicurean theory of the origin and constitution of the Universe, and the relation of the gods to it.

IX. What, according to Epicurus, in the highest good? its true nature? its relation to virtue? Where the right course of action is doubtful, how is a decision to be arrived at? On what particular virtue did the Epicureans lay special stress?

X. Draw out the points of agreement and contrast between Stoicism and Epicureanism. How specially did each endeavour to solve the practical problem of life, to define the place of the individual and his duty to society?

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANT'S METAPHYSIC OF ETHICS.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. What is the main ethical problem discussed and the principal result arrived at in

(a.) *The Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Ethics?*

(b.) *The Critique of the Practical Reason?*

(c.) *The Metaphysical Elements of Jurisprudence* and *The Metaphysical Elements of the Doctrine of Virtue?*

II. What does Kant mean by "Postulates of the Practical Reason," and what are they? In what relation do these postulates stand to the Pure Speculative Reason?

III. Can you show by reference to Kant's statements and argument that he merges the distinction in the worth of Ends into that between the empirical and the non-empirical? How are the relative values of Ends in your opinion to be determined?

IV. What is meant by (*a*) Happiness and (*b*) Perfection, viewed as supreme ends of life? State and criticize the objections urged by Kant against them respectively. What does he himself hold to be the supreme end of life, and how does he arrive at it? Is this end exposed to any of the objections brought by Kant against either Happiness or Perfection, or to any other objections that you can think of?

V. Against Kant Mr. J. S. Mill brings the charge that while repudiating *a posteriori* considerations in establishing morality, he

appeals to them in support of the formula of the Categorical Imperative. What reply would it be competent for Kant to give to this, and would you consider it sufficient?

Can the *first* formula of the Categorical Imperative serve as the formula of Eudaemonism? If you think it would require modification, what changes would you deem necessary?

VI. State and criticize Kant's views as to

(*a*.) The nature of Will.

(*b*) The relation subsisting between Will and the other powers of the human constitution.

(*c*.) The evidence on which the Freedom of the Will rests.

VII. Explain the Kantian distinction between Form and Matter.

In arguing that the Will is determined by the *mere form* of universal law, what merit does Kant believe he secures to Morality. Do you see any disadvantages in this purely formal conception of Morality?

VIII. The Kantian Ethics views man as split up into two parts—intelligent and sensitive. Supposing one were to insist upon the fundamental unity of human nature, how would this affect many of Kant's speculations?

IX. Compare and criticize the distinction between Morality and Law as drawn by Kant and Modern Utilitarians. What is the fundamental principle of legal right?

X Briefly characterize the prevailing ethical speculation of England, France, and Germany respectively during the 18th century. Point out the relation of Kant's moral philosophy to that of each of these countries.

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

W. STEVENSON, M A

I. Why is a general rise or fall in values impossible? What is the meaning of 'a sum of values,' and is it legitimate to speak of its

being increased or diminished? Mention the conditions of value. Jevons holds that 'value depends entirely upon utility' Examine this.

II. Cairnes holds that Supply and Demand are strictly analogous conceptions; Mill that they are not. Discuss the question.

Consider the relation to each other of Supply and Demand (1) as aggregates, and (2) with reference to particular commodities.

III. Explain the meaning of 'normal value' and of 'market value.' State the views of Mill and Cairnes respectively as to cost of production, and criticize. What, according to Cairnes, is the fundamental source of error on this subject? Can you point out any other economic errors springing from the same source?

IV. (*a*) Point out how far competition is effective in porportioning values of commodities to costs of production. Consider the effects in this regard of the caste system. (*b*) What is the relation of skill to cost? (*c*) Discuss the effect of education on competition, specially with reference to the present circumstances of India.

V. State and criticize the doctrine of Smith, Mill, and Cairnes respectively with reference to market price. Point out the office of speculators in determining the proper market price.

VI. Expound the law of productiveness of the soil. Show its connection with rent. How does this law effect the course of prices of the various products in a new country?

VII. What is involved in the idea of private property? Point out the chief economic results of it. What is the position taken up by Mill and Cairnes respectively with reference to Communism?

VIII. (*a*) State the Wages-Fund Theory. State and discuss the objections to it of Longe and Thornton. (*b*) State the main causes which determine the difference of wages in different employments.

IX. Show that profits always tend to a minimum.

State carefully the relation between wages and profits. Determine the limits for the legitimate action of Trades Unions.

X. Examine, after Cairnes, the three maxims of distributive justice, and their applicability to actual social problems.

By what means is a real improvement in the condition of labourers to be attained, (*a*) according to socialistic theories, (*b*) according to Cairnes?

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A.

I. Compare the systems of land tenure prevailing in different parts of India.

II. Explain:—"Many of the most important lessons in political economy are to be learnt at the extreme margin of cultivation."

III. Point out the principal advantages or disadvantages of

(*a.*) A double standard.

(*b.*) A gold currency.

(*c.*) A silver currency.

(*d.*) A convertible paper currency.

(*e.*) An inconvertible paper currency.

What is the effect on industry of an increase of the currency?

IV. What are the circumstances on which interchange of commodities rests?

Distinguish between Domestic trade and International trade State and illustrate the indispensable condition of the existence of International Trade.

Reasoning on economic principles, what effect should the recent discovery of the diamond fields in South Africa have on the international trade of that country?

V. Discuss the alleged economical advantages of Colonies to the mother country, connecting your remarks with the following extracts.

"The Colonies are willing customers. Foreigners are unwilling customers."

"The balance of evidence shows that the trade does follow the flag."

"In the face of a declining trade, it is of the utmost importance to commercial Great Britain to cultivate the colonial trade."

Would you regard trade with a Colony as coming under the head of international or of domestic trade? Give reasons for your answer.

VI. Point out the effects of a rise or fall of wages on Foreign Trade.

VII. Explain carefully and exemplify the statement that a nation is interested not in having its prices high or low, but in having its gold cheap.

VIII. State and criticize the principal arguments in favour of Protection as opposed to Free Trade.

IX. In what circumstances is Emigration a wise economical expedient, and in what not? Would you or would you not recommend emigration from this country at the present moment?

[*Answer either X or XI, but not both.*]

X. Examine on economic grounds

(*a.*) The necessity alleged by the Government of India of providing beforehand, by means of additional taxation, a fund to meet the cost of future famines.

(*b.*) The statement made by the Supreme Government that there are two great classes of the Indian community on which the duty of contributing for the prevention of famine more especially falls, the agricultural classes and the trading and artizan classes.

XI. The following extracts are taken from Bastiat, who gives them as examples of popular errors regarding the functions of Government. Examine each of them with a view to show

(1.) whether or not it expresses an opinion current among the natives of this country;

(2.) whether you think it fallacious or otherwise;

(3.) if it is fallacious, the best means of spreading more enlightened views among the people:—

(*a.*) "Government ought to give a great deal to the people, and take little from them."

(*b.*) "Government is bound to give gratutious instruction and education to all the citizens."

(*c.*) "It is bound to give a general and appropriate professional education, as much as possible adapted to the wants, the callings, and the capacities of each citizen."

(*d.*) "It is bound to give compensation for every accident, from fire, inundation, &c., experienced by a citizen."

(*e.*) "It is bound to attend to the relations of capital with labour, and to become the regulator of credit."

(*f*) "It is bound to purchase railroads, canals, and mines."

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

W. STEVENSON, M.A.

I. What was the condition of the Jews in their exile? Their feelings? By whom were they permitted to return? at what times? under what leaders? and how many of them?

II. Point out the prominent characteristics of the Jews after their return, as illustrated by their reforms and other proceedings immediately thereafter, and by their subsequent history. Trace the influences under which they came during the exile.

III. Sketch briefly the main features of Jewish history under the Persian supremacy. Relate the story of Esther. Give an account of Simon the Just.

IV. How were the Jews treated by Alexander and the Ptolemies? Give some account of the Jewish colony at Alexandria. Point out the most important results of the contact of Hebrew and Greek ideas. Who established a Jewish temple in Egypt and where? What Egyptian Jews on one occasion saved Jerusalem from destruction?

V. In what position did the rise of the Syro-Grecian kingdom place the Jews? Describe the character of Antiochus Epiphanes, and recount his history in so far as it was concerned with the Jews.

VI. When did the wars of the Maccabees begin? When, and under whom, was their object accomplished in the complete independence of Palestine? Relate the deeds of Judas Maccabeus.

VII. When did the different sects of Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes arise? Describe their characteristics. Who were the Scribes? What literature have they left behind them?

VIII. Give an account of the institutions of the Jews and their political position under the Roman procurator. Give a description of Jerusalem.

IX. Sketch the history of Herod Agrippa I. What hopes did he awaken among the Jews? What action did they adopt in consequence towards the Christians? What changes in the Government of Palestine were made on Agrippa's death?

X. Sketch the history of Josephus, the Jewish historian. In the last war with the Romans, into what parties were the Jews broken up? What became of the Christians who were in Jerusalem? In what year and month was Jerusalem destroyed? and how was the country left?

XI. Milman says:—The common occupancy of their native soil seems, in general, the only tie that permanently unites the various families and tribes which constitute a nation .. When that bond is severed nationality usually becomes extinct.... . One nation alone seems entirely exempt from this universal law. During the Babylonian captivity, as in the longer dispersion under which they have been for ages afflicted, the Jews still remained a separate people... What were the principles of their unextinguishable nationality?" Give your answer to this question.

XII. Explain the relation between Judaism and Christianity.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M

HILDEBRAND AND HIS TIMES.

W. STEVENSON, M. A.

I. Sketch briefly the growth of the Papal power, noting the causes which mainly favoured it.

II. Give a sketch of the history of Hildebrand till he came to Rome with Leo IX. What part is he said to have borne in connection with the election of that Pope? To what offices was he appointed by him, and how did he discharge the duties?

III. What reforms were begun by Leo IX? Who was Emperor

then, and what was his relation to these reforms? Give an account of the Council of Rheims.

IV. Expound the theory of the relation of the Church and the Empire which had prevailed during the previous centuries, and give illustrations from the times of Charles the Great and Otho I. What new form did the theory take in the hands of Hildebrand?

V. Give an account of the circumstances connected with the election of Victor II and Nicholas II. What had been the prevailing mode of election up to this time, and what was the new mode introduced by Hildebrand?

VI. Give an account of the Council of Rome in 1074, and the bearing and effects of the decrees which it promulgated.

VII. Sketch the history of the struggle between the Emperor and Gregory from the Diet of Worms in 1075 to the scene at Canossa.

VIII. Describe Gregory's policy towards (*a*) William the Conqueror, and (*b*) Robert Guiscard. (*c*.) Sketch briefly the growth of the latter's power.

IX. Note some special characteristics of the time, as illustrated in connection with (*a*) Matilda the Great Countess; (*b*) the attack on Gregory by Cinci; and (*c*) the history of Simon de Crecy. (*d*.) When, and by whom, were the Crusades first projected? What was the position of the Emperor in regard to them?

X. Give an account of the death of Gregory, and also of Henry IV. Sum up your estimate of the results of the struggle and the rights involved in it.

SATURDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

SUBJECT OF ESSAY.

D. DUNCAN, M. A.

The Hereditary Transmission of Mental States.

SATURDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P M.

SUBJECT OF ESSAY.

W. STEVENSON, M. A.

Points of affinity between Epicureanism and modern Philosophy :—

or

The Influence of Philosophy on Practical Life, illustrated from Greek, Roman, Indian, or Modern European History :—

or

Reforms called for in India by the admitted principles of Political Economy.

B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1878.

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EVIDENCE.

THE HONORABLE P. O'SULLIVAN.

I. In what cases, and for what purpose, is proof of a course of business admissible in evidence :—

(1.) In cases in which the person against whom it is offered was cognisant of the course of business?

(2.) In cases in which he was not cognisant of it?

II. How far, and by what kind of evidence, can proof be adduced to impeach the credit of a witness by a party to a cause in which the witness gives evidence?

III. A Testator devises certain property to B absolutely. It turns out that the testator was only tenant for life, and that C was entitled to the property on A's death. The testator left C a legacy. Oral evidence is offered to show that the testator believed the property devised to be his absolutely and that if he had not so believed he would have made a different provision for B by the will. Is the evidence admissible for any and for what purpose?

IV. State the evidence necessary to sustain an action for enticing away the servant of the plaintiff and inducing the servant to commit a breach of his contract.

V. A gives his nephew by his will a legacy of Rs. 10,000, but afterwards, and before his death, advances to his nephew various sums amounting to Rs. 5,000, which A intends and declares to be in part payment of the legacy, but the intention or declaration is not made known to the nephew. In a suit by the nephew to recover Rs. 10,000, the amount of the legacy, can evidence of the payments and declarations of A be received, and if so for what purpose?

VI. In what cases is it necessary to call the attesting witnesses to a document?

(1.) In a suit a question arises as to whether a document is signed by A. The only evidence offered is that of a witness who proves the signature of one of three attesting witnesses to the document. Is this proof sufficient to make the document admissible?

VII. State the cases in which the evidence of experts may be received, and what persons will be treated as experts.

VIII. How far, and for what purpose, if at all, may evidence as to character be adduced in civil cases?

(1.) State the differences, if any, between the English Law and the Evidence Act on this subject.

IX. What documents are regarded as public documents and what documents as private under the Evidence Act?

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

THE HONORABLE P. O'SULLIVAN.

I. What effect has the death of the proposer before acceptance of the proposal, where the death of the proposer does not become known to the acceptor till after acceptance?

II. To what extent has the wife implied authority to bind the husband by her contracts.

(1.) According to English Law?

(2.) Under the Indian Contract Act?

III. What is the degree of capacity required to validate a contract

(1.) In the case of a person of sound mind?

(2.) In the case of a person of unsound mind having lucid intervals?

State the differences, if any, on this question between the English Law and the Contract Act.

IV. State the law as to the appropriation of payments, where the debtor owes several sums to the creditor, and how does the question arise for determination ?

(1.) A is indebted to B in three several sums, one sum in respect of the amount due for mercantile dealings, one sum for money lent upon an express contract, and a third sum as surety. To secure payment of the third sum, A executes to B a bond, and by way of collateral security mortgages certain immoveable property to B. A offers his creditors a composition of eight annas in the Rupee, which is accepted, and thereupon A pays B a certain sum of money. How is B entitled or bound to appropriate the money ?

V. In what cases will an action for money had and received lie

(1.) According to English Law.

(2.) Under the Contract Act ?

VI. What is the effect of advertising a sale of goods by auction without reserve ?

VII. What is the kind of acts or omissions by the creditor which have the effect of releasing the surety ?

(1.) A becomes surety for B for the amount of a bond payable by two equal instalments at six and twelve months from the date of the bond. B pays the first instalment but makes default in the second payment, whereupon the creditor insists upon and receives a promissory note signed by B and a third person payable on demand for the amount due. What effect, if any, has the promissory note upon A's obligation as surety ?

VIII. When are reciprocal promises a good consideration for a contract, and when not ?

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS.

THE HONORABLE P. O'SULLIVAN.

I. State the principle upon which intention is, and is not, a material element for consideration upon the question whether an action

for tort will lie. State any cases which you are aquainted with bearing on this matter.

II. State the case of Fletcher *v.* Rylands, the question there decided, and how far the decision is applicable in India.

III. To what extent and in what cases, if any, is a common carrier entitled to limit his liability for the non-delivery of goods entrusted to him to be carried?

IV. What are the rights which are usually held to exist in natural and artificial streams and in subterranean and surface waters respectively?

V. What is meant by prescription, easement, grant, license, and common?

(1.) A, the owner of a house, has a right of way through a private road leading through the land of B. A lets the house to C for a term of years by lease, and it is provided in the lease that C is, during the term, to assert and maintain the right to the right of way. C sublets to D, who is not aware of the right, and the road is closed up and so remains for more than 12 years. Is the right of A lost and, if so, what remedy has he?

VI. When, and to what extent, is it lawful for a depositary to use the thing deposited?

VII. What are the means by which a landlord may obtain possession of his property without the consent of the tenant upon the expiration of the term

(1.) According to English Law.

(2.) According to the law now in force in India?

VIII. In what circumstances does the ratification of a tort render he person ratifying liable for the tort?

(1.) A Railway Company employs A, a servant, to see that passengers shall not travel without tickets, and authorizes A to take legal proceedings in case any passenger fails to produce a ticket when reasonably required so to do. B, a passenger, complains to A that C, another passenger, has committed theft of his property while

travelling upon the line. A, upon inquiry, believes the complaint and gives C into custody. It turns out that the complaint is not true, but was rashly made by B. The Railway Company employed a solicitor to prosecute the complaint against C, who was acquitted. What remedy, if any, has C against B, against A, and against the Railway Company, or any of them?

IX. State the nature and extent of the civil liability of landlords and tenants respectively for nuisances committed or permitted upon the demised premises.

X. What is the measure of damages in the following actions:—1. In an action for libel. 2. For title deeds to real property. 3 Against a common carrier for non-delivery of goods. 4. Against an agent for failing to insure real property or goods?

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CRIMINAL LAW.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. How far and in what circumstances are consent and compulsion good defences in criminal cases?

II. Explain the nature and scope of the right of private defence against mischief, abduction, and voluntary hurt.

III. A, B and C conspire to commit theft in D's house, but before the offence is committed C repents, and severs his connection with the conspiracy. While committing the theft B attempts to cause grievous hurt to D's sister. What offences have A and C committed?

IV. Show how the Indian Penal Code differs from the English Law with respect to the attempt to commit an offence, and to the offence of Rape.

V. An armed body of men assemble and parade before a Sessions Court to make a demonstration of their strength in order to procure the liberation of a Zemindar under trial on a charge of murder. But the Zemindar is convicted and the assembly then pull down all the Court Houses in the Station, and attack the military force employed

against them by the Magistrate. Explain to what offences the several acts of the armed men amount.

VI. Determine the value of the following defences :

(a.) the consent of a girl of 10 years of age to her own abduction.

(b.) the consent of a person on death-bed to the acceleration of his own death by poison.

(c.) the consent of a father to his son personating him in a judicial proceeding.

VII. A borrows money from B, and leaves as security a sealed packet said to contain diamonds but really containing bits of glass. Without breaking the seal B repledges the packet to C and becomes insolvent after being repaid by A and before repaying C. What offences have A and B committed ?

VIII. Mention the ingredients common to the offences of extortion, dacoity and cheating, and those peculiar to each.

IX. What classes of cases punishable as murder under the English Law are not punishable as such under the Indian Penal Code ? Give reasons for the difference.

X. Name the several acts that are rendered penal in the interest of children both before their birth and during their infancy.

XI. Write short notes on contributory negligence as a defence in civil and criminal cases, on the effect of mental delusion respecting particular persons or subjects upon one's responsibility for crime, and on the definition of criminal trespass in relation to the doctrine of trespass ab initio.

XII. Define Forgery, Criminal intimidation, Riot and Criminal rashness.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Draw up a Plaint in proper form setting forth a claim to damages for libel.

II. In what circumstances may a Plaint be rejected ?

III. Mention the consequences of the non-appearance of either party to a suit at the first hearing.

IV. What matters ought to be enquired into and considered before a Pauper Plaint is filed ?

V. A, the second son of the representative of the eldest branch of a Hindoo family sues for the possession of a Zamindari, governed by the rule of primogeniture. The Defendant in possession pleads Jus Tertii, and the Plaintiff replies that his elder brother is illegitmate Discuss the question whether or not the eldest representative of the eldest branch ought to be made a party to the suit.

VI. Give a summary of cases decided in this Presidency as to the extent to which suits connected with religious observances are cognizable by Civil Courts

VII. Draw up in due form a decree for the foreclosure of a mortgage, and another for the sale of property under mortgage.

VIII. In what circumstances may an injunction issue to a party to a suit ?

IX. Describe the procedure to be followed under Act VIII of 1859 for releasing a judgment debtor already in confinement, who seeks to obtain his discharge by placing all his property at the disposal of the Court.

X. A sues B upon a deed of hypothecation, and obtains a judgment declaring the property hypothecated liable to the debt. The property is sold in execution and bought by the judgment creditor. C and D, each of whom bought a moiety of the property from B, subsequent to the hypothecation, C before and D after the institution of the suit by A, demur to their dispossession. What interest passes of A in each case under the Court sale ? Give reasons for your answer.

XI. Point out the difference in the procedure to be followed in the trial of summons and warrant cases.

XII. In what circumstances may a Police Officer arrest a person without a warrant ?

XIII. What are the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for enforcing the attendance of a witness and the accused when they abscond to evade their arrest under a warrant ?

XIV. Mention the rules contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure respecting the joinder of charges.

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

THE HONORABLE P. O'SULLIVAN.

I. To what extent and in what cases does the defence of *bonâ fide* purchase for valuable consideration avail in Equity? Give instances in which the rule will and in which it will not be applied.

II. What is the rule in equity as to transactions of sale or other contract between legal adviser and client? What is the principle which governs in such cases? Will such transactions be upheld in any, and if so in what cases, where full value has not been paid?

III. A purchases an estate from B, a Hindu widow, knowing that the reversioners dispute the widow's power to sell. It is found that the widow was entitled to sell a considerable part of the estate for purposes binding upon the reversioners, but it is not shewn that the sale of the remainder is necessary.

(1.) Take the same facts, except that the vendor and purchaser believed erroneously that the property was vested absolutely in the widow, and there was no knowledge of any claim by the reversioners.

What are the rights of the purchaser in each of the above cases?

IV. In what cases is a creditor permitted to take securities?

V. What is the nature of the lien of the vendor of real property for the unpaid purchase money, and against whom can it be made available?

VI. A Trustee of certain property purchases the property at a sale by public auction in the name of A. A sells to B without stating that there was any trust. The sale turns out to have been detrimental to the cestui que trust, but the Trustee acted without imprudence in selling, and he had power to sell. To what relief, if any, is the cestui que trust entitled as against A, and as against the purchaser?

VII. What is the Jurisdiction of a Court of Equity in suits instituted for the purpose of establishing Wills?

VIII. State what is an express trust, an implied trust, and a resulting trust, and give instances of each.

IX. What is an equitable as distinguished from a legal mortgage, and how may it be created? In what circumstances does a legal mortgage take priority over an equitable charge upon real property?

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Explain the theory of Sapindas, mention the difference, if any, between the Bengal and the Mitachara Law respecting the same.

II. Discuss the validity of the following rival claims:—

(a.) Where a daughter and a stepson claim the property of a deceased Hindu lady.

(b.) Where a half brother and a brother of the whole blood claim the property of a deceased brother.

(c.) Where the son of a predeceased elder daughter claims an impartible Zamindari in preference to a widowed daughter who is childless.

III. Compare the Mitachara with the Bengal Law respecting a maiden daughter and an unendowed daughter. Cite the texts relied upon by each School of Law.

IV. What are the restrictions imposed on the power of alienation possessed by a Hindu? State the principle on which each restriction is founded.

V. Mention the leading case in this Presidency on the right of a son under the Hindu Law to compel his father to enter into a division, and the principles laid down in it.

VI. Explain the nature and property of (a.) Yautaka, (b) Pritidattam, [affectionate present] (c) Adhivedanika.

VII. Mention the limitations of the doctrine of survivorship and the conventional reasons on which they are based.

VIII. Who are Samanodacas? Determine their position in the category of heirs under the Mahomedan Law.

IX. A Mahomedan dies leaving behind him a daughter, a son's daughter, a brother, a sister, a brother's son and a widow. How would you divide his property amongst them? Supposing the deceased was a Hindu and the property had to be divided under the Hindu Law, what difference would it make?

X. Mention the several classes of residuary heirs, and the rules of preference as between them.

XI. Write short notes on the right of posthumous sons under the Hindu Law and the doctrine of return under the Mahomedan Law.

XII. Compare the Hindu, the Mahomedan and the English Law of Divorce?

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Criticise the Roman division of Law into Jus sacrum, Jus publicum, Jus privatum, and Jus publicum and privatum

II. What do you understand by a Judiciary Law, a Declaratory Statute, and a Permissive Law? Mention some principle of Jurisprudence in connection with each.

III. The New Code of Civil Procedure reduces, in some cases, the maximum period of imprisonment for debt from 2 years to 6 months. Discuss the question whether a judgment debtor, imprisoned under the old code for a debt of 2,000 Rs., and who has been more than 6 months and less than 2 years in the Debtor's Jail when the new code comes into operation, is entitled to be discharged.

IV. Mention the rules by which a Judge ought to be guided where there is a conflict of Laws of equal authority.

V. Distinguish Liberal from Extensive, and Authentic from Doctrinal interpretation. State shortly the rules of Jurisprudence regarding each.

VI. Explain fully how a right, an action, and an exception are related to each other.

VII. Contrast the Roman with the English theory of actions in rem and in personam. Distinguish the former from the theory of judgments in rem.

VIII. What actions and on what grounds did not survive to the heir among the Romans? State the difference, if any, in the Law applicable to India.

IX. Point out the difference between the rights of the individual members of a Communio and a Corporation.

X. Distinguish a Generic from an Alternative obligation and mention the peculiar properties of each.

XI. Explain and illustrate the maxim "Modus Et Conventio Vincunt Legem," (The form of agreement and the convention of parties overrule the Law.)

XII. How do a condition, a term, and a modus affect a right?

XIII. Write short notes (*a*) on confusion of rights and (*b*) on culpa.

M. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1878.

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EVIDENCE.

THE HONORABLE P. O'SULLIVAN.

I. If a person has not been heard of for a number of years the presumption of death arises. What is the law on this subject, and what kind of information is sufficient within the rule?

II. When are the statements of third persons admissible in evidence?

(1.) In a suit by B, a servant, against A for wrongful dismissal A's defence is that B was guilty of neglect of duty justifying his dismissal. A letter from D, who is dead, to A is proved, reporting acts of neglect by B. It was not the duty of D to write the letter. Is the letter admissible for any and what purpose?

III. State what the law is as to the reception of oral evidence for the purpose of shewing that a writing does not express the intention of the parties or some of them.

IV. What is the kind of proof which is necessary to be given in order to establish

(1.) A custom?

(2) A mercantile usage?

V. What kinds of documents is a witness entitled to refuse to produce, and what means are provided for the purpose of ascertaining whether the particular documents are documents which need not be produced?

VI In what cases, if any, can proof of admissions be given on behalf of the persons who make the admissions? Give instances.

VII. What is the rule as to the kind of proof which ought generally to be required in order to establish what is called the *corpus delicti?*

VIII. To what extent, and in what cases, may written evidence be offered for the purpose of controlling or explaining the principal document in a suit?

IX. What evidence must a plaintiff give in an action for malicious prosecution in order to entitle him to judgment?

X. What is the effect of the Indian Evidence Act upon the English Law as to presumptions of law and fact?

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

THE HONORABLE P. O'SULLIVAN.

I. A contract is made between A and B that in certain circumstances they will deposit a sum of money with C for the benefit of D. The money is deposited and the events have happened. What are the rights of D, if any, in case C refuses to pay him the money?

II. A writes to his grandson who is about to commence business that in order to help him he will pay his grandson Rs. 2,000 a year during the writer's life. A pays the annuity for some years but discontinues it. Has A any remedy?

III. How far is an agent entitled to deal on his own account and for his own benefit in the business entrusted to him as agent

(1.) According to English Law?

(2.) Under the Contract Act?

IV. What is the effect of a debt being barred by the law of limitation? What are the rights or remedies of the creditor in such case under English Law and the Indian Contract Act respectively?

V. A settlement is executed after marriage in pursuance of an agreement made before marriage. The effect of the settlement is to delay and hinder creditors of the husband, and

it is executed in the interest of the wife. How far is the settlement good

(1.) As between the parties to it ?

(2.) As against the creditors of the husband ?

VI. A, on the 1st March, sells goods to B who gives a promissory note for the price payable in two months. The note is not paid when due. On the 1st May, B sells the goods to C for cash. The goods are in the possession of A. What are the rights of A and C respectively ?

VII. How far, and in what circumstances, is the impossibility of performing the terms of a contract an answer to an action founded upon the contract ?

(1.) A contracts with B on the 1st March to sell and deliver to him for a lump sum a certain quantity of machinery consigned to A by a ship expected to arrive at Madras on or about the 15th March, and in the event of failure to deliver, A agrees to pay B a specified sum by way of damages. Before the 1st March part of the machinery was thrown overboard during a storm at sea. The ship arrives in Madras on the 25th March, and on the 30th March A tenders to B all the machinery which has been delivered to him, but B refuses to accept it. What are the remedies of A and B under the contract ?

VIII. What is the creditor bound to communicate to the surety in order to render a contract of suretyship binding upon the surety ? Apply the rule to the following cases :—

(1.) A becomes surety for B to a Bank for any balance that may be found due to the Bank up to a future date mentioned in the contract. At the time of the contract B is largely indebted to the Bank, but no inquiry or communication is made as to the state of B's account. The Bank sues A to recover a balance due by B. Has A any defence ?

(2.) A guarantee society becomes surety for A a banker to the Directors of the Bank, that A will account for all sums of money which may pass through his hands. At the time of the contract A was indebted to the Directors in

respect of moneys for which he had not accounted but no inquiry or communication is made at or before the contract of suretyship is entered into. A fails to account and the society is sued by the Directors of the Bank. Has the society any defence?

IX. A by letter proposes to B to enter into a contract for the supply to B from the 1st May next of timber, from two to three thousand logs per month for two years, at a fixed price. The letter mentions other terms, one of which is that an agreement shall be prepared and signed by both parties. B sends A a draft agreement containing many of the terms of the letter and some new terms, but leaving blanks to be filled up as to other terms. A fills up the blanks, signs the draft, and sends it to B by post. B assents to the draft signed by A and keeps it, but does not communicate with A on the subject. No further agreement is signed by the parties, but A supplies B with timber from time to time. Prior to the letter and to signing the draft A was supplying B with timber at a price varying with the market price, but after the 1st May, A charged a fixed price according to the letter and the draft. Is there a contract between A and B

(1.) According to English Law?

(2,) According to the Contract Act?

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS AND CRIMINAL LAW.

THE HONORABLE P. O'SULLIVAN.

I. In what cases is it necessary to prove actual damage in order to maintain an action of tort?

II. How far, and in what circumstances, does a warranty or representation given or made by a vendor of goods to a purchaser entitle a third person, not a party to the contract, to sue by reason of the breach of warranty or the falsehood of the representation? Mention cases illustrating the point.

III. When a man lets or sells land for the purpose of building, adjoining other land which the vendor retains in his possession, what implied contract, if any, is made as to the use which is not to be made of the land of the vendor and vendee respectively ?

(1.) A sold land to B who bought it for the purpose, which was communicated to A, of erecting a substantial building upon it. A subsequently sold the other land to C who, in working for coal under his own land, endangered B's building. What remedy, if any, has B against A and C, or either of them ?

IV. (1) What is the rule of law as to copyright in publications ?

(2.) What must be done by the author or his assigns to entitle him or them to maintain a suit for the invasion ?

(3.) What kind of publications are not entitled to protection ?

(1.) A and B publish books on the same subject, but A's book is published first. They use the same materials, but B copies the conclusions of A in a great many instances without acknowledgment. In other respects B's book differs from A's. The language, arrangement, and in the main the conclusions arrived at are different. What remedies, if any, has A against B ?

V. In what circumstances may a business, in itself lawful, be carried on in such a way as to create a legal liability to persons dwelling in the vicinity of the place where the business is carried on ? What remedies are open to a person injured in such case ?

VI. Define legal, equitable, and permissive waste. Give illustrations of each kind. State the rights and disabilities of a tenant in fee simple, a tenant in tail, a tenant for life, and a tenant for a term of years respectively, to commit waste upon the property.

VII. State the law as to murder and manslaughter according to English Law and the Indian Penal Code, and the points of resemblance and difference

VIII. How far, and in what circumstances, does a person incur criminal liability for negligence, when such negligence causes or accelerates the death of another

(1.) By English Law ?

(2.) According to the Indian Penal Code ?

IX. Explain the law as to abetment of offences, according to English Law and the Indian Penal Code respectively.

X. What is the law in India as to criminal responsibility for compounding offences?

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Mention the canons of inheritance under the Indian Succession Act and the state of the Hindu Law with reference to each.

II. Sketch the origin of the right of a Hindu widow to adopt and of its limitations.

III. Trace the modes by which the authors of the Dayabaga and the Mitakshera arrive at opposite conclusions with respect to the right of survivorship and the heritable capacity of a widowed and childless daughter.

IV. Examine with reference to decided cases the theory that no one is a cognate or bandhu who is not, though of a different gotra, connected with the funeral oblation offered by or to the deceased.

V. Write short notes on the effects upon rights of inheritance of (*a*) loss of chastity by a widow, (*b*) of the birth of a son after division between a Hindu father and his other sons, and (*c*) of loss of caste.

VI. What are the rights of a creditor under the Hindu Law as against the debtor's son and his undivided brother?

VII. Determine the nature and relative value of presumptions for or against self acquisition arising from (*a*) coparcenary, (*b*) purchase of property by and in the name of a junior coparcener and (*c*) the absence of a common fund to which the self acquisition can be referred.

VIII. Give a summary of decided cases with reference to the testamentary power of a Hindu.

IX. Name the residuaries under the Mahomedan Law and mention their position in the line of heirs under the Hindu Law.

X. Point out the difference between the Sunis and the Sheas as to the doctrines of the Return and Increase.

XI. A Mahomedan dies leaving two sons, a widow and a daughter and the last two die before distribution in the order in which their names are mentioned, the widow leaving a step daughter and the daughter leaving a husband. How would you distribute the property among the survivors?

XII. Mention the leading case in this Presidency on the subject of woman's property, and the principles contained in it.

XIII. A Hindu dies leaving several daughters and several sons by each daughter. Explain the principles of the Hindu Law regulating the succession of each class of heirs and the nature of the interest taken by each.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE HONORABLE P. O'SULLIVAN.

I. State what is a remainder and reversion, a contingent remainder and a possibility coupled with an interest, how they are created, and the points of difference between them.

II. What is the English rule as to perpetuities, and how far is it applicable in India?

III. What are the Mortmain Acts, and what is their effect upon the disposition of real and personal estate? What is the law in India?

IV. Define what is a tenancy by sufferance, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy from year to year, and state how they may be created and how determined.

V. Explain the rule in Shelley's case and in Wilde's case, and give instances shewing how the rules operate in practice.

VI. How can personal property be validly transferred to the person in whom it is intended to vest it?

VII. What is a tenancy by curtesy and what are its incidents and limitations?

VIII. State what are chattels which descend to the heir, and chattels which go to the executor or next of kin.

IX. How, if at all, can effect be given to a settlement of personal property by which the property is given to A for life, and after his death to B ?

X. In what circumstances is a voluntary settlement void as against creditors ?

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. To what extent and until what stage of a suit may the Plaint be amended ?

II. Draw up in proper form a Plaint for the foreclosure of a Mortgage. Compare the English Law with the Code of Civil Procedure as to the proceeding known as inter-pleader.

III. A, a creditor, attaches his debtor's property before judgment, and renews the process after judgment. B and C, two other judgment creditors, attach the same property, the former after A's first attachment and before the judgment in his favour, and the latter after the judgment in A's favour, but before the re-attachment at his instance Explain how you would distribute the sale proceeds among the several creditors under Act VIII of 1859.

IV. Explain with reference to decided cases the meaning of the phrase cause of action and the circumstances in which a declaratory suit will lie.

V. In a suit for redemption the defendant admits the mortgage, but pleads a subsequent sale in his favour, and after the settlement of issues the suit is adjourned for final hearing. Describe the procedure to be followed if neither party, or only one of the parties, appeared on the date fixed for final hearing.

VI. State clearly the principles that under-lie the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure for imprisonment for debt.

VII. A obtains a Money Decree against a Hindu father upon a Deed of Hypothecation, and in execution he attaches and buys the

property hypothecated. The Defendant's son and a stranger claim each a moiety of the property, the former on the ground that the judgment-debt was no family debt, and the latter for the reason that the sale in his favour was *bonâ fide*, though subsequent to the hypothecation. Settle the issues in due form and state on whom the burden of proof lies regarding each.

VIII. Explain the several modes of delivering possession where the property bought at a sale in execution consists of (*a*) debts, (*b*) shares in the Bank of Madras, and (*c*) promissory notes payable to order.

IX. In what cases, and on what grounds, may a judgment be enforced against persons who are no parties to it ?

X. Sketch briefly the procedure to be followed by a Court of Session.

XI. Mention the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the examination of accused persons.

XII. How far is a plea of "Autrefois acquit" available under the Code of Criminal Procedure ? In what cases does no appeal lie from the sentence of a Criminal Court ?

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

THE HONORABLE P. O'SULLIVAN.

I. How far, and in what circumstances, will a Court of Equity grant an injunction to prevent a breach of contract ?

(1.) Where the Court would direct specific performance ?

(2.) Where it would not ?

II. In what cases will a Court of Equity interfere to prevent private nuisances, and what relief can a Court of Equity give in such cases ?

III. A Testator makes a bequest for the purpose of building and endowing a school at A. Circumstances occur which render it impossible to build or hold a school at A. What becomes of the bequest ?

IV. State the rule as to election, when it arises, and when it must be exercised.

(1.) A gets certain real property under the Will of B. The Will professes to dispose of other property which belongs to A to third persons. A takes possession of the property devised to him and sues to recover his own property. What are the rights of A, if any, under these circumstances?

(2.) A covenants with B to leave him certain property by his Will. A devises the property to B but in the same Will disposes of property belonging to B to third persons. What are the rights of B?

V. A Railway Director, knowing that it is intended to make a railway through the land of A which will increase its value, purchases A's land without communicating to him the knowledge which he has. A, knowing that there is a defect in his title, sells the land without mentioning the defect. In a suit by the purchaser, who wishes to set aside the sale, to what relief is he entitled?

VI. What is the rule in equity in treating of bargains with expectant heirs?

(1.) A, an expectant heir, applies to B, a money lender, to whom A is indebted, to purchase his reversionary interest in a fund. After some negotiation B declines to purchase upon the terms offered, but presses A for the debt which is carrying large interest. A causes the reversion to be put up by public auction when it is purchased by B for an inadequate price. A files a bill to set aside the sale and offers to pay B the price he paid with interest. To what relief, if any, is A entitled? Give your reasons.

VII A by his Will directs that his estate shall be converted into money and invested in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, and by the Will gives various annuities and legacies and disposes of the residue of his estate. The 5 per cent. loan is paid off, and the Executors invest the proceeds in 4 per cents. but a considerable loss is occasioned thereby. Who is to bear the loss?

VIII. To what extent, and in what cases, will equity compel a defendant to make discovery in aid of the plaintiff?

(1) A suit is filed by the Executors of A to compel B to account in respect of certain transactions in which it is alleged that B acted as the agent of A, and it is prayed that B shall set forth particulars of his dealings with A. B admits that transactions did take place between him and A, but denies that he was at any time the agent of A. How far, if at all, in these circumstances, will a Court of Equity compel B to make discovery?

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MERCANTILE AND MARITIME LAW.

THE HONORABLE P. O'SULLIVAN.

I. What is the doctrine of fraudulent preference of creditors? What is necessary to be proved in order to make out such fraudulent preference, and what consequences follow from it?

II. B is a creditor of a firm for a sum of money. The firm is dissolved and the business carried on by A, who agrees with the members of the firm to pay the debts due by the firm. A gives B a promissory note for his debt, but fails to pay it when due. What are B's rights, if any, against the members of the dissolved firm?

III. What warranties are implied in a contract of Marine Insurance?

(1.) A policy is effected upon ship and cargo from port A to port B with liberty to touch at port C. The ship however touches at port D, at which it is usual for ships to touch in voyages between A and B. The master of the ship was under the impression that it was necessary to touch at D for repairs, but it turned out that it was not, although it was a prudent course to take in the circumstances as they appeared to the master. What effect has the touching at D upon the contract?

IV. In the absence of treaty or convention, what is the nature

and extent of the right of visitation and search of Neutral Vessels by a belligerent upon the high seas?

V. In what cases, if any, can a person by endorsing a bill of lading convey a larger right to the holder than the person indorsing had?

VI. What is the rule regarding the recovery of freight *pro rata itineris?* Apply the rule in the following cases

(1.) A mortgagee of a ship takes possession of a ship during a voyage.

(2.) Ship and cargo are abandoned at an intermediate port. The underwriter of the cargo recovers the cargo and conveys it by another ship to the port of discharge.

VII. In what cases does the resale of goods by the vendor in consequence of the buyer's default operate as a recission of the contract of sale? What are the remedies of the vendor in such cases?

VIII. A writes to B, a wine merchant, for a specified quantity of wine. B sends the wine by sea to A, but it is not insured. The wine does not reach A, as to part of it for reasons which raise a presumption that the fault is attributable to the carrier, and as to the rest of it for reasons which do not raise such a presumption. Who is to bear the loss?

IX. When and in what circumstances may the right of stoppage in transitu be exercised?

(1.) A sells goods to B upon an unexpired credit, and sends the goods to B by railway. The Railway Company put the goods into their warehouse with a view to delivering them to B. B refuses to receive the goods upon the ground that they are not equal to sample. A writes to B and the Railway Company that the goods are at the risk of B, and that he will have nothing to do with them. Soon afterwards A, hearing that B is endeavouring to make a composition with his creditors, writes to the Railway Company not to deliver the goods to B, at a time when a small portion of the goods have been delivered to B but the rest have not. What are the rights of A and B as to the possession of the goods?

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Give a summary of the contents of the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement. Show from English History the necessity for each of the limitations of Prerogative contained therein.

II. Hallam describes the English constitution under the Tudors as a Monarchy limited by Law but swerving continually into an irregular course, which there was no adequate restraint to correct. Illustrate this with reference to taxation and personal freedom.

III. At what periods of English History were the Clergy, the Lords, and the Commons severally most powerful as against the Crown? Note the unconstitutional excesses due to the ascendancy of each.

IV. Estimate the effect upon the English Constitution of (a) the Reformation, (b) the execution of Charles the First, (c) the Revolution.

V. Give a summary of the arguments for and against the Crown in Bate's case and Hampden's case.

VI. Sketch briefly the History of the Law of Treason.

VII. Mention the leading abuses that tainted the State trials during the reigns of the Stuarts and the corresponding safeguards that now exist against there recurrence.

VIII. Write short notes on

(a.) The dispensing power of the Crown,

(b.) The right of impeachment, and

(c.) The judicial powers of the House of Lords.

IX. Trace the origin and history of the Standing Army in England.

X. Explain how the elective franchise is now regulated in England.

XI. Give a short account of the leading political parties in England and of their political creed subsequent to the Revolution.

XII. Sketch the character and policy of Lord Burleigh and Sir Robert Walpole.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Define International Law and distinguish it from the Amphictyonic League of Greece, the Fecial Law and the "Jus Gentium" of the Romans.

II. In what circumstances is the intervention of one State in the affairs of another justifiable? Comment on the intervention of Great Britain, France, and Russia in favour of Greece against Turkey in 1827.

III. Mention the conditions necessary according to Canning to entitle a revolted province to recognition (*a*) as a belligerent, and (*b*) as an independent State.

IV. How are the rights and duties of a State modified by

(*a.*) its subdivision into two or more independent States, and

(*b.*) the loss of a portion of its territory by foreign conquest?

V. Examine with reference to the rules of International Law

(*a.*) the Hovering Laws of Great Britain

(*b.*) the general embargo on trade laid by the United States in 1807, and

(*c.*) the right claimed by the Portuguese to exclude other European Nations from commerce with Asia.

VI. What are the provisions of the Extradition Treaty between France and Great Britain?

VII. Mention the questions at issue between Great Britain and America in the case of the Alabama, and the decision thereon by the Arbitrators at Geneva.

VIII. Explain and illustrate the international doctrine of "Casus Fœderis."

IX. What are the several modes of averting war by a peaceful adjustment? Give illustrations from the history of Europe and America.

What are the limitations of the Right of Search?

XI. Explain and illustrate the nature and scope of "Jus Postliminii" in connection with the law of Capture.

XII. Mention the several offences against the Law of Nations.

SATURDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Distinguish Territorial from Personal Law, Domicile from Residence, and Actual from National Domicile. Mention some rule of International Law founded on the distinction.

II. Discuss the questions whether a person can have more than one domicile and whether he may renounce his allegiance to his sovereign by changing his domicile.

III. Explain the principles that regulate the domicile of married women, minors, and foundlings.

IV. What are the legal relations governed by "Lex Fori," and "Lex Loci contractus"? Give examples.

V. Mention the exceptions to the general rule that according to the Comity of Nations each legal relation has its own territorial Law. State also the principle on which each exception is based.

VI. What is the Law that governs according to the practice of England questions of majority of connubium and of legitimacy?

VII Give a summary of the arguments for and against the position that the Courts of Scotland are competent to dissolve an English marriage.

VIII. Mention the result of English and American decisions upon international questions of agency.

IX. What is the Law that ought to govern according to international practice questions of paternal power, legitimation, and guardianship?

X. Explain and illustrate the nature and scope of the rule "Locus Regit Actum."

XI. What is the law that governs the personal capacity to enter into a contract and the defences by which an obligation may be invalidated?

XII. A Bill of Exchange is drawn in France, accepted in Spain, endorsed in Prussia, and made payable in England: by what Law are the liabilities of the drawer, acceptor, and endorser regulated? Give reasons for your answer.

SATURDAY, 16TH FEB, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ROMAN LAW.

T. MUTTUSWAMI AIYAR, B.L.

I. Sketch briefly the history of the Patria Potestas.

II. Compare the modern English Law with the Roman Law of divorce and account for the difference, if any.

III. Compare and contrast the Roman with the Hindu Law as to the principle that adoption follows nature.

IV. What are the elements involved in the Roman conception of dominium? Which of these were wanting in the Usufructus and the Usus?

V. Explain Specificatio and its effects upon property.

VI. Distinguish between Res Mancipi and Res nec Mancipi, and mention the place the distinction occupied in the history of the Roman Law.

VII. What was the effect of the incapacity of a Pupillus in case he received or made payment of a debt without the tutor's authority?

VIII. Define Possessio bonorum. Explain the purpose for which the Prætor invented this possessio.

IX. Sketch briefly the Roman Law as modified by Justinian on the subject of accepting and declining a hæreditas.

X. Mention the privileges conceded by the Prætor to a surety as against the creditor, the debtor, and a co-surety.

XI. To what extent, and on what grounds, did the Roman Law law a person to stipulate for a third party ?

XII. Mention the Roman theory of Vindicatio, Condictio and prejudicialis.

XIII. In what circumstances were the interdicts Uti Possidetis and Utrubi granted ? Campare the Law applicable to India.

FIRST L. M. S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1877.

MONDAY, 2ND JULY, 10 A.M to 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

A M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. How would you obtain pure oxygen? State why you consider this body to be an element and give an account of its principal properties.

II. Define and explain with examples the terms Atom, Molecule, Atomic weight, Molecular weight.

III. Describe experiments by which you would prove that water is a compound of Oxygen and Hydrogen.

IV. What changes does Sulphur undergo when heated in air? What is the composition of oil of Vitriol and how is it prepared?

V. A white powder is given to you suspected to be Tartar Emetic. State how you prove whether such be the case or not.

VI. By what tests would you distinguish between a Sulphate a Nitrate, a Chloride, and an Acetate?

TUESDAY, 3RD JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANATOMY.

JAMES KERSS, M.D.

I. Describe the femur and name the various muscles attached to it.

II. Describe the brachial artery, giving its relations and branches.

III. Give the relations and branches of the Anterior Tibial Artery.

IV. Describe the spaces formed by the Teres Major, Teres Minor and long head of the Triceps and name the vessels and nerves which pass through them.

V. Describe fully the Hip-joint.

VI. Give a full description of the great Ischiatic nerve; its origin, course, relations and branches.

VII. Describe the 5th Cranial nerve, name all its branches and give their distribution.

VIII. Give the course and distribution of those arteries which enter the Cranial cavity.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Enumerate the preparations of Antimony contained in the Pharmacopœia and mention the composition, dose and use of each.

II. What is the composition and dose of each of the following:—Pil Hydrag: Subchlor: Comp; Mistura Sennæ Comp; Vinum Colchici; Extractum Ergotæ liquidum; Mistura Creasoti; Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ; Pulvis Catechu Compositus; Pilula Gambogiæ Composita.

III. How is Chloroform made? Give a brief account of its properties and its physiological action when given internally by the mouth and also by inhalation.

IV. Opium. What are the different varieties, the composition, chief adulterations and chief therapeutic uses of this drug?

V. What are the confections in the Pharmacopœia? Mention the use and dose of each.

VI. What do you understand by Disinfectants and Antiseptics? Enumerate and classify the medicines which you consider to fall into these classes and state how each should be used.

THURSDAY, 5TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

JAMES KEESS, M.D.

I. Describe the minute structure of the lungs.

II. What are the sources of heat in the human body and state those conditions which maintain the temperature at about 98·6.

III. Describe the secreting structure of the Liver, and write out a full description of the composition and uses of the bile.

IV. What are the nerves which are distributed to the muscles of the eye, and write out a full account of the motions of the eyeball.

V. Describe the pneumogastic nerve and give the functional endowments of all its branches.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION, 1877.

MONDAY, 9TH JULY, 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Describe and explain the Common Barometer. State what precautions you would adopt to ensure a correct reading, and what effect an omission of these precautions would produce.

II. How would you determine the Specific Gravity of a solid substance. A certain body weighs 7·55 grammes in air and 5·17 grammes in water. Required the Specific Gravity of the substance.

III. What is the composition of Bleaching powder and how may it be prepared? On what chemical changes does the Bleaching power of this compound depend?

IV. Compare the elements Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine as to their physical characters and shew the relations existing between them. How much Chloride of Sodium and how much Binoxide of Manganese would you require to make 100 pounds of Chlorine?

V. Describe the Chemical reactions which occur in the manufacture of Carbonate of Soda from Chloride of Sodium. For what purposes is Carbonate of Soda chiefly manufactured?

VI. What is Hydrocyanic Acid? How is it prepared? Mention its chief properties and state by what tests you would discover the presence of this acid.

TUESDAY, 10TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

JAMES KEESS, M.D.

I. Define the following terms:—

Dissepiment, tuber, calyx, corm, bulb, hypogynous, diadelphous, rhizome, gynandrous, dicotyledon, æstivation and gymnosperm.

II. Name plants that have inferior ovaries.

III. Give the characters of the following orders :

Cucurbitaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Solanaceæ and Umbelliferæ.

IV. Refer the following fruits to the orders to which they belong :

Cocoanut, plaintain, apple, mango, wood-apple, pomegranate, lime, melon, custard-apple, cucumber, grape, guava, strawberry, tomato, pear, orange, date, jack-fruit and loquot.

V. Give instances of Capsule, Hesperidium, Siliqua, Cremocarp, Cone, Pepo, Berry, Caryopsis and Lomentum.

VI. Name the various food grains and pulses of South India.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY, 7 A.M. TO 10 A.M.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

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1. Examine the solutions marked A and B or F and G and state what each contains (there is an acid and a base in each solution)

2. Find out the composition of the powder C.

3. Examine the powders D and E before the blowpipe. State the reactions you obtain and the inference you draw from the examination.

N. B.—It is necessary to show in writing how each result is obtained

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WEDNESDAY, 11TH JULY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

LATIN.

C. COOPER, M.A.

I. (*a*) Write explanatory notes on the following: Columna Maenia; princeps senatus; publicani; magistratus curules; aqua et igni interdicere; vitem viduas ducit ad arduas.

(*b*) How did Socii, Provinciales and Exterae Nationes differ from one another in respect of their political relation to the Roman state?

(*c*) What were the respective duties of the Praetor and of the Quaestor in a province, and what was the nature of the connection between them?

II. What two qualifications does Cicero lay down as giving their possessor a preference to conduct a prosecution for extortion?

III. (*a*) Describe the geographical situation of Syracuse, pointing out the features that rendered it strong in a military point of view.

(*b*) What event in the history of Syracuse is referred to in the following words?—Athenienses classes demersae et duo ingentes exercitus cum duobus clarissimis ducibus deleti, occurrebant Marcello.

(*c*) What famous philosopher was killed in the sack of Syracuse, and under what circumstances?

IV. Distinguish between the meanings of the following:

a. { Consulere alicui.
Consulere aliquem.
Consulere in aliquem. }

b. { Oppugnare urbem.
Expugnare urbem. }

c. { Alii.
Cetri. }

d. { Sarcinae.
Impedimenta. }

e. { Paulum.
Parum. }

V. Translate the following and explain the construction of the italicized words:

(*a*) Ornatus viridi *tempora* pampino liber.

(*b*) Quod spiro et placeo *tuum* est.

(*c*) Plus quingentos *colaphos* infregit mihi.

(*d*) P Corneluis Scipio cui *Africano* fuit cognomen.

(*e*) [Illos] centum potiore *signis munere* donat.

(*f*) Id misero restat mihi *mali*.

VI. (*a*) Give the derivations of the following:
Sestertius, sollers, bruma, puella, negotium.

(*b*) Give the force of the prefixes in the following words:
Permagnus, obnuntio, ambustus, securus, sobrius.

(*c*) What change of meaning has the Latin word *familia* undergone in passing into the English word *family*?

VII. Scan:

Karthagini jam, non ego nuntios
Mittam superbos; occidit, occidit
Spes omnis et fortuna nostri
Nominis, Hasdrubale interempto.

VIII. Express the following in Latin:

(*a.*) I fear that the general is not well skilled in war, and that the army which he commands will be defeated.

(*b.*) I ought to have told you.

(*c.*) I persuaded him to go, and that there was no danger.

(*d.*) He married a wife, and his sister a husband, on the 30th of April.

IX. Explain the allusions, mythological or historical, in the following:

(*a.*) Pindarum quisquis studet aemulari,
Iule, ceratis ope Daedalea
Nititur pennis, vitreo daturus
Nomina ponto.

(*b.*) Vivuntque commissi calores
Aeoliae fidibus puellae.

(*c.*) Terret ambustus Phaethon avaras spes

(*d.*) Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus
Testis Metaurum flumen.

(*e.*) Sed repente ex homine, tanquam aliquo. Circaeo poculo, factus est Verres.

X. Contrast the methods of parental training advocated by Demea and Micio respectively.

XI. Translate into Latin Prose:

Alexander, who was king of the Macedonians, and was named the Great, having conquered Darius at Issus, sent messengers to inform (certior facere) the mother and the wife of Darius that he would be with them in a short time. By and by (mox) he entered the house along with his friend Hephaestion, who was superior (praestare) to the king in personal appearance (forma) Accordingly the women thinking that Hephaestion was the king threw themselves at his feet after the manner of the Persians. Then, being informed of her mistake, the mother of Darius asked pardon (venia). To whom the king, kindly addressing (alloqui) her, said: "Do not ask pardon, for he too is Alexander."

XII. Translate into English:

Tu vero, Caecili, quid potes? In mentem tibi non venit, quid negotii sit causam publicam sustinere? vitam alterius totam explicare? atque eam non modo in animis judicum, sed etiam in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere? Sociorum salutem, commoda provinciarum, vim legum, gravitatem judiciorum defendere. Cognosce ex me, quoniam hoc primum tempus discendi nactus es, quam multa esse opporteat in eo, qui alterum accusat; ex quibus si unum aliquod in te cognoveris, ego jam tibi ipse istuc quod expetis, mea voluntate concedam. Primum integritatem atque innocentiam singularem Nihil est, enim, quod minus ferendum sit quam rationem ab altero vitae reposcere eum, qui non possit suae reddere.

XIII. Translate into English:

Tito Quinctio Crispino Badius, Campanus, hospes erat, perfamiliari hospitio junctus Tum Badius, progressus ante stationes, quae pro porta stabant, vocari jussit Crispinum. Quod ubi Crispino nuntiatum est, ratus colloquium amicum ac familiare quaeri, manente memoria, etiam in discidio publicarum foederum, privati juris, paulum a ceteris processit. Postquam in conspectum venere, "Provoco te" inquit" "ad pugnam, Crispine," Badius. "Conscendamus equos summotisque aliis uter bello sit melior decernamus." Ad ea Crispinus, nec sibi, nec illi, ait, hostes deesse, in quibus virtutem ostendant Se, etiam siin acie occurrat, declinaturum ne hospitiali caede dextram violet; conversusque abibat.

XIV. Translate into English:

Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas
Interitura simul.
Pomifer Auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
Bruma recurrit iners.
Damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae;
Nos ubi decidimus.
Quo pius Aeneas quo dives Tullus et Ancus
Pulvis et umbra sumus.
Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae
Tempora Di superi?
Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis amico
Quae dederis animo.
Cum semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos
Fecerit arbitria
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
Restituet pietas.

XV. Translate into English:

De. Pro Juppiter, tu homo adigis me ad insaniam
Non est flagitium facere haec adolescentulum? *Mi.* Ah,
Ausculta, ne me obtundas de hac re saepius.
Tuom filium dedisti adoptandum mihi:
Is meus est factus; siquid peccat, Demea,
Mihi peccat: ego illi maxumam partem feram.
Obsonat, potat, olet unguenta; de meo:
Amat; dabitur a me argentum, dum erit commodum:
Foris effregit; restituentur; discidit
Vestem; resarcientur. Et (dis gratia)
Est unde hace fiant.

XVI. Translate into English (unprepared translation.)

Anno Romae ducentesimo nonagesimo secundo, dissensiones magnae in urbe fuerunt. Consules dixerunt tribunos plebis agere quasi omnia mutari vellent; et tribuni consules accusarunt quod potestate quam a populo accepissent abuterentur, et libertatem civitatis everterе conarentur. Inter hos tumultus venerunt Romam Hernici nuncium afferentes Aequos et Volscos, anni proximi cladibus non deterritos, copias ad aliud bellum colligere, infidamque Antiatum coloniam sese iis juncturam esse.

FIRST M. B. & C. M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1877.

MONDAY, 23RD JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANATOMY.

JAMES KEESS, M.D.

I. Describe the origin and course of the Median nerve and name the muscles supplied by it.

II. Give the origin, insertion and action, of the following muscles and name the nerves distributed to each. Deltoid, supinator longus, pronator quadratus, pectoralis minor, abductor pollicis, adductor pollicis, sartorius, adductor longus, tibialis anticus, gastrocnemius. Flexor longus digitorum, Flexor brevis digitorum.

III. Give the dissection required to expose the Radial Artery, and describe the relations and branches of this vessel.

IV. Describe the sheath of the Rectus Abdominis muscle.

V. Describe Scarpa's triangle and Hunter's canal and give the relations of the Femoral Artery in each of these regions.

VI. Enumerate in order, from before backwards, the parts displayed in a dissection of the Perinæum.

VII. Describe the bladder in the adult male.

VIII. Describe the Rectum and give its relations in regular order, from above downwards.

TUESDAY, 24TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

JAMES KEESS, M.D.

I. Describe the structure and function of the skin.

II. What are the functions of the cranial nerves.

III. Give the source, chemical composition and physiological purpose of the various secretions engaged in the process of digestion.

IV. Describe the microscopic appearance of voluntary and involuntary muscle, of white and yellow fibrous tissue, of cartilage and fibro-cartilage, of white and red corpuscles of the blood, of bone and mucous membrane and of cellular and tubular nerve tissue.

V. Give an account of the action of the heart, describe its sounds and state how they are produced.

VI. Describe the Larynx and name, in order, the muscles which relax and stretch the vocal cords and those which close and open the rima glottidis.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B.

I. Describe the preparation and properties of Iodine Enumerate the preparations of Iodine and give an account of the therapeutical uses of this drug.

II. Enumerate the preparations of Aloes and state the composition, doses and uses of each.

III. Describe the following and mention the distinguishing features of each. Ipecacuanhæ Radix, Quassiæ lignum, Cuspariæ Cortex, Cascarillæ Cortex, Hemidesmi radix, Senegæ radix.

IV. Enumerate and classify the drugs having a depressant or sedative action on the vascular system and state the physiological action peculiar to each.

V. What are the properties, officinal preparations and therapeutic action of Ipecacuanha?

VI. What impurities are liable to be met with in Quinine Sulphate? How would you determine the purity or otherwise of a certain sample of Quinine given to you for examination?

THURSDAY, 26TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

JAMES KEESS, M.D.

I. Name the various orders of Insects and give your reasons for so naming them.

II. Describe the endoskeleton of a teleosteian fish and point out the homology of the paired fins.

III. Give the order, class and sub-kingdom of the Tœnia Solium and write an account of the various stages in its life-history.

IV. Describe the odontophore of Encephalous Molluscs.

V. Name all the nematode worms with which you are acquainted and write a brief description of each.

VI. Give the meaning of the following terms:—

Abomasum, holometabola, procœlous, anoura, placentalia, arthropoda, byssus, carapace, zygapophysis, tetrabranchiata, Sauropsida rhizopoda, pneumatophore, orthoptera, notochord, homology, diastema, cœnosarc and umbo.

VII. Write a short account of the digestive, circulatory, respiratory and nervous systems of insects.

B. C. E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1878.

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. A map which measures 12 inches by 21½ inches, represents an area of 12,100 square miles. Draw a scale of miles for this map showing furlongs diagonally, and write down the representative fraction of the scale.

II. Write down the permanent adjustments of the Y level, and state clearly the object of each. Explain in each case how observations would be affected by the adjustment not being correctly performed.

III. A level is set up at the edge of a tank at 4·75 feet above the water. At a distance of 1½ miles is a gauge graduated from the bottom which is cut by the line of sight at 17·41 feet. Find the depth of water after making the necessary corrections.

IV. A scale is divided into inches and tenths. Draw accurately a vernier to read hundredths, and showing on the scale 2·29 inches.

V. Shew how you would find your place on a map (1) with the prismatic compass; (2) with the sextant; and (3) with the plane table; indicating how many known visible points are absolutely necessary in each case.

VI. Two points 22 chains apart are to be joined by a curve, the tangents to which intersect at an angle of 130°. Calculate the radius of this curve, and state how you would lay it out by the method of tangential angles Find the tangential angle for a chord one chain in length.

VII. How is a base line for a trigonometrical survey measured with a theodolite and chain? What rules should be observed in laying down a system of triangles from a base?

VIII. From a satellite station S, 30 yards north of a station P, the following bearings were taken with a compass:—

To station A 65°

" B 281°

The distances PA, PB being 1,200 and 1,500 yards respectively, find the true bearings of A and B from the station P.

IX. Describe the method of constructing and fixing a horizontal sun-dial. Calculate the angular distance from the meridian at 2 p m in the latitude of Madras (13° 4′).

X. Describe any instrument for tracing ghauts with which you may be acquainted, and the method of using it.

MONDAY, 11TH FEB., 2 TO 4 P M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I Make a field book to correspond with the section (Diagram A) laid before you.

DIAGRAM A

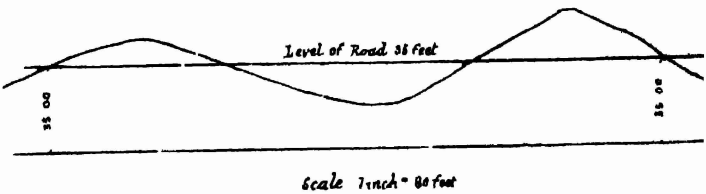
Scale Horizontal 1 inch = 1600 feet

D° Vertical 1 inch = 160 feet

II Diagram B represents a natural section along the centre line of a proposed road, running at a level of 35 feet The transverse slope of the ground is 1 in 4. Lay down on plan the centre line of road, and from the data given draw a series of contours at vertical intervals of 5 feet. Mark out the width of the road, and determine

by the aid of the contours the widths of the side slopes, the ratio in both cutting and embankment being 1 in 1½.

DIAGRAM B



N. B.—The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to a practical examination in the use of surveying and levelling instruments.

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. A teak beam 20 feet long, supported at each end, carries a uniform load of 100 lbs. per foot of its length, and a weight of 1,000 lbs. is hung at a point 5 feet from one end. The beam has a uniform width of 9 inches; find the equations to the curve of its elevation so that it may be of equal strength throughout. $p = 700$ lbs. (for cantilevers 2,000 lbs.)

II. Explain by the aid of diagrams the change of sign in the stresses on the centre diagonals of a girder during the passage of a train over it, and state what provision is usually made to meet this.

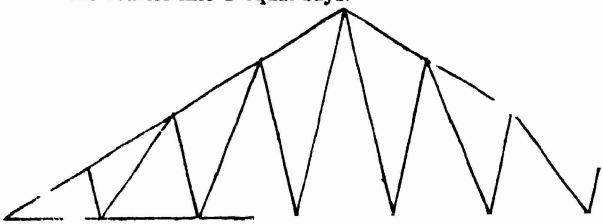
III. Two plate girders carry a railway over an opening 64 feet wide, the effective span being 68 feet. The dead load is ¾ ton, and the live load 1¼ tons per foot run; effective depth of girders 4½ feet. The flanges consist of plates 12 inches by ½ inch in section, rivetted to the web by angle irons 4½" × 4½" × ½".

Limit of stress 5 tons in tension, 4 tons in compression, 4½ tons in shear and 5 tons on the bearing surface, per square inch.

(a). Find the greatest number of plates required in the upper flange, and the point where one plate may be stopped.

(b). Determine whether a uniform thickness of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch is sufficient for the web.

IV. Find by the graphic method the strains in each bar of the roof truss shewn in the annexed figure. Span 70 feet; rise 20 feet; load on each apex 1 ton. The tie-rod is divided into 7 equal bays, and each rafter into 4 equal bays.



V. Calculate the strains in each bar of the bridge shewn in the annexed figure, and check the accuracy of the calculations by the bending and resisting moments at the centre of the bridge. Dead load $\frac{1}{2}$ ton and live load $\frac{3}{4}$ ton per foot run on *two* girders. Span 80 feet, divided into 8 equal bays. Depth of girder 10 feet. Load carried on bottom flange.

TUESDAY, 12TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Describe the different kinds of masonry and brickwork. What are the characteristics of a good well-burnt brick, and what is the

effect on burnt bricks of there being in the earth (1) too much sand 2) too much clay, and (3) pebbles containing lime.

II. Describe and illustrate by sketches " mortise and tenon" " scarfing" " fishing" " joggle" " butt," and state the conditions of stress under which each kind of joint is used.

III. Draw (without calculation) a king-post truss for a tiled roof of 20 feet span; trusses 10 feet apart. Mark all dimensions and sketch each joint.

IV. Compare the advantages, disadvantages, modes of fracture, &c., of different forms of arches; and describe fully the various methods of filling the spandrils under different conditions.

V. In what situations would you use wells in preference to solid foundations? State your reasons. Describe fully their construction, mode of building, sinking and filling, and the method of completing the foundation bed. Sketch the arrangement of foundation wells suitable for the abutment of a bridge.

VI. Find the thickness of a rectangular revetment 15 feet high sustaining a bank of earth of the same height. Weight of earth 120 lbs., and of masonry 130 lbs. per cubic foot. Natural slope of earth 30° Coefficient of safety = 2.

VII. Explain clearly the extension of foreshore which has taken place at Madras owing to the construction of the piers for the harbour. State the principles upon which the sections of harbour walls are based, and shew that the section adopted at Madras, viz., a vertical wall on a rubble base, is an economical one.

VIII. Draw a cross section through a tank bank 30 feet high made of porous soil. Shew revetment with backing and puddle wall, and calculate the quantity of each kind of work per yard run. How would you determine the proper level and dimensions of the surplus weir?

IX. What points should be considered in fixing the width of each span in a bridge? What condition gives the most economical span?

X. Describe by the aid of sketches a good form of causeway for carrying a road across the bed of a sandy river, and write a specification for the work.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDRAULICS.

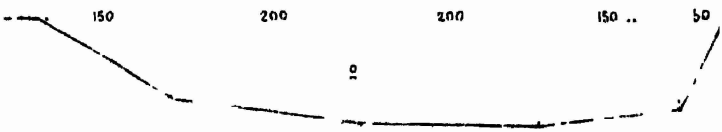
CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

I. Investigate the formula for the mean velocity of water in a channel.

II. Explain the use of anicuts. Shew that the only way of regulating the discharges in the different arms of a deltaic river is by means of a dam constructed across the bed at the head of the delta, and that no system of groynes can effectually do this.

III. What is meant by "retrogression of levels"? If a cut is made across the bend of a river so as to shorten its course, explain the action that will go on in and above the cut, and the measures you would take to prevent the same.

IV. The cross section of a river at the site of a proposed bridge is as here shewn:—



If at sections one mile above and one mile below this site the hydraulic mean depths are respectively 8·3 feet and 8·6 feet, and the surface fall 4 feet per mile, find what waterway a bridge will require supposing the velocity not to exceed 8 feet per second, and no scour to take place on the bed.

V. How many square feet of waterway must a head sluice have to supply 30,000 cubic yards per hour with a head of 9 inches?

VI. Find the dimensions of a minimum channel of best section to carry the above quantity with a surface fall of 6 inches per mile Side slopes 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$.

VII. A tank, the waterspread of which is one-fourth of a square mile, is provided with a calingula 60 feet long, which discharges with a maximum depth of 3 feet on its crest. Supposing no water to enter the tank, find the time in which the surface will be lowered by 1 foot.

VIII. A river is 600 feet wide with vertical banks; the surface fall is 3 feet per mile, and the hydraulic mean depth 8 feet. To what height above bed must an anicut be built to raise the level of the water 6 feet?

IX. Sketch a lock. Describe the method of filling and emptying it, and of using it for navigation.

X. A lock measuring 150 feet by 30 feet has a lift of 8 feet, and is filled by two sluices the sills of which are 3 feet above the water in the lower reach. Fix the dimensions of these sluices so that the lock may fill in 6 minutes.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ESTIMATING.

CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

Make an estimate of the cost of the building of which drawings are laid before you. Write down first of all a schedule of rates for the different descriptions of work; then take out the quantities; and complete the estimate as far as time will admit.

The drawings represented a bungalow with two main rooms, and two bath rooms.

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I. Describe a right-angled parallelogram equal to a given triangle.

II. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, prove that the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than

the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by the side on which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

(*a.*) The perpendiculars AD, BE, CF from the angles A, B, C of a triangle on the opposite sides intersect in O. Prove that the rectangle AO, OD is equal to the rectangle BO, OE, and also to the rectangle CO, OF.

III. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, prove that the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle are equal to the angles which are in the alternate segments of the circle.

(*a.*) Two circles touch one another externally in O; and at A, any point on the circumference of the one, a tangent ABC is drawn cutting the other circle in B and C. The straight line AO is produced to meet the circle in E. Prove that BE is equal to CE.

IV. Describe a circle about a given triangle.

(*a.*) When does the centre fall within, without, and on a side of the triangle?

V. In a right-angled triangle, if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the base, prove that the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole triangle and to one another.

(*a.*) AB is a diameter of a circle meeting it in A, B. The tangent at any point D meets AB produced in C; and from D DE is drawn perpendicular to AB meeting AB in E. The semi-circumference AB is bisected in F, and FE is joined and produced to meet the circle again in G. Prove that the angle EGC is a right angle.

VI. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a plane from a given point without it.

VII. An odd number of Arithmetical means is inserted between —6 and 54 such that the last mean is double the middle mean. Find the number of means.

VIII. If in Geometrical Progression the xth, y^{th}, and z^{th} terms are in Arithmetical Progression, prove that the sums of the series to x, y, and z terms are also in Arithmetical Progression.

IX. Prove the formula for the combinations of n things taken r together, without assuming the formula for Permutations.

(a.) In how many ways can x boys and y girls be arranged in a straight line ($y < x$) so that no two girls shall stand together.

X. Find the co-efficient of x^n in the expansion of

$$\frac{1 + 2x + 3x^2}{(1 - x)^3}$$

XI. A person has P pounds which he puts out at interest, and he spends each year Q pounds *more* than the interest of P, and after a certain number of years he has nothing left. If he had spent each year Q pounds *less* than the interest on P, prove that at the end of the same time his property would have amounted to 2P.

THURSDAY, 14TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MENSURATION.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

[*In the following questions* π *may be taken as* $3\frac{1}{7}$.]

I. Find the length of the circular arch of a bridge the span of which is 31 feet, and the height above the top of the piers 6 feet 9 inches.

II. In a circular field there is a quadrilateral enclosure, the four corners of the enclosure being on the circumference of the circle. If the lengths of the four sides are 17, 37, 39, 51 feet respectively, find the number of square feet in the enclosure.

III. How many cubic feet of earth are required to form one side of the bund of a tank, the side being 100 feet long, the vertical depth of the bund being 8 feet, and the breadth at the top and bottom of the bund being 5 feet and 20 feet respectively.

IV. Find the number of cubic feet in a chimney in the form of a frustum of a right cone, the vertical height of the chimney being

154 feet, the diameters of the top and bottom being 9 feet and 12 feet respectively, and the thickness being 2 feet throughout.

V. A spherical cannon ball of 6 inches diameter penetrates a target of wood at right angles to the plane face of the target. The cannon-ball being taken out of the hole, the greatest depth of the hole perpendicular to the face of the target is found to be 19 inches. Find the capacity of the hole.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

I. If $\cos x + \cos y = a$, and $\sin x + \sin y = b$,

prove that $\cos(x + y) = \dfrac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$.

II. In any triangle prove the following formulæ:—

(1.) $\text{Cot A} \cot \text{B} + \cot \text{B} \cot \text{C} + \cot \text{C} \cot \text{A} = 1$;

(2.) $\tan \dfrac{\text{A}}{2} = \sqrt{\dfrac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$;

(3.) $a \cos \text{A} - c \cos \text{C} = b \cot \text{B} \sin(\text{C} - \text{A}.)$

III. Prove (without assuming any of the rules of logarithms)

that $\log_a \left(\dfrac{mn}{r}\right)^{\frac{p}{q}} = \dfrac{p}{q}\left\{\log_a m + \log_a n - \log_a r\right\}$

IV. Solve the following triangle, by logrithms,

$a = 56{\cdot}893$, $b = 98{\cdot}765$, $\text{A} = 35^\circ\ 10'\ 22{\cdot}02''$.

V. Find x from the following equation,

$$\sin^{-1}\frac{x-a}{a} + \cos^{-1}\frac{a}{2x-a} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

VI. Find the area of a regular polygon of n sides in terms of the radius of the circumscribing circle; and deduce the area of the circle.

VII. A person wishing to determine the breadth AB of a river ascends a hill in the neighbourhood, and observes that AB subtends an angle α at his eye, and that the angle of depression of A, on the bank nearest him, is β. On ascending to the top of a vertical tree of height a at the same spot, he observes that AB still subtends at his eye the same angle α; prove that $\text{AB} = a\dfrac{\sin\alpha}{\cos(2\beta - \alpha)}$.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

Make complete drawings for a head sluice to be built in the bank of a main canal for regulating the supply of a branch channel taken off at right angles. The sluice to have 2 vents each 4 feet wide. Maximum depth of water in main canal 5 feet. Banks 9 feet above sill of sluice which is on a level with the bed of main canal; slopes 1 in 1½. A roadway 8 feet wide to be provided over sluice, and level with top of bank. Foundations in alluvial soil.

Scale 5 feet to 1 inch.

FRIDAY, 15TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

CAPT. W. H. COAKER, R.E.

The drawing placed before you is a contoured plan of a hill. Copy one half in horizontal line shading and the other half in brush and colour (Indian ink or sepia) shading.

(*No measurements allowed*)

SATURDAY, 16TH FEB., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I. If the moments of two forces not parallel about a point in their plane be equal, prove that the resultant will pass through that point.

(a.) A circular wheel of radius r and weight W rests on a horizontal road. Find the horizontal force P passing through the centre of the wheel necessary to draw the wheel over an obstacle of height h resting on the road.

II. Find the Centre of Gravity of a series of heavy particles lying in the same straight line.

(*a.*) AB is the diameter of a circle, and C a point in the diameter AB. On AC, CB as diameters circles are described. Find the Centre of Gravity of the plane figure remaining after the two interior circles have been removed.

III. Shew how to graduate the common steelyard.

IV. In the third system pullies, if there be 4 moveable pullies whose weights are 1, 2, 3, 4 pounds respectively, find, by a proper arrangement of the pullies, the *least* pressure which must be exerted to raise 243 pounds.

V. A right-angled isosceles triangle rests with its plane vertical, its right angle downwards, and its two equal sides touching the two circumferences of two equal rough circles which touch one another and stand with their planes vertical on the same horizontal plane. If the weight of the triangle be double the weight of either circle, and if μ_1 be the coefficient of friction between the triangle and circles, and μ_2 between the circles and the horizontal plane, prove that $\mu_1 = 2\mu_2 = \sqrt{2} - 1$.

VI. Explain what is meant by the Principle of Virtual Velocities, and prove it to be true in the case of the Wheel and Axle.

VII. Find the pressure which in a quarter of a mile would stop a railway train of 54 tons weight moving at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

VIII. Shew that the path of a projectile is a parabola.

(*a.*) A particle projected from a given point passes through another given point whose coordinates are h, k, in a direction making an angle of 45° with the horizon. If α be the angle of projection, prove that $\tan \alpha = \frac{2k}{h} - 1$.

IX. State the laws of the variation of gravity for points (1) outside the earth, (2) within the earth.

(*a.*) A pendulum beats seconds when taken to the top of a mountain, and also when taken to the bottom of a mine in the same neighbourhood. Prove that approximately the depth of the mine is twice the height of the mountain.

X. What is meant by Centrifugal Force? Find a formula for it.

(*a.*) A heavy particle hanging vertically by a string is projected with a horizontal velocity $= \sqrt{\frac{ag\,(4 + 3\sqrt{3})}{2}}$.

Find the point where the particle leaves the circle.

SATURDAY, 16TH FEB., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I. Define whole pressure, and find a formula for the whole pressure on a surface immersed in a liquid.

(*a.*) A cubical vessel whose sides are vertical is filled with two liquids which do not mix, the density of the one being double that of the other. If the pressure on a vertical side be to the pressure on the base as $\sqrt{2}-1$ is to 1, find the distance of the common surface from the top of the vessel.

II. Prove that the weight of a floating body is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

(*a.*) A heavy body floats between three liquids, V_1, V_2, V_3 being the volumes of the portions of the body immersed in the three liquids respectively. If F_1, F_2, F_3 be the forces necessary to keep the body at rest when *entirely* immersed in the first, second, and third liquids respectively, prove that $F_1 V_1 + F_2 V_2 = F_3 V_3$.

III. Define metacentre, and shew that the nature of the equilibrium of a floating body depends upon the position of the metacentre.

(*a.*) Determine the nature of the equilibrium of a floating segment of a sphere.

IV. If 26 ounces of copper lose 3 ounces in water, and 7 ounces of zinc lose 1 ounce, and if an alloy of copper and zinc weighing 80 ounces lose 10 ounces, find the ratio of the weight of copper and zinc in the alloy.

V, Shew how to compare the specific gravities of a solid and a liquid by Nicholson's Hydrometer.

VI. Prove, in the case of *compressed* air, that the pressure of a given quantity of air at a given temperature varies inversely as the space occupied by it.

(*a.*) A heavy air-tight piston moves in a hollow cylinder of length equal to 4 times the height of the water barometer at the time, the weight of the piston being equal to the weight of the water which the cylinder could hold. The cylinder is immersed vertically in water with its open end downwards until its upper end is just on a level with the surface of the water, the piston being held at the top of the cylinder. If the piston be now let go, find how far it will descend, and how much water there will be in the cylinder.

VII. Explain the action of the Siphon.

(*a.*) What effect would be produced by making a hole at the highest point of the Siphon whilst the water was running through the Siphon?

VIII. Describe the Bramah Press, and find the ratio of the power to the weight raised.

IX. What is the difference between High Pressure and Low Pressure Steam Engines?

(*a.*) Explain the action of the Railway Steam Engine, shewing how the piston is driven up and how it is driven down.

(*b.*) Explain the use of (1) the safety-valve, (2) the governor, stating the principle on which the use of each depends.

APPENDIX.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

URIYA: GRAMMAR, &c.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL. D.

ଦୟାର ସମାନ, ନାହିଁ କିଛି ଗୁଣ,
ଏହି ଜଗତର ଅନ୍ତରେ ।
ଦୟା ଗୁଣ ଗୁଣେ, କେତେ ମହାଜନେ,
ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ଅଟନ୍ତି ମହୀରେ ॥ ୧ ॥
ଧନ୍ୟ ଦୟାବାନ, ଧନ୍ୟ ତାର ମନ,
ପୃଥିବୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଧାନ ।
କେତେ କଷ୍ଟ ସହି, କେତେ ଅର୍ଥ ଦେଇ,
ରଖନ୍ତି ଦରିଦ୍ର ଜୀବନ ॥ ୨ ॥
ମୂର୍ଖ ଯେଉଁ ଜନ, ତାକୁ ବିଦ୍ୟାଦାନ,
କରନ୍ତି ଦୟାଶୀଳ ଜନେ ।
ଦେଖି ରୋଗୀମାନ, ଔଷଧ ପ୍ରଦାନ,
କରନ୍ତି ସର୍ବଦା ସୁମନେ ॥ ୩ ॥
ଶୁଣ ଶିଶୁଗଣ, ଦୟାବନ୍ତଜନ,
ନିଜ ଗୁଣେ ହୋଏ ପୂଜିତ ।
ଶୈଶବ କାଳରେ, ଦୟାଳୁ ହୋଇଲେ,
ଭୁମଣ୍ଡଳେ ହେବ ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ॥ ୪ ॥

1. *a.* What is the meaning of ଅନ୍ତରେ ? Has this word any other meaning than what it has here ?

b. Is ଦସ୍ୟୁ in the first of the above lines in the same case as in the second line ? Answer fully.

c. Parse ମଧ୍ୟରେ

d. Render into English the fourth line beginning with କେତେ

e. In what case is ସ୍ତ୍ରୀମନେ (6th line) ?

f. What is nominative to the verb ହେବ ?

g. Derive ଔଷଧ and ଶୈଶବ and give the meaning of ଧୁଜଟ

h. How many words in the above lines mean the earth ?

ଚିତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀବ କହିଲା ହେ ମିତ୍ର, ରୋଗ, ଶୋକ, ତାପ, ବନ୍ଧନ, ବ୍ୟସନ ଏମାନେ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ନିଜକୃତ ଅପରାଧ ବୃକ୍ଷର ଫଳ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ତହିଁରେ ମୂଷା ଚିତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀବର ବନ୍ଧନ କାଟିବାକୁ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଯିବାରୁ ଚିତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀବ କହିଲା, ହେ ମିତ୍ର, ଏମନ୍ତ ନ କର, ମାତ୍ର, ଆମ୍ଭ ଆଶ୍ରିତ ଏହି କପୋତମାନଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଧନ ଆଗେ ଛେଦନ କର ପଶ୍ଚାତ୍ ଆମ୍ଭର ଛେଦନ କରିବ । ହିରଣ୍ୟକ କହିଲା, ଆମ୍ଭର ଶକ୍ତି ଅଳ୍ପମାତ୍ର ଆଉ ଦନ୍ତ କୋମଳ ଏହେତୁରୁ ଏସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଧନ କିପ୍ରକାରେ ଛେଦନ କରିବି, ମାତ୍ର ଆମ୍ଭ ଦନ୍ତ ଭଗ୍ନ ନୋହୁଣୁ ତୁମ୍ଭ ପାଶ ଛେଦନ କରିଁ, ତତ୍ପରେ ଶକ୍ତି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତେ ଏସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଛେଦନ କରିବୁଁ । ଚିତ୍ରଶ୍ରୀବ ଉତ୍ତର କଲା ତାହା ହେଉ, ତଥାପି କହିଲା, ଯଥାଶକ୍ତି ଏମାନଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଧନ କାଟ । ହିରଣ୍ୟକ ଆପଣାକୁ ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରି ଆଶ୍ରିତ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବାର, ଇହା ମିତ୍ରଙ୍କ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମତ ନୁହଇ । ଯେ ହେତୁ ଆପଦର୍ଥେ ଧନ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବ ଆଉ ଧନଦ୍ୱାରା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଏବଂ ସର୍ବଦା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଆଉ ଧନଦ୍ୱାରା ଆତ୍ମରକ୍ଷା କରିବ । ଅପର ଧର୍ମ, ଅର୍ଥ, କାମ, ମୋକ୍ଷ ହେତୁରେ ପ୍ରାଣ ହୋଇଅଛି, ଅତଏବ ସେଇ ପ୍ରାଣକୁ ଯେ ନଷ୍ଟ କରେ

ତାହାଦ୍ୱାରା କି ନଷ୍ଟ ନ ହୁଏ ? ଆଉ ପ୍ରାଣକୁ ଯେ ରକ୍ଷା କରେ ସେ କି ରକ୍ଷା ନ କରେ ?

II. *a.* What is the meaning of ବ୍ୟସନ and ନିଜକୃତ ଅପରାଧ ?

b. Can there be any ଅପରାଧ which is *not* ନିଜକୃତ ?

c. Parse ଯିବାରୁ and ନାହୁଲୁଁ

d. What is the meaning of the phrase ଆପଣାକୁ ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରି

e. What is the full meaning of ମାତ୍ର ?

f. What is the full meaning of the following three sentences :

ଆପଦର୍ଥେ ଧନ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବ ।

ସର୍ବଦା ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଆଉ ଧନଦ୍ୱାରା ଆତ୍ମ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବ ।

ଧର୍ମ ଅର୍ଥ କାମ ମୋକ୍ଷ ହେତୁରେ ପ୍ରାଣ ଦେହାଇଅଛି ।

IV. ଆରେ ମନ ବୋଲୁଁ ଶୁଣ ଏ କି ତବ ରୀତି,
ଭୁଲିଣ ପରମ ଧନ ମାୟାମୁଗ୍ଧ ନିତି ।
ସର୍ବଦା କରୁଛୁ ତୁହି ସୁଖର ବାସନା,
ଭୁଲି ମଧ୍ୟ କରୁ ନାହୁ ବିଭୁ ଆରାଧନା ।
ଯେ ସବୁ ସୁଖର ଆଶା କରୁ ମାନସରେ,
ଲୋକାନ୍ତର ହେଲେ ତାହା ଯିବ କି ସଙ୍ଗରେ ?
ସଦା ମତ୍ତ ଅଛୁ ତୁହି ଆପଣା ଧନରେ,
ଥରେ ଶୁଦ୍ଧା ଭାବୁ ନାହିଁ କି ହେବ ଶେଷରେ ।
ମାୟାମୟ ଏ ଅଖିଳ ଜାଣି ତ ଜାଣନା ।

a. What is the meaning of ମାୟା and ମାତ୍ର (2nd line) ? Is the latter word written correctly in the text ? Can you account for the irregularity ?

b. What is referred to by the word ପରମ ଧନ ?

c. In what person is କରୁ and what is the sense of ଥରେ (8th line)?

d. What is the *subject* and what the meaning of ଲୋକାନ୍ତର ହେଲେ and what is the antecedent of ତାହା in the 6th line?

e. What is the sense of ମାୟାମୟ ଏ ଅଖିଲ?

f. Give the respective meanings of ମଧ୍ୟ ଶୁଦ୍ଧା and ମାଳ

g. What is meant by ବହୁ ଆରାଧନା (4th line)?

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 2 TO 5 P. M.

URIYA: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

K. M. BANERJEA, LL. D.

Translate the following into English:—

I. କିବା ମନୋହର ବହେ ସୁଗନ୍ଧ ପବନ ।
ସ୍ପର୍ଶମାତ୍ରେ ଆନନ୍ଦିତ କରେ ଜୀବଗଣ ।।
ବୃକ୍ଷର ମୁକୁଳକୁଳେ ପାଇ ସମୀରଣ ।
ଆକାଶ ମାର୍ଗରେ ଧୀରେ କରନ୍ତି ଦୋଳନ ॥
ବାତାଘାତେ ଜଳାଶୟେ କମ୍ପିତ ହୋଇଲେ ।
ଧୀରେ ଧୀରେ କ୍ରମଶଃ ଲହରୀ ବିସର୍ଜିଲେ ॥
କେବଳ ପବନାଭାବେ ସର୍ବ ଜୀବକୁଳ ।
ଅତ୍ୟଳ୍ପ କାଳରେ ହୋଇ ପାରନ୍ତି ନିର୍ମୂଳ ॥
ପବନ ଗ୍ରହଣେ ସଦା ରହଇ ଜୀବନ ।
ଏ କାରଣ ଏହାର ନାମ ଅଟଇ ଜୀବନ ॥

II. ଅନନ୍ତର ବୈରାଗୀମାନେ କହିଲେ, ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ଯେ ଯେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଦେବ ତାକୁ ଆମ୍ଭେ ମନ୍ତ୍ର ବଳରେ ଦ୍ୱିଗୁଣ କରି ଦେଉଁ,

ସେଠାରୁ କୁଁଅର ମଜକୁର ସେ କଥାରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରି ନଗଦ ୫ ୪୨ ଙ୍କା ଦେବାରୁ ସେମାନେ ତାହା ଘରେ ଏକ ଗାତ ଖୋଳି ରଖି ଥିବା ଯୋଗୁଁ ସେଠାରେ ଜଳୁ ଥିବା ଦୀପକୁ ଲିଭାଇ ଦେଇ ସେ ୫ଙ୍କାକୁ ଲୁଚାଇ ରଖି ଗାତ ପୋତି ଦେଇ ସେ ୫ଙ୍କା ସବୁ ଏ ଗାତରେ ପୋତା ଗଲା ମନ୍ତ୍ର ବଳରେ ୫ ଦିନବାଦ ଦ୍ୱିଗୁଣ ହେବ ଆମ୍ଭମାନେ ଏଠାରେ ବସି ୫ ଦିନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଜପ କରି ଥିବୁ, ତୁମ୍ଭେ ସମସ୍ତେ ଏଠାରୁ ଅନ୍ତର ହୋଇ ଯାଅ, ଏମନ୍ତ କହିବାରୁ କୁଁଅର ପ୍ରଭୃତି ସକଳ ଲୋକେ ଆପଣାଙ୍କ ଘରେ ଶୋଇଲେ, ଏଥି ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେ ବୈରାଗୀମାନେ ୫ଙ୍କା ଘେନି କେଉଁ ଆଡ଼କୁ ପଳାଇ ଯାଉ-ଅଛନ୍ତି ।

III. ସିଂହ ବିବେଚନା କରି କହିଲା, ଭଲ, ଯଦ୍ୟପି ଏମନ୍ତ, ତଥାପି ସଞ୍ଜୀବକ ସହିତ ଆମ୍ଭର ବଡ଼ ପ୍ରୀତି; ଦେଖ, ଯେ ପ୍ରିୟ ସେ ଅପ୍ରିୟ କର୍ମ କଲେସୁଦ୍ଧା ପ୍ରିୟ ହୋଇ ଥାଏ; ଅନେକ ଦୋଷରେ ଲିପ୍ତ ହେଲେହେଁ ଶରୀର କାହାର ପ୍ରିୟ ନ ହୁଏ? ଆଉ ଯେ ପ୍ରିୟ ସେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅପ୍ରିୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରି ପ୍ରିୟ ହେଉଅଛି । ଦେଖ, ଉତ୍ତମ ଗୃହ ଦାହ କଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଅଗ୍ନିରେ କାହାର ଅନାଦର ହେଉଅଛି ?

ଦମନକ ପୁନର୍ବାର କହିଲା, ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ସେଇ ବଡ଼ ଦୋଷ ଯେହେତୁରୁ ରାଜା ଯେଉଁ ଯୁଗି କିମ୍ବା ଅମାତ୍ୟ ଅଥବା ଉଦାସୀନ ଲୋକଠାରେ ଚକ୍ଷୁ ଅଧିକ ରଖେ ସେ ଲୋକ ସମ୍ପତ୍ତିର ଆଶ୍ରୟ ହୁଏ । ଶୁଣନ୍ତୁ. ହେ ମହାରାଜ, ଅପ୍ରିୟ ଅଥଚ ପଥ୍ୟ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟର ପରିଣାମ ସୁଖଦାୟକ ହୁଏ, ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ବକ୍ତା ଓ ଶ୍ରୋତା ଥାନ୍ତି ସେଠାରେ ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି କ୍ରୀଡ଼ା କରେ । ଆପଣ ମୂଳ ଭୃତ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ତ୍ୟାଗ କରି ଆଗନ୍ତୁକ ଲୋକକୁ ପୁରସ୍କାର କରିଅଛନ୍ତି, ଇହା ଅନୁଚିତ ଅଟେ, ଯେହେତୁରୁ ମୂଳ ଭୃତ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କୁ ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରି

ଆଗନ୍ତୁକକୁ ପରିପାଳନ କରିବ ନାହିଁ ; କାହିଁକି ନା ଏଥିରେ ଆଉ ବଡ଼ ଦୋଷ ନାହିଁ ; ତାହା ହେଲେ ରାଜତ୍ୱ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ ।

IV. Give the purport of the following in English :

ଜନନୀ ଓ ଜନ୍ମଭୂମି ଏ ଦୁହେଁ ସ୍ୱର୍ଗରୁ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ।

ଦିଗ୍‌ବିଜୟୀ ଆଲେକ୍‌ଜାଣ୍ଡର, ଇଷ୍ଟିପେଟରକୁ ସ୍ୱୀୟ ଜନନୀର ଅଭିଯୋକ୍ତା ଜାଣି ଏହି ଚିରସ୍ମରଣୀୟ କଥା କହିଥିଲେ ଯେ, " ଇଷ୍ଟିପେଟର ; ତୁମ୍ଭେ କି ଜାଣ ନା ? ଆମ୍ଭ ଜନନୀର ଏକ ମାତ୍ର ଅଶ୍ରୁବିନ୍ଦୁ ତୁମ୍ଭର ଶତ ଶତ ପୁଣ୍ୟକୁ ଲୋପ କରି ପାରେ ।

ଜନନୀଠାରୁ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ଏ ଭୂମଣ୍ଡଳରେ ଆଉ ଅଧିକ କି ପଦାର୍ଥ ଅଛି ।

V. Translate into Uriya.

It is said that "Ill-gotten wealth is quickly spent;" and so it proved in this instance. Both father and son lived a riotous life as long as their money lasted ; and it did not last many months. What his bad education began, bad company finished, and Piedro's mind was completely ruined by the associates with whom he became connected during what he called his *prosperity*. When his money was at an end, these unprincipled friends began to look cold upon him, and at last plainly told him—" If you mean to *live with us*, you must *live as we do*." They lived by robbery. Piedro, though familiarised to the idea of fraud, was shocked at the thought of becoming a robber by profession. How difficult it is to stop in the career of vice !

B. Turn into idiomatic Uriya—

1. I can never bring myself to do it.
2. He took the law into his own hands.
3. He is well worth hearing.
4. She showed me a pot of oil and one of milk.
5. I have received little help, but did the Pundit assist me a little I could write very well.
6. It will be necessary to act with caution lest we fail again.
7. I thought he would never give over talking, but after much persuasion he gave in to my wish.

VI. Composition.

Write in Uriya a short Essay on the following lines :—

"Let none but those who live in vain,
The useful arts of life disdain."

[The composition is not to exceed two pages in length. Particular attention should be paid to spelling, hand-writing and accuracy, and appropriateness of expression.]

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

URIYA: GRAMMAR, &c.

ଏହା କହି ତାହାଙ୍କୁ କହିଲେ ସେ ମୋତେ ।
ଶୁଣୁଛ ତ ସଞ୍ଜୟ ସବୁ ମହାମତେ ॥ ୧୭୮ ॥
ଧୃତରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରଜାଙ୍କ ଛମୁରେ ଏହା କହି ।
ଭାଇ ଭେଦ ଆମ୍ଭର ଦଅ ହେ ଭଙ୍ଗାଇ ॥ ୧୭୯ ॥
ଅର୍ଜୁନଙ୍କୁ ଜିଣିବାକୁ ତ ମହୀରେ ।
ବୀର ନାହାନ୍ତି ହେ ସବୁର ମତରେ ॥ ୧୭୦ ॥
ତୁମ୍ଭ ରଜା ପୁଣି ବୋଲ ରେ ହୋଇ ବାଇ ।
କୁରୁକୁଳ ଯାକ ନ ଦେଉ ବୁଡ଼ାଇ ॥ ୧୭୧ ॥

1 *a.* Who is meant by ମୋତେ in the first of the above lines?

b. In what person is ଶୁଣୁଛ and in what case ମହାମତେ (2nd line)?

c Render into English the last four of the above lines.

d. Derive ଛମୁରେ ଭକ୍ତବାକୁ ବାଇ

ଧୃତରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ସଞ୍ଜୟ ମୁଖରେ ଏହା ଶୁଣି ।
ଡାକ କରି ଦୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଧନକୁ ସେହି କ୍ଷଣି ॥ ୧୭୨ ॥

ବୋଇଲେ ଆରେ ବାବୁ ଅଧେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଖାଇ ।
ମହା ସୁଖେ ବସି ଥାଅ ଘରେ ଜଇ ॥ ୧୭୩ ॥
ତୁଚ୍ଛମୋହରେ ପଡ଼ି ନ କର ସମର ।
କାହାର ତ ଶତ୍ରୁର ନୁହଇ ବାବୁ ସ୍ଥିର ॥ ୧୭୪ ॥

2. *a.* Give all the participles occurring in the above lines.

b. Give all the verbs in the Imperative mood and all nouns in the accusative or objective case in the above lines.

c. Render the last two lines into English.

d. Give three synonyms of ସମର and ଶତ୍ରୁର

e. How is the infinitive mood of verbs formed in Uriya?

f. In what case or cases is the termination ରେ?

g. Under what circumstances is the genitive termination ର elegantly omitted?

h. What is the force of ତ in the last line and what is the difference between କାହାର and କାହାର?

i. Is the part of the Mahabharat which forms a text book in this examination properly called the "Birat Parva" in the published edition? If not, what should it be called?

ଆଗ୍ନେୟ ପର୍ବତର ଶିଖର ଦେଶରେ ଏକ ଗହ୍ୱର ଅଛି, ତଦ୍ଦ୍ୱାରା ଧୂମ, ଅଗ୍ନିଶିଖା, ପ୍ରସ୍ତର ଓ ଗଳିତ ଧାତୁଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଅତି ପ୍ରଚଣ୍ଡ ବେଗରେ ନିଃସୃତ ହୁଏ ।

ଇଉରୋପର ଅନ୍ତର୍ବର୍ତ୍ତି ସିସିଲି ଦ୍ୱୀପରେ ଏଟ୍‌ନା ନାମକ ଏକ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଆଗ୍ନେୟ ପର୍ବତ ଅଛି । ଅନେକ କାଳ ହେଲା ସେ ପର୍ବତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଅତି ଭୟାନକ ବେଗରେ ଜ୍ୱଳନ୍ତା ଗଳିତ ଧାତୁ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଗତ ହୋଇ ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତି ଗ୍ରାମ ସକଳ ଦଗ୍ଧ କରିଥିଲା । ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତି ଗ୍ରାମବାସି ଲୋକେ ତାହା ଦେଖି ଅତିଶୟ ଶଙ୍କିତ ହୋଇ ସ୍ୱ

ମହାମୂଲ୍ୟ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସମୂହ ଯୋନ ପଳାୟନ କଲେ । ମାଓ ଏନାପିୟସ ଓ ଏଙ୍ଗିନୋମସ୍ ନାମରେ ଦୁଇ ଯୁବା ପୁରୁଷ, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ପରି ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି ରକ୍ଷଣରେ ବ୍ୟଗ୍ର ନ ହୋଇ, ବୃଦ୍ଧ ପିତା ମାତାଙ୍କ ସ୍କନ୍ଧ ଉପରେ ଆରୋହଣ କରାଇ ପ୍ରସ୍ଥାନ କଲେ । ପୁଣିମାନେ ଏରୂପେ ସଦ୍ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ନ ଥିଲେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରାଣରକ୍ଷାର ଆଉ କୌଣସି ଉପାୟ ନ ଥିଲା । ସେଇ ଯୁବା ପୁରୁଷ ଦୁହଙ୍କର ଅସାଧାରଣ ସାଧୁତା ଦେଖି ଚମତ୍କାର ହୋଇ ସମସ୍ତେ ଅନେକ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ପ୍ରଦାନ କଲେ ।

3. *a.* Give the meaning of ଅରେସ୍ ପର୍ବତ in one word in English.

b. Similarly give in one English word the meaning of

ଜଳନ୍ତା ଓ ଗଳିତ ଧାତୁଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ

c. Does ଦ୍ୱୀପ mean exactly an *island* and only an *island* properly so called ?

d. In what mood is ଥିଲେ in the following sentence:

ପୁଣିମାନେ ଏରୂପେ ସଦ୍ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ନ ଥିଲେ

e. Is there any difference between ଥିଲେ and ଥିଲା ?

f. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words :

ନିଃସୃତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବର୍ତ୍ତି ଅସାଧାରଣ ଚମତ୍କାର ।

g Has the word ମଧ୍ୟ any other meaning than what it has in the 4th line of the above extract ?

h. Give such words in the above extract as are synonymes of each other.

i. What is the difference between the particles ମଧ୍ୟ and ଶୁଦ୍ଧା ?

j. What is the difference between ଆରୋହଣ କରାଇ and ଆରୋହଣ କରି ?

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

TUESDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P M

ORIYA TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

K M BANERJEA, LL. D.

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1 Translate the following into English

a. ପାଣ୍ଡୁସୁତ ମାନଙ୍କ ଅହେ ମହାମନା ।
ମୋବୋଲ ଯେନ ଏବେ କରହେ ଲାଳନା ॥ ୬୭୬ ॥
ଅଶ୍ୱତ୍ଥ ସାଧୁଙ୍କର ଅଛି ପୁରାତନ ।
କଥା ଏବେ କହିବା ଶୁଣ ତା ରାଜନ ॥ ୬୭୭ ॥
ପୂର୍ବକାଳେ ପରମ ହଂସରୂପ ଧରି ।
ବୁଲୁଥିଲେ ମହୀ ଅଶ୍ୱତ୍ଥ ଉପରୀ ॥ ୬୭୮ ॥
ସାଧୁ ତାଙ୍କୁ ବୋଇଲେ ଆମ୍ଭେ ଅଛୁ ସାଧୁ ।
ଶଶ୍ୱଙ୍କ ମତ କହି ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ କର ବୋଧ ॥ ୬୭୯ ॥
ଅଶ୍ୱତ୍ଥ ବୋଇଲେ ହେ ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଶ୍ରୁତ ଶମ ।
ସତ୍ୟ ଆଦି ପାଳି ହୋଇବ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣକାମ ॥ ୬୮୦ ॥
ଗାଳି ଦେଲା ଲୋକକୁ ଗାଳି କି ନ ଦେଲେ ।
ଗାଳି ଦେଲା ଲୋକ ନାଶ ଲଭେ ଭଲେ ॥ ୬୮୧ ॥

b. ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ମଧ୍ୟ ଜୀବନଯାତ୍ରା ନିର୍ବାହ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସାଧ୍ୟାନୁସାରେ କର୍ମ କରିବା ଉଚିତ, ଏବଂ ଯେଉଁ ସମସ୍ତ ଜୀବ ସମାଜବଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ବାସ କରନ୍ତି, ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସ୍ୱୀୟ ସମାଜରେ କୌଣସି କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାର ହିତକାରୀ କର୍ମରେ ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ଥିବା ବିଧେୟ, ଏହି କଲ୍ୟାଣକର ନିୟମ ସର୍ବତ୍ର ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ଦେଖା ଯାଏ । ଜଗତ୍‌ପିତା ଜଗଦୀଶ୍ୱର ଯାବତୀୟ ଜନ୍ତୁଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ନିର୍ବାହ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଦେଇଅଛନ୍ତି । ସମୁଦାୟ ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆପଣା ଆପଣା ଆହାର ଅନ୍ୱେଷଣ କରନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱ ୨ ଜାତିରେ

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ନିଜ ଗୃହ ନିର୍ମାଣ ବିଷୟରେ ପରସ୍ପର ସହାୟତା କରନ୍ତି । ଯେଉଁ ସକଳ ଜୀବ ଶ୍ରେଣୀଭୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ କର୍ମରେ ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ଥାନ୍ତି। ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ମଧ୍ୟ ବିନା ପରିଶ୍ରମରେ କାଳହରଣ କରେ ନାହିଁ । ସୁତରାଂ ଅନ୍ୟୋନ୍ୟ ଅନୁକୂଳତା ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରି ନ ଥାନ୍ତି । ମଧୁମକ୍ଷିକାମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେତେ ଗୁଡ଼ିଏ ମଧୁ ଆହରଣ କରନ୍ତି, ଅପର କେତେ ଗୁଡ଼ିଏ ମଧୁଚକ୍ର ନିର୍ମାଣ କରନ୍ତି, ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ କେତେ ଗୁଡ଼ିଏ ମଧୁ ସଞ୍ଚୟ କରିବାରେ ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ଥାନ୍ତି ।

୯. ଆକାଶରେ ଦୋଳାୟମାନ ଯେଉଁ ବାଷ୍ପ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ତାକୁ ମେଘ କହନ୍ତି । ମେଘ କି ପ୍ରକାରେ ଜନ୍ମେ ଏହି ବିଷୟରେ ଅନେକ ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ ବିବେଚନା କରି ଯାଇଅଛି, କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ହୋଇ ନାହିଁ, ତଥାପି ସମସ୍ତେ ଇହା ସ୍ୱୀକାର କରନ୍ତି କି ଯେଉଁ ଜଳୀୟ ବାଷ୍ପ ଆକାଶ ସଂସର୍ଗରେ ଅଦୃଶ୍ୟ ଥାଏ ତାହାଦ୍ୱାରା ମେଘ ଜନ୍ମେ ଲୋକେ ଅନୁମାନ କରନ୍ତି କି ସେ ବାଷ୍ପର ଜଳରେ ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ ଶୀତ ନିର୍ଗତ ହେଲେ ମେଘ ଜନ୍ମେ, ଯେହେତୁରୁ ଶୀତ ନିର୍ଗତ ହେଲାକ୍ଷଣି ସେ ସବୁ ବାଷ୍ପ ପରସ୍ପର ସଂମିଳିତ ହୋଇ ମେଘ ହୁଏ । ମାତ୍ର ଆକାଶରେ କୌଣସି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତଦ୍ୱାରା ଶୀତ ନିର୍ଗତ ହୁଏ ତାହା ନିଶ୍ଚୟ କରିବା ଦୁଃସାଧ୍ୟ ଅଟେ । ଶୀତ ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ ସେଇ ବାଷ୍ପ ଏକାଏ ଜମି ମେଘ ହୁଏ ବୋଲି ସମ୍ଭବ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ, କାରଣ କି ଯେବେ ତାହା ହୁଅନ୍ତା ତେବେ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ଯେଉଁ ସବୁ ବାଷ୍ପ ଶୀତ ହେତୁରୁ ଉତ୍ପାଦିତ ହୁଏ ସେଇ ସବୁ ବାଷ୍ପ ରାତ୍ରିକାଳରେ ଶୀତ ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ ଜମିଲେ ପ୍ରତିରାତ୍ରିରେ ମେଘୋଦୟ ହୋଇ ପାରନ୍ତା ।

II. Translate the following into Uriya:

Nothing, then, can be more natural than that a person endowed with sensibility and imagination should entertain a respectful and

affectionate feeling towards those great men with whose minds he holds daily communion. Yet nothing can be more certain than that such persons have not always deserved to be regarded with respect or affection. Some writers, whose works will continue to instruct and delight mankind to the remotest ages have been placed in such situations that their actions and motives are as well known to us as the actions and motives of one human being can be known to another, and unhappily their conduct has not always been such as an impartial judge can contemplate with approbation. But the fanaticism of the devout worshipper of genius is proof against all evidence and all argument. The character of his idol is matter of faith, and the province of faith is not to be invaded by reason. He maintains his superstition with a credulity as boundless and a zeal as unscrupulous as can be found in the most ardent partisans of religious and political factions.

III. Write an Essay in Uriya, not exceeding two or three pages, on 'The Morals of a people as affected by their physical condition.'